VOLUME XXXIX.

EATHS.

at his residence, 1868 South

cars. ce, 435 North Clark-st., Friday,

sidence of her son. Charles Rein-Sangamon st. on Friday, Nov. to Wounder's Cemetery for in-invites to attend: sidence at Spencey's Grove, Ben-v. 14, 1879, Mr. 3. N. Spencer,

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INGLAND WILL CONDUCT

A SPECIAL MEETING OF tchange for Woman's Work," at 10 o'clock this morning, heatily requested to attend, as will come before the meeting.

KING POWDER.

MAN

**VDER** 

POMEROY & CO.,

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ommission House.

MORNING, Nov. 20,

or of Oil Paintings, Engravings, Stock of Mirrop will continue. It to be sold, without reserve or OMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

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ONIAN CLUB, ton-st., Third Floor.

g, Nov. 22, t 10 o'clock.

a Esq. . Guardia: we will sell the bove Ciub-Koure, consisting of a. Stove, Gas schandellers and Tables, Bookcase, Wardrobes, and Tables, Bookcase, Wardrobes, and TAMES TOOKS.

Thout limit orderve.

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ortment of English and Ameri-Rockingham and Yellow Ware, Hassware, Lamps, Lamp Fix-Chandellers, Decorated Toilet

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10, at 10 o'clock a m.,

to our regular line Bots and NE of MKN'S and WMEN'S D SLIPPERS ver dered at

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ble Unclaimed Bygage at the m. this day. I. BATES, Leyl Salesman.

Can be bendfully DYED, CLEANED AN REPAIRED, at trilling kpense, and ex-pressed C. -D. COOK & McLAIN, 99 Dearborn and 261 West Madison-sts, Chingo, 6 IUTNorth Gthest, 4t. Louis, Mo. N. B. - jailes' Dresses, Sacques &c., resired and cleaned.

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PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE. GENTLEMEN

We offer you to-day a large line of SMALL SIZE

CHINCHILLA OVERCOATS. In three colors, OXFORD MIXED.

NAVY BLUE. And BLACK. AT

\$12.501

The larger sizes having all been closed at \$18.00, we offer the balance at the low price of \$12.50, which is a wonderful bargain. This lot of OVERCOATS was made up this season by our best workmen, in our own MANUFACTORY, cut and trimmed in the very latest style, and warranted strictly all wool.

Small Men or Youths

Can be fitted in either of the above lots. Without doubt this is the best OVERCOAT for \$12.50 ever offered in the City of Chicago. We are re-ceiving New Goods and New Styles every morning from our MANU-FACTORY in the East. Our

CUSTOM - MADE OVERCOATS

\$20, \$25, and \$30, ARE SELLING VERY FAST.

Long Heavy Ulsters at \$5.

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WE OFFER A VERY ATTRACTIVE LINE

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Of the best makes and colorings, both plain and fancy.

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TEA, COFFEE, SPICES, IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT

OCEAN NAVIGATION. STATE LINE To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Beifast, and London-derry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, \$30 to \$75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, \$40. Steerage, \$26.

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Be careful to buy only the Genuine

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Bad Weather This

**Linen Breeches and** Alpaca Coats!!

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C. O. D. Clothiers FOR MEN AND BOYS.

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AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Well stocked with ample varieties of Seasonable

Goods in every Department. All who survive the Grant Boom are invited to drop

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RELIEVES PAINS. RELIEVES PAINS. RELIEVES PAINS. RELIEVES PAINS.

RHEUMATISM, HEADACHE, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, NEURALGIA, BACKACHE. BURNS, SCALDS, TOOTHACHE,

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The Great German Remedy. Rt. Rev. BISHOP GILMOUR. Cleveland.

Ohio, says the St. Jacobs Oil has benefited me greatly. I consider it excellent for Rheumatism and kindred diseases.

Druggists sell ST. JACOBS OIL at 50 cents a ottle. Buy it. Try it. It will not disappoint you. Directions in eleven languages accompany every bottle. BENSON'S POROUS PLASTER.

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Have received the greatest number of unquestion ably reliable indorsements that any external received from physicians, druggists, to press, and the public. All praise them as a great provement on the ordinary porous plasters at all other external remedies. For LAME AND WEAK BACK,

Sciatica, Lumbago, Rheumatiam, Kidne Disease, Neglected Coughs, and all Loca Aches and Pains, they are the best know remedy. Ask any one who has used them, cany good physician, and he will confirm the abovistalements. Sold by all druggists. PRICE, 25 CENTS.

GLOVES. GLOVES.--" Dent's" Kid, Castor, Calf, and Dogskin, lined and un-lined. Fine Goods, Low Prices, at BARNES' HAT STORE, 86 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

THE BOREAL BOOM.

Additional Accounts of the Capers Cut by Wednesday's Norther.

The East Shore of Lake Michigan Thickly Lined with Wrecks.

Tales of Many Miraculous Escapes from the Imminent Deadly

Sufferings of the Hardy Mariners During the Icy Tempest.

Schooner Clara Parker Beached Near the Douglas Monument.

Return of Numerous Craft with Frozen Sails and Heavy Coats of Ice.

The Lower Lakes Get Their Share of the Gale Yes-

terday. THE EAST SHORE. A DANGEROUS POSITION.

Apecial Dispatch to The Tribuse.

LUDINGTON, Mich., Nov. 20.—A telegram just received from Pentwater asks for a liferescue the crew of the Mercury, aground below there, and that the crew must shortly perish Capt. Louis Sterling and his son are sailing her. sterling is one of her owners, and resides here, is a brave sailor, and has always been foremos in saving people from a wreck at this place. GRAND HAVEN.

special Dispatch to The Tribunk GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Nov. 20.—The Maple Leaf is breaking up, and will prove a total loss. She belongs in Milwankee, and was bound here with a cargo of lumber from Whitehall. The C. O. D., Mystic, Maggie Dale, and J. A. Holmes appear to be but little injured, and will be got off and repaired when the sea goes down. The Robert Howlett dragged her anchor and drifted half a mile to the southward during last night, and still further to-day, but has been tationary since the middle of the afternoon. The wind has changed, and somewhat moderated, and quite likely the Howlett will be able

to come in to-morrow. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MANISTEE, Mich., Nov. 20.—The schooner Lucky is on the beach near our harbor, the schooner Gen. Worth on at Ludington, and the chooner Mercury below Pentwater, all of them high and dry. No lives lost. The vessels will be got off with but little injury.

WRECKED AT HOLLAND. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. HOLLAND, Nov. 19 .- The schooner Wallin The crew w vas wrecked here to-day. The crew were saved. The Chicago schooner Banner entered the barbor with the loss of canyas and sustained

THE LOWER LAKES.

THE BLOW ON ERIE. DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 20 .- Disasters are the order of the day. It has been many a year since anything like the present storm has been experienced in these parts. The steamer City of Detroit arrived here from Cleveland this morning, with her bulwarks, on the starboard side, from the bow to the forward gangway, all stove in, while crossing Lake Erie last night. Much of her cargo was wet, and may possibly be found to be damaged. One horse that was on board died from the effects of its exposure and wetting abuses. The steamer was covered

The schooner F. D. Barker is still aground on Bar Point, but accounts report her lying easy. A portion of her cargo of coal will be thrown

Last night the large river tug J. H. Clark WENT TO THE BOTTOM
of the Detroit River about three miles above
the city. She was bound down, and encountered a terrific snow-squall when on Lake St. Clair, and, when near the foot of Belleisle, took bearings, struck the bank at the lower end of the island, careened over to port, and filled. All the crew were saved except Mrs. Mary Wray, the cook, who, being in the cabin, which is below the deck aft, was unable to get out, and was drowned. The tug will be

News was received here to day that the steambarge Justin R. Whiting and the schooners Ba-hama and E. C. Hutchinson

ARE ASHORE ON ISLAND BEACH, the steam-barge being in twenty feet of water. How badly off the vessels are is not known here. The Whiting is insured for \$14,000, but her value is double that amount. She is coal laden for Chicago. The Bahama is bound for Racine and the Hutchinson for Milwaukee. Not a word has been heard directly from the crew, and therefore it is surmised here that they

cannot get on shore.

To the Western Associated Press. DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 20.-A telegram from Sand Beach states the steam barge Whiting and the schooners Bahama and Hutchinson, and the barges Prairie State, Lewis Wells, and William Rayner went on the reef about half a mile below there last night. The Wells and Prairie State have gone to pieces. Two men named John Wood and William Little were found dead upon the beach a short distance be-

low here. Six others are missing.

The tug J. P. Clark was capsized in the river, near Belie Isle, a short distance above this city, by the gale last evening. The cook was drowned. The tu g was valued at \$5,000.

DRIFTING SEAWARD. OAKVILLE, Ont., Nov. 20 .- A schooner, supposed to be the Pinta, sank in the lake about a mile off the harbor to-day. The Captain and the crew of three men took a small boat and drifted seaward. It is blowing a gale.

PORT HURON. A CHAPTER OF DISASTERS.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 20 .- News from Sand Beach reports serious accidents at that harbor. The steam barge J. R. Whiting with the schooners Bahama and the Emma C. Hutchinson, in trying to make the harbor, struck the lower reef and went ashore. The Whiting worked over the reef and sank in twenty feet of

The schooners North Cape and W. B. Ogden did heavy damage to each other. The Ogden dragged into the North Cape, and took her bowsprit, jibboom, rail, and stanchion on the starboard side. The Ogden damaged her rail and bulwarks. Her mainmast-head and mizzentopmast are gone. She slipped both anchors and arrived here this morning.

The schooner Col. Hathaway has also arrived.

She slipped one anchor. She reports the lumber | night.

schooner, name unknown (believed to be the Hathaway), came together, and some damage was done to the Valley. Her main rigging and

davits were carried away.

The wind was southeast till 5 p. m., when it shifted north, blowing fresh, with snow. There was about thirty sail of vessels off the point. Many of them tried to make the harbor .- all about the same time,—when they all became tangled and dragged into one another. Full reports have not yet been received.

The schooner Libbie Nau lost her jibboom and bowsprit at the harbor. The tow-barge Dolphin and the Mary Birck-

head, of the propeller Cleveland's tow, went ashore just outside the river on the Canadian side last night. The tug Mocking Bird pulled the Birckhead off at 10 a. m. to-day. The Dolphin is still on.

The schooner Goshawk is at anchor four

miles from the river.

FORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 20.—Passed up—
Propellers New York, Newburg, Empire State, St. Louis, St. Paul, steamer Keweenaw. Nothing down.
Schooner J. B. Merrill ran back this afternoon

with both anchors gone.

The Pierepont lost both anchors. Mrs. Ray, cook, drowned on the tug Clark. resided here for many years, and leaves a large family. Wind, northwest; fresh. Weather cloudy.

CLEVELAND.

ON THE BEACH. ON THE BEACH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 20.—The storm which has

raged on the upper lakes for a day or two reached this port about 11 o'clock last night. About the same time the large schr Sumatra Capt. Morse, arrived with her consort Sparts off the harbor. The tug Peter Smith went out in response to a signal, and the Sparta proceeded up the river alone. When near the piers a squall struck the Sumatra, and, owing to a misunderstanding about the management of the lines between the tug men and crew of the schooner, the former let go, and the schooner was left to the mercy of the wind and waves. She dritted east of the mouth of the river, and was finally beached near the old Union Passenger Depot. The crew got ashore by means of lines. Before leaving the vessel the crew scuttled ber, so as to fill the hold with water and thus prevent her from

pounding against the piers. She was loaded with 1,000 tons of ore from Marquette. At present she lies about eighty feet from the hore. A heavy sea continually deluges the vessel, and the rigging is a mass of ice. The Sumatra is owned by the Cleveland Transportation Company, Hanna & Co., agents, who carry their own insurance. It is thought that, when the storm abates, the water can be pumped out and the schooner got off without lightering. The damage is not thought to be serious, as the Sumatra was one of the stanchest vessels on the lakes; but the full extent of the mischief cannot be ascer-

tained until the cargo is unloaded and the vesel goes into dry-dock. So far ne other disasters have been reported on Lake Erie, though the storm is violent at all points. The schooner Iasco, which went ashore at Fairport Tuesday night, went to pieces this morning. No insurance.

OSWEGO.

CAUGHT IN THE STORM. Oswego, N. Y., Nov. 20.-There were no Seymour left Monday afternoon with her tow. Cautionary signals were hoisted at 6:20 that evening, about the time the storm commenced. A blinding snow-storm, with stiff winds, which began last night, continues this morning, and fears are entertained for the safety of ves-

The schooner Samaria, with corn from Toledo to this port, is ashore at Port Colborne, and nearly full of water. The crew is safe. The gale of wind and snow continues without

cessation, and the weather is colder. The schooner Dominion, of Picton, which left this port vesterday light for West Point, dragged her anchor last night in the gale at South Bay Point. She then attempted to come back to this port, but, owing to the blinding snow-storm, went ashore three miles above the

Schooner Gerrit Smith, of Oswego, from Bay City, Mich., to this port with lumber, went shore this afterneon between the piers at Big Sodus, Lake Ontario. Crew saved. Vessel un-

MILWAUKEE.

LITTLE DAMAGE. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 20.—Very little damage re sulted hereaway from the storm last night. The small schooner Belle Laurie, outward bound with supplies, put back this morning in bad shape. Her decks were covered with ice and the jibs torn into ribbons.

The new canal schooner Leadville, which left this port for Oswego evening before last, re-turned at noon to-day. Her Captain reports that the northwester struck him yesterday after-noon, when in sight of the Manitous. Finding it utterly impossible to reach the islands, the Lead-ville was put about for Milwaukes. Her cargo shifted during the night, giving her a bad list. The decks, sides, and rigging of the craft became covered with ice,—the rigging for a distance of thirty feet above the deck. The canvas also became ice-bound to the extent that it could not be handled. The Leadville ran back under a piece of her foresail and staysail. The foresail is torn. The vessel is not

leaking.
THE SCHOONER ALVAH BRADLEY arrived here late this afternoon in a sorry plight. She left Chicago day before yesterday, towed by the steam-barge E. B. Hale, both corn laden for Buffslo. When within thirty miles of the Manitou Islands yesterday afternoon the tow-line parted, and the Bradley put about, fol-lowed by the Hale. The schooner had a terrible night of it, as her appearance plainly indicates. Capt. Lamphear states that in all of his experience as a navigator he never came so near foundering. The vessel shifted her cargo, and took a great deal of water on board. Beside leaking badly, her mainsail and missen were blown away entirely, and ber foresail split. Her deck and rigging, as well as foresail and head-canvas, are covered with A SOLID MASS OF ICE.

She carries the parted towline over her bow, it

having been an utter impossibility to pull it on board. Capt. Lamphear expresses the opinion that

the cargo is badly wet. and will note a protest before proceeding on his voyage. The two ves-sels parted company off Point Aubecscies. 'The Hale is supposed to have reached Chicago. To-night the schooner L. M. Mason, bound from Manistee to Chicago with lumber, arrived ageable. She lost her flying-jib and staysail.

The schooner Lady Dufferin was towed in from the anchorage to-night. She also is covered with ice, all of which was made while at anchor in the bay.

The schooner Cuba sailed for Chicago tonight. She lost her centreboard during the gale.

yawl stove while making the harbor to-day.

The steam-barge Ballentine made another start with her consort, the schooner Moore, to-

the schouner Elida, loaded with wood, is ashore at Egg Harbor, Green Bay, and full of water A tug with a steam-pump will be dispatched to

her assistance from here. The schooner Blackhawk, lumber-laden, is late arrival, badly iced.

PORT COLBORNE. MISSED THE HARBOR.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Nov. 20 .- During nthwest gale and snow-storm last night the schooner Samana, in attempting to make this harbor, missed the piers and went ashore on the reef east of the piers. The crew are all safe.
The schooner was loaded with corp, bound from Toledo for Oswego, and owned by F. D. Wheeler, Oswego. She lies on rock bottom with about eight feet of water in her. The wind is blowing a gale now from the southwest. Assistance will be rendered her as soon as the weather moderates.

> TOLEDO. DISASTERS REPORTED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Tolebo, O., Nov. 20.—The storm has raged with almost unparalleled violence on this part of Lake Erie during the last twenty-four hours. At midnight the weather is comparatively calm.

ested in vessels still out on the lakes.

The principal casualties which are reported to-day from the Toledo fleet were those of the schooner Samanac, which went out from here on Monday loaded with corn for Oswego, and went ashore during the night at Port Colborne, Canada, and filled with water. She is reported

to be in a bad condition, but, after the grain is lightered out, may be pulled off. Also, the schr Selkirk, while being taken out of the river to-day, loaded with 20,000 bushels of corn for Buffalo, was grounded off White Range and run into by the schr Finner, which smashed in her stern and laft fer in a bad con-

dition. An effort will be made to relieve ber to-morrow. On account of high rates of insurance and low rates of freight, vessels here will be mostly laid up within a few days,-probably the last

LAKE HURON.

BARGH LOST.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Nov. 20.—A telegram from Sand Beach this afternoon reports the barre Lewis Wells, from this place to Toledo, lumber-laden, gone ashore, and all hands except one lost. The Wells left here Monday with 273,000 feet of lumber consigned to the Sash, Door & Lumber Company, of Columbus, O., valued at \$1,650. The boat was valued at \$1,900, and owned by Ogden and Little, master and mate. Mr. Orden has a wife and two chilfren here, and Little a wife at Saginaw City.

No insurance on vessel or cargo. CHICAGO. NEWS FROM ALL AROUND.

The terrible gale of Wednesday was one of the most severe that ever swept over the lakes, and was fraught with many and great disaster to shipping, particularly on Lake Michigan and Lake Huron. Yesterday's TRIBUNE gave details of the mishaps as far as received up to an early hour yesterday morning, comprising the long list of wrecks and strandings on the east shore. Yesterday reports from Lake Huron and the loss of one life. The schooner Clara Parker, which lost both anchors, drifted and pounded along the Government pier night before last, finally fetched up on the beach a few yards north of Thirty-fifth street, and nearly opposit the Donglas Monument, where she was scuttled. The Captain and three men remained on board of her until daylight, and though in a rather precarious situation were not in any great danger of losing their lives. The air being cold, and the sea breaking over the vessel, rendered their position one of hard-ship and suffering for some time. When the vessel struck she headed to the southwest, and was lying in that position yeaterday. Her canvas was damaged, will be taken down to her on a truck-wagon, and the work of pumping the water out of her hold will be commenced as soon as the pump can be placed on board. As previously reported, the

but otherwise she is in good shape, and this morning Capt. Jonas Richards' steam pump Parker was light when she went on. Her hull is insured in the Phenix of Brooklyn for \$4,000, Northwestern \$3,000, and Manbattan \$2,500. The value of the craft is placed at \$12,500. The damage and expense in getting her off the beach and into drydock will be determined as soon as a survey is held upon her. Capts. Prindiville and Crosby, representing the insur-ance companies having risks on the vessel, and Mr. C. M. Lindgren, the owner, went down yesterday and examined her, and made arrangenents to have her pumped out and pulled off. Vessel masters who arrived here yesterday, and others who put their crafts about and ran back for shelter, reported the storm

AN UNUSALLY SEVERE ONE, and Wednesday night a fearful one on the lake. Capt. George Stone, of the steambarre Haie, which arrived here yesterday enveloped in a coating of ice that extended particularly thick over her starboard side and reached up her rigging to the crosstrees, reported that he left here on the 18th inst., at 3 p. m., with the schooner Alvah Bradley in tow, bound for Buffalo, and both vessels loaded with grain. They proceeded up the west shore to Twin River Point, and sighted Sleeping Bear at 3:30 p. m., Wednesday, when they were struck very suddenly and unexpectedly by a snow-squall from the northwest. It became so thick that Capt. Stone could not see the Bradley. The sea ran heavy, and the spray from the waves dashed over the Hale, and, freezing, covered her with ice. She beld on to the Bradley as long as possible, and about 4 p. m. was forced to let her go, when fifteen miles west of Sleeping Bear Point, at the northern end of the lake. Capt. Stephen Lampoh commands the Bradley, and when cast off bezan to make sail, but the canvas was scarcely set before it was blown away, and with only a foresail the Bradley reached Milwaukee, a fact, however, that did not transpire until last evening, and previous to which rumors and conjectures regarding her safety were freely diculated. Capt. Stone weathered the great blow, and ran back to this port, a distance of nearly 200 miles. He felt anxious about the safety of the Bradley, and instituted telegraphic inquiries concerning her, with the result as above given. The Hale gave ample evidence of the issertity of the weather, and was observed by many yesterday as she lay in the river below Rush street. AN UNUSALLY SEVERE ONE, COVERED WITH ICE.

COVERED WITH 10B.

Capt. Stone thinks that nothing saved her from the fury of the storm but her good engineer and engines. Capt. Stone also reported that he saw the steam-barge Ketchum off Milwankee, and he believes she got into South Manitou Harbor safely. He saw the steam-barge Barnum Wednesday evening, to the southward of the Hale, and thinks she got over to the west shore and fetched up at Bailey's Harbor all right.

shore and fetched up at Bailey's Harbor all right.

The bark William Jones (not the schooner by that name) was towed into port last evening by the tug Hackley. Her Captain reported that he passed a vessel at the foot of the lake Wednesday evening with her canvas all gone. The Jones made the run from Escanaba to this port in twenty-nine hours, and her master said he never saw a bigger sea than that of Wednesday night and yesterday morning. His vessel weathered the storm well. Her cargo is from-ore.

The schooner Lena Johnson was towed into port last evening. She weathered the gale, but lost her foresall, and was covered with ice. Her canvas was frozen so stiffly that it could scarcely be handled.

The experience of the schooner Jesse Phillips

barges of the propeller Salias' tow ashore on the reef with the Whiting, Bahama, and Hutchinson, and in a bad position.

The schooner Yankes Blade left both anchors and chains at Sand Beach.

The schooner Maumee Valley and one other schooner, name unknown (believed to be the Hathaway), came together, and some damage

The steam-barge Davidson is loading with wheat on a private-term contract.

The schooners Van Valkenburgh, Jesse Hoyt, and Swallow, now at Chicago, will come to Milwaukee for winter quarters.

SCHOONES ELIDA.

A telegram to Capt. Christensen, one of the owners, received late to-night, announces that they could not be lowered nor handled in any manner. The Phillips reached this port, vesterday afternoon, and her Captain and crew were nearly exhausted from cold and exposure.

exposure.

The schooner Pauline lost her bobstays and ran back to this port.

The Levi Grant got close to the entrance to Muskegon, and the sea a snow were so heavy that she was

FORCED TO PUT ABOUT

and return here. The vessel's spars and rigging were covered with ice and show.

Lying at anchor yesterday riding out the gale under the lee of Grosse Point, sixteen miles north of Chicago, were the schooner Rainbow, light, bound for a lumber port: schooner Austin, grain laden, for Buffalo; schooner D. R. Martin, light, for Green Bay; schooner J. G. Masten, grain laden, for Buffalo; schooner Milwaukee Belle, light, for Green Bay; schooner Watertown, grain laden, for Gswego; schooner James C. King, grain laden, for Buffalo, and two or three others whose names were not ascertained. All the crafts out there were rolling heavily last evening in a northeast sea.

ascertained. All the crafts out there were rolling heavily last evening in a northeast sea.

The schooners Hungarian and America (Charnley') ran back after making an attempt to reach the east shore, whither they were bound for lumber.

Among the vessels that came in yesteeday were the steam-barge I. H. Owen, coal-laden, from Buffalo; schooner Nabob, coal, from Cleveland; schooner Grace Murray, lumber, from Bay City; schooner Grace Murray, lumber, from Bay City; schooner H. W. Sage, lumber, from Bav City; schooner Millard Fillmore, eoal, from Cleveland; schooner Groton, lumber; from Cleveland; schooner Groton, lumber; and barge T. A. Scott, coal, from Buffalo, All those vessels passed through the gale safely, and did not receive any serious damage.

Inquiry was made for the schooner H. C. Richards yesterday, but nothing was learned as to her whereabouts. She is believed to be safe, however.

The schooner Orphan Boy, lately rebuilt at Manitowoc, arrived yesterday, having bowled along before the gale at a rapid rate of speed. along before the gale at a rapid rate of speed. She was taking on a load of supplies last evening for the Muskegon Lumber Company.

The gale began to decrease in force yesterday morning, and in the afternoon the sea commenced to run down. The wind blew light from the northwest last evening, and the night was bright and clear outside. The vessels that have been waiting for a favorable wind—and there is a whole fleet of them at the piers—will endeavor to get away to day if

WIND AND WEATHER PERMIT. The report that the schooner Julia B. Merrill ran ashore on the North Side of the city, was an erroneous one. Fortunately there were not any strandings nor wrecks on the beach at Lincoln Park. coin Park.

Reports of the disasters on the other great lakes will be found in THE TRIBUNE'S special

dispatches.
The light-keeper of the North Pier had a narrow escape from drowning Wednesday night. He attempted to reach the light, and was swept off the bier by a huge wave. His boat being at hand, he clung to it, and when he got in it drifted away and dashed against the South Pier, where the man was rescued from his perilous

OTHER CASUALTIES.

A BRIDGE FALLS.

Special Aspatch to The Tribuna.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 20.—An open switch, arelesly unnoticed by the engineer of a freight train coming west this morning caused Engine No. 126 of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad to run against the iron upright at the east end of the bridge over Sylvan Slough, be-tween the Island of Rock Island and the City of Rock Island, shoving the end off the abutm and allowing the whole long iron span to fall. The engine and five freight cars followed the span, into the chasm, a distance of some twenty feet. Miraculously, almost, the three men on the engine escaped with merely a scratch. The merchandise in the cars was uninjured. General Superintendent Kim-ball was soon at the scene of the disaster, and a force of workmen immediately began to clear a force of workmen immediately began to clear away the wreck. The wreck ag and bridge forces of the Eastern Iowa and Western Illinois Divisions were telegraphed for, and will be here during the night. A temporary span will be ready for use probably by Monday at the farthest. Till that time passengers will be transferred across in backs, and trains will end their runs at Rock Island and Davenport. Stock arriving from the West will be unloaded and cared for in this city. Grain will be side-tracked. The engineer, on whom the blame for the accident

gineer, on whom the blame for the accident rests, is H. Seeley. Estimates of the costs that will be suffered by the Company in consequence of the disaster vary between \$20,000 and \$25,-

COLLISION. NEW YORK. Nov. 20.—The steamship State of Pennsylvania, for Glasgow, while proceeding to sea, ran into a schooner off Bedloc's Island, sinking her at once. The Captain was picked up from off the top of the cabin, which had drifted from the vessel, by a passing tug, and found to be very badly hurt. His son and a dog were also picked up on a hatch. One man is missing, supposed to have got on board the steamer. STEAMER SUNK.

STEAMER SUNK.

BISMARCK, D. T., Nov. 20.—A heavy wind unhitched the steamer Butler from her mooring ways, and it slid down, striking the Col. McLeod of the Baker Line, which was just being hauled out of the water, knocking a hole in her side. The McLeod sank in eight fleet of water. Her hull will probably be a total wreck. IRON BUILDING DEMOLISHED. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 20.—A large new iron-front building opposit the Union Depot was blown down last night and completely wrecked. It was owned by Jacob Wachsbetter. The damage was over \$3,000.

WRECKED ON MINOT'S LEDGE. Boston, Mass., Nov. 20.—The schooner Gustie Wilson was wrecked on Minot Ledge yesterday, and all hands were lost.

STRIKING MINERS.

THE SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 20.—An adjourned meeting of the coal-miners of this district was held to-day, to hear the report of the Committee appointed to demand of the mine-owners an advance of from three cents to three and a half cents per bushel. The committee reported that the mine-owners desired further time to consider the proposition, and, after a stormy debate, the meeting adjourned without voting upon the proposition to strike. There are several co-operative shafts in the district, the miners of which are unwilling to order a strike at this time. The mine-owners represent that they are willing to concede the advance, provided it is made uniform all over the State, and, further, represent that the Springfield mine-owners have, at a private meeting, appointed a committee to call a convention of all the mine-owners in the State, to be held in this city not later than Dec. 2, to agree upon in this city not later than Dec. 2, to agree upon rates at which coal shall be sold during the season. Circulars calling such convention have been issued, and it is probable the Convention will be held. As indicated in these dispatches of Tuesday, the object of the local movement is to force the co-operative miners to unlie with the secret union of miners, as is evidenced by the fact that the co-operative miners have steadily opposed a strike, but are favorable to advancing the price for mining, and making a corresponding advance in the selling price.

AT LA SALLE, ILL.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

LA SALLE, Ill., Nov. 20.—The Messrs. Young, who control the La Saile coal shaft, are here just now, it is presumed with the object of getting the works into operation again by making some equitable arrangement with the miners. Work will be resumed at the Killgubbin cost mine next week. a satisfactory arrangement having been arrived at between the proprietors and the

THE TUSCARAWAS VALLEY. AKRON. O., Nov. 20.—The miners of Tuscar-awas Valley have appointed a committee of six to meet a like committee from the operators, with a view to the formation of a Board of Arbitration. Pending the operators' action the men are all out on a demand for 25 cents per ton for mining. This action represents upwards of 1,700 miners.

Second Day's Froceedings at the Society's Reunion in Wash ngton.

Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan Again Elected to he Office of

A Delightful Vi yage Down the

felt Eulogies on Gen. Thomas.

Recital of War Beidents and Heart-

THE SOCIETY'S MEETING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20 .- The Society

fact of al declarations of an unknown review-writer. portion of the Society visited Mount Vernon.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN FULL. To the Western Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—The Society of the Army of the Cumberland had a session to-day, Capt. McCrary, of Columbus, O., pre-

mously adopted:

Society of the Army of the Cumberland is nevely tendered to the wife and daughter of the first commander of the Army of the Cumberland; that the Society will ever bear in honorable memory his pure and noble character and his heroic devotion to his country, and that ther will ever regret that his lift-health in 1801 prevented him from resping the fruits of his valor and courage in the cause of the Union, and that nothing but poverty prevents them from erecting a suitable testimonial over the honored grave of Geh. Robert Anderson at West Point.

Gen. Jeff C. Davis paid a tribute to the patriotism and loyalty of Gen. Anderson. Nobody who had ever seen that soldier at Fort Sumter would question his loyalty. Columbia had made no mistake when she had sent down Rob-ert Anderson to "let allo the dogs of war."

ert Anderson 'to 'let slip the dogs of war."
[Cheers.]
Telegraphic greetings were ordered to be sent
to Gens. Rosecrans and Sheridan.
Alexander Ramsey, Jr., offered a resolution
extending an affectionate greeting to the widow
and daughter of Gen. Robert Anderson, and assuring them that any insinuation against the
loyalty of Gen. Anderson needed no contradiction from the Army of the Cumberland. Unanimously adopted.

The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

President—Gen. Phil B. Sheridan.
Vice-Presidents—Gen. Underwood,
setts; Gen. Barnum, New York; Gen. Carmer,
New Jersey; Gen. Negley, Pennsvivania; Gen.
Duffield, Michigan; Col. Hobson, Kentucky;
Capt. E. E. Rhum, Tennesses; Gen. Morgan,
Illinois; Gen. Streyth, Indiana; Gen. Myer, Ohio;
Col. Johnston, Wisconsin; Col. Conover, Missouri;
Gen. Martin, Kanasa; Capt. Wood, Minnesota;
and Capt. Seileck, Iowa.
Recording Secretary—Capt. Steel.
Corresponding Secretary—Gen. Cist.
Treasurer—Gen. Fullerton.
Toledo was selected as the place for the next.

THE TRIP TO MT. VERNON.

Arrived on board the meeting was again called to order, and the business of the Society proceeded with. After a short discussion it was decided that the next annual meeting of the Society be held in September, 1880, on Wednesday and Thursday of Chickamanga week.

Gren. Fullerton, Treasurer of the Society, submitted a report, which stated that the entireloost of the equestrian statue of Gen. Thomas would be \$36,612. Of that sum, there had been paid to Ward, the sculptor, \$24,000, leaving \$12,613 still due. Gen. Fullerton desired the instruction of the Society as to whether he would pay that balance out of the cash on hand. The meeting having decided that the statue abould be paid for at once, Gen. Fullerton stated that before another day had passed every cent due on the statue would be paid.

The Committee having charge of the subject said they had selected the Hon. Ben Harrison, of Indiana, as orator of the Society at the next meeting. THE TRIP TO MT. VERNON.

said they had selected the Hon. Ben Harrison, of Indiana, as orator of the Society at the next meeting.

The thanks of the Society were tendered to the President of the United States, to the heads of the various executive departments, and to the officers of the army and navy for the generosity with which they had received the Society. There was present a private soldier of the Thirty-eighth Ohto Regiment, named J. E. Sanford, who had brought to the reunion

AN OLD FLAG

which had waved over the headquarters of Gen. Thomas during most of the time he had been in command of the Army of the Cumberland. On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered Santord.

Maj. R. E. Fleming, Secretary of the National Soldiers' Home, at Dayton, O., subsequently stated he had been successful in obtaining permission of Sanford to have the flag placed in the "Thomas" library of the Soldiers' Home at Dayton. He also stated that Gen. Cist had made him custodian of two pictures,—one of Gen. Thomas and one of tien. Resecrans,—which would also be placed in the "Thomas" library.

A Committee of three was appointed to con-

which would also be placed in the "Thomas" library.

A Committee of three was appointed to confer with the Army of the Potomae for the purpose of taking some steps toward erecting a suitable statue to the "gallant Joe Hooker."

On motion of Gen. Garfield, a vote of thanks was tendered to three Virginis and two Maryland companies, who, forgetting party differences, had joined the Army of the Cumberland in paying respect to the memory of Gen. Thomas.

The steamer having arrived opposit Mt. Venon, a recess was taken, but, owing to the strong wind, it was found impossible to effect a landing. The members of the Society joined is groups, and "fought their battles o'er again," until the steamer was headed for home, when

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE CUMBERLAND.

Pres dent.

Potomac to Mount Ve non.

The Army of the Cumberland Entertained

Last Night at the White

House.

A TRIBUTE TO GRN. ANDERSON.

of the Army of the Cumberland assembled in a public ball this morning, the high wind having rendered the tent, which was erected for the occasion, untenaole,—in fact, the tent was leveled to the ground. At the formal business meeting, Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan was re-elected President, and it was decided to hold the next meeting at Toledo. A noticeable feature of the meeting was a letter from the widow and daugh-ter of Gen. Robert Anderson, repelling, with great warmth, the insinuation recently con-tained in an article in the North American Review that Gen. Anderson was not at heart loyal to the Union, and that he was ready to secede had his State (Kentucky) done so. Upon the receipt of this touching letter, a resolution, offered by Gen. Sherman, was adopted, which extended to the widow and daughter of Gen. Anderson the sympathy of the Society, and reminded her that the soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland would ever remember Gen. Anderson as lits first commander. To make the

more emphatic, Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, whe commanded the rear-guard of Anderson when Fort Moultrie was evacuated to enter Fort Sumter, arose at the meeting this afternoon and said: No one would have questioned the loyalty of Robert Anderson that night had they been with them. Anderson believed secession was a beresy, and Columbia made no mistake when Bob Anderson "let slip the dogs of war." These denials seem to set at rest the sensation Notwithstanding the day was intensely boisterous, with occasional falls of snow, a large

Gen. Sherman read letters from Mrs. E. B. Anderson and her dauguter Eva, denying tha charges of disloyalty against Gen. Robert Anderson, and asking the Society to take some action in the matter. Gen. Sherman then offered the following resolution, and it was unan-

suing year:

Treasurer—Gen. Fullerton.
Toledo was selected as the place for the next meeting of the Society.
The thanks of the Society were voted to Stanley Matthews, Judge McArthur, and Gen. A. G. McCook. The author of the Thomas status was presented to the Society.
Adjourned to reassemble on board the "Jane Mosely," on which steamey the Society were invited to make

they all repaired to the cabin, and, assisted by the ladies of the party, sang with great enthu-issm, "Marching Through Georgia," "The Battle Cry of Freedom," and other patriotic

Barnum recited Miles O'Reilley's "Re turn or the Regiment," after which the business of the meeting was resumed.

After disposing of some unimportant matters prayer was offered by Chaplain Earnshaw, and the meeting adjourned to reassemble at Toledo in September, 1880.

A gentleman who had been an interested spectator of the proceedings, at this point stood upon a chair, and stated that, as a soldier who had fought against Gen. Thomas, and who carried a Federal bullet in his bosom, he wished to had fought against Gen. Thomas, and who carried a Federal bullet in his bosom, he wisbed to raise his voice in honor of the memory of that great General. [Cheers.] He had fought for what he had thought was right, but the arbitrament of war had decided against him. It would not be willing to extend the hand of fraternal friendship to those who bad fought against him. He now wished to join the Army of the Cumberland in doing honor to one of the brawst, one of the greatest, and one of the brawst, one of the greatest, and one of the brawst, one of the stated, in response to a question, that his quene was Watkins, and that he resided in Howard County, Marviand.

Gen. Garfield said that Mr. Watkins' voice was only the first of that great orchestra of voices that would arise from all of the States all over the Union in honor of Gen. Thomas. The Army of the Cumberland gave its hand to Mr. Watkins, and wished that there were a million Watkinses. Such hands as his the Army of the Cumberland would always grasp in fraternal welcome and love.

Mr. Watkins carried a bullet of the Army of

fraternal welcome and love.

Mr. Watkins carried a builet of the Army of cumberland, and be carried now its hearts. day of wounding was over, and that the day of healing has come. He was proud of a great many things, but of nothing so much as of the love and esteem of his comrades. Rather lose many things, but of nothing so much as of the love and esteem of his comrades. Rather lose everything else than that love and esteem.

In conclusion, he paid a tribute to Gen.
Thomas, who, he said, had ever been actuated

Neglev said that to dwell upon the

because the Government and Union would remain a common eternal monument to the fame of that army. That army met to-day, not to fight battles, but to inscribe on the columns of the Government, "Peace now and forever."

Gen. Negley was followed by Gen. Charles Cruft and Gen. Kimball. The latter made an extremely humorous speech in reply to Mark Twain's recent speech upon "The Babies."

Gen. Barnum made a sbort address to his comrades of the Army of the Cumberland, and then, the steamer having arrived at Washington, the party, after joising is singing "Home, Sweet Home," dispersed in order to prepare for the President's reception. BUT AN IDLE TASK,

AT THE WHITE HOUSE. RECEIVED BY THE PRESIDENT AND WIFE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Washington, D. C., Nov. 20.—To-night the members of the Army of the Cumberland, and their friends, were guests of the President and Mrs. Hayes. It was the first opening of the White House after the summer's renovation. It has never been as beautiful as at this opening, and to-night there was added to the rest the omplete floral decorations which the conervatories could furnish. The whole lower ms, the halls, the Red Room, the Blue, and the Green Rooms, and the now dazzling East Room were hung with flags and festoons, and the large mastels were heaped with choice cut flowers, and every corner and recess and window was filled with shrubs and tropical plants, many reaching to the ceiling. The crystal chandellers in all the rooms bung with choice vines, and, in short, the whole of the main floor of the Executive mansion was adorned AS IT NEVER WAS BEFORE.

The best pictures of Gen. Thomas were on the walls, and in the large space on the east wall ent officers of the Army of the Cumberland who were killed in action, and below there the names of all the . principal battles of the Army of the Cumberland. These were greens. The President and Mrs. Hayes took their place in front of this beautiful war tablet, and the Army of the Cumberland, with Gep. Buell in advance, marched in and were presented. They brought with them the Visiting Military Committee from Richmond. The reception to the President was evidently like a gathering of old friends, and not by any means like the annual and formal receptions. It was a most enjoyable social affair, and none who attended it will forget it. Mrs. Hayes gave close and constant attention to the preparations, and pever worked more enthusiastically than on this

THE GRAND BALL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20 .- The proceed ings of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland closed to-night with what was called on the tickets "A ball and promenade concert." In reality there was no ball, the tent being destroyed by the storm. Speaker Randall assumed the responsibility of suggesting that the rotunda and corridors of the House of Repre-There was no precedent for this in the absence of Congress, although, on at least two other occasions—the unveiling of Vinnie Ream's Lincoln statue, and the Martha Washington tea party—the building was opened to the public by special resolution of the two Houses. How-ever, Speaker Randall, who was a devoted admirer of Gen. Thomas, said that he did not think that under the circumstances any member of the American Congress would raise an objection to an assumption of authority. In this the Speaker was supported by Architect Clarke and Doorkeeper Field. Telegrams were sent to Vice-President Wheeler, requesting per-mission to open the Senate wing in like man-ner, but the telegrams did not reach him, and the Senate wing remained closed. The Capitol was brilliantly illuminated, and an immense throng, estimated at 10,000 people, occupied every corner, and passage-way, and niche in all that was area.

met on a common level, and in a universal crush. The mass of people so occupied every fuch of space that dancing was impracticable. The few attempts that were made to clear a place for waitzing were soon abandoned, and the aimless throng moved on. Cabinet Ministers and boarding-house keepers, the Army of the Cumberland, and the army of the lobby, queens of society, and many who were not queens, jostled each other in an aimable mood. Three fine bands supplied the music,—the West Point, the Columbus Barracks, and the Marine Bands,—and their strains reverberated through Bands,—and their strains reverberated through the rotunds and in the halls of the old House and Senate in which the eloquence of Clay and Webster once resounded. The concert ended soon after midnight.

GENERAL NOTES.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 20.—The officers and soldiers of the Second Army Corps, residing and visiting in Washington, called on their old comrade, Gen. Hancock, and had a social reunion, lasting several hours.

VANDERBILT SELLING HIS CENTRAL STOCK.

mecial Dismatch to The Tribuna.

New York, Nov. 20.—Rumors that William H. Vanderbilt was negotiating for the sale of 200,000 shares of New York Central stock to men largely interested in the Wabash and Union Pacific system was current in the street, and persons who claimed to have a thorough knowledge of the matter asserted that the reports had a foundation of truth, but Mr. Vanderbilt denied them to sight. A member of a prominent firm of Wall street broken said, in relation to the report: "My understanding of the transaction is that Mr. Vanderbilt has tampered or sold about \$20,000,000 of New York Central stock at 120 for the purpose of bout \$20,000,000 of New Tork Central lock at 120 for the purpose of atting it on the English exchange." This probably the source of the report. Mr. anderbit will hold control of the stock sust the same. His physicians have advised him to take better care of his health, and I magine one reason why he is disposing of his

FOREIGN.

The Irish Land Troubles Becoming Alarmingly Prominent.

Commotion Caused by the Recent Arrests in Dublin.

umerous Indignation Meetings Held and Flaming Posters Scattered About.

The Arrested Parties Held for Conspiracy as Well as Sedition.

Proceedings Threatened Against Parnell for Recent Inflammatory Publie Utterances.

The British Government Taking Every Possible Precaution to Prevent an Uprising.

Afghan Regiments Disbanding and Returning to Their Homes.

IRELAND'S IRE.

. THE CAUSE. LONDON, Nov. 20 .- The speeches for which Michael Davitt and James Bryce Killan were arrested in Dublin, and James Daly, editor of Connaught Telegraph, in Castlebar, were made at a meeting on the 2d inst. at Gurteen, County Sligo.

A PLACARD. The following placard has been posted in sev

ral places in the County Mayo: "TO THE PEOPLE OF MAYO: Fellow-counrymen-The hour of trial is come. Your leaders are arrested. Davitt and Daly are in prison You know your duty. Will you do it! Yes! You will! Balla is the place of meeting, and Saturday is the day. Come in your thousands, and show the Government and the world that your rights you will maintain to the end. Rescue, in the nightiness of your numbers, the land and liberty. God save the people. Balla, Balla. Saturday next, Saturday night.

THE PRESS. All the London morning journals approve of the arrests, except the Daily News, which makes them the occasion for a partisan attack.

James B. Killan is a lawyer and lecturer on political economy. CABINET COUNCIL.

It is believed that Irish affairs were the subject of deliberation at the last Cabinet Council.

KILLAN.

THE LANDLORDS. dent of the Manchester Guardian says the Government are placed in possession of much information by the landlords in connection with the rent agitation in Ireland which, for obvious reasons, the landlords cannot make pub-lic. These statements show that many tenants who are in a position to pay their rents, and are willing to pay, are kept from doing so by fear of outrage from others who cannot or will not pay. It is understood that a large number of processes of ejectment have been and will be applied for, while it is feared that execution of these processes will produce some diffi-culty. It is believed if they are administered only in cases where there is no want of ability to pay, if time for payment is given to others, the agitation will be much reduced.

A Dublin correspondent says: It is believed here that the arrests of Davitt, Killen, and Daly are in reality due to a notice published recently calling on the men of Mayo to meet Saturday to protest against the threatened eviction of a farmer. The document apparently hinted at resistance to the law.

PRESS COMMENTS. The Dublin Irish Times blames the Government for molesting the meaner and smaller agitators who have nothing to lose by being made heroes. The Government's action may revive Parnell's expiring influence.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal says: "The arrests are unconstitutional,—an act of arbitrary power, intended to paralyze the land agitation

by terrorism."

The Dublin Dai'y Express applauds the action of the Government. The news of the arrest of Davitt caused much agitation amongst the large Irish population of Dundee, Scotland, whom he intended to address Sunday, but as yet there has been no disturbance there. been no disturbance there.

DUBLIN, Nov. 20.—It is believed that it will be almost impossible to sustain the indicaments for sedition against the persons just arrested. An indignation meeting of Irish residents at Manchester to denounce the arrests of Davitt, Killan, and Daly will be held probably Sunday.

INDIGNATION MEETINGS.

At the Home Rule conference in London tonight it was resolved to hold a mass-meeting of the Irish inhabitants of London, and all sympathizers with Ireland, in Hyde Park, not later than the 30th inst., to protest against the arrest of Daley, Killen, and Davitt. All the Home Rule members of Parliament resident in London will be invited to attend. The Irish organizations in Liverpool, Leeds, Newcastle, Birmingham, and Glasgow have determined to make public protests.

At the meetings of Home Rule organizations in North London, Southwark, and Greenwich, to-night, it was resolved to assist the promoters of the land agitation. Several subscriptions were handed in at the Home Rule office to day. Parnell will be invited to attend the Hyde Park demonstration. He had deferred his visit to the United States in consequence of rumors reaching him of the intended action of the Government, and the present crisis will delay his INDIGNATION MEETINGS.

reaching him of the intended action of the Government, and the present crisis will delay his journey still further. It is intended to issue another address to the Irish abroad, calling for money to defend all whom the Government may prosecute and to maintain the agitation.

It is stated that the prisoners Davitt, Killen, and Daley will be indicted for conspiracy as well as sedition. It is also stated that Parnell's language at the land meeting will be brought before the House of Commons with a view to stiencing him in the Mexico. silencing him in the House.

The Constabulary is under arms day and night in many towns in Ireland.

GREAT EXCITEMENT—TROOPS UNDER ARMS. DUBLIN, Nov. 18.—This city is the scene today of a tremendous excitement, and there is a strong probability of a serious conflict in the near future. Mr. Dalv, editor of the Connaught Telegraph, and a politician of local celebrity, together with Michael Davitt and James Killen, were arrested to-day on the general charge of sedition and taken to Sligo jail. Davitt and Killen were formerly quite prominent in Fonian movements, and are well known. The Connaught Telegraph has been very free in its criticisms of the Government, and earnest in its advocacy of the Land Reform and Anti-Rent League. Warrants have also been issued for seventeen other persons, including several priests. The feeling among the people is at fever-beat, and collisions are almost inevitable. The troops are under arms, and with the police are held in readiness to move at a moment's notice. The English garrisons at all important points in Ireland are being heavily reinforced. It is now reported that Parnell has abandoned his proposed journey to the United States. GREAT EXCITEMENT-TROOPS UNDER ARMS. is proposed journey to the United States."

London, Nov. 20.—Mr. Farwood, ex-Mayor of Liverpool, has received a letter threatening him with death if he speaks against the Irish at

A special meeting of the county magistrates of Sligo has been convened for Saturday to consider a memorial to the Lord-Lieutenant to largely augment the county constabulary. The Liverpool Home-Bulers do not intend to hold a meeting at present, but will wait and see what turn matters take.

GREAT BRITAIN.

OUTRAGE ON AN IRISH PEASANT. LONDON, Nov. 21.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock Wednesday night less Thomas Flagherty, a farmer residing at Monasterreden, near Bal-laghaderen, County Sligo, was dragged out of bed ised. Having blindfolded their victim, took him about fifty yards

of his right car, beat him unmercifully with a piece of bush, his gun, and then left took him. away He his gun, and then left him. He alleges the cause of the outrage to be that he had paid his rent before it was due

His landlord is Mr. McDermott, Q. C.

LABOUCHERE'S CASE. To the Western Associated Press. LONDON, Nov. 20.—In the Court of the Queen's Bench to day Lord Chief-Justice Cockburn delivered judgment, refusing the applica-tion of Labouchere, of the *Truth*, for a man-danius to compel Sir Robert Carden, Magistrate, to hear further evidence in justification of the alleged libel against Henry L. Lawson, of the Daily Telegraph. The Lord Chief-Justice said the attempt to have the Court prescribe to the Magistrate what evidence he should receive or reject was certainly anomalous. The Court, he said, had no authority in that form to do any such thing, and it ought not to hesitate a mo ment to discharge the rule nist.

PATAL ACCIDENT. By the fall of two houses in Tottenham Court road, London, to-day, one man was killed and seven injured. There are probably other

CONFLAGRATION. Parkhall, near Evesham, the seat of the Early Yarmouth, is burned. Some estimates make

the loss £160,000. THE STEAMER PALLAS. The iron steamer Pallas, from Copenhager for Amsterdam, is believed to have foundered off Heimskirk. Thirty persons perished. HANLAN.

Hanlan, the oarsman, is coming to England if he can be assured of a match. He will arrive in January, and would prefer to row in March. SALISBURY.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Lord Salisbury came to London from Hatfield to-day, and held an interview with Herr Von Munster, German Ambassador, and Musurus Pasha, Turkish Ambassador, CORDIAL RELATIONS.

A Constantinople correspondent says it is confidently asserted in official circles that cordial relations between England and Turkey have en completely re-established. ELLIOTT.

the oarsman, writes that if he defeats Boyd he will row with Hanlan in England.

AFGHANISTAN. THE AMEER AND THE CABUL MASSACRE. LONDON, Nov. 20 .- A dispatch from Cabal says: The inquiry into the conduct of the exmeer Yakoob Khan and his Ministers in conpection with the massacre of the British Em bassy has terminated, and the report of the ission of Inquiry has been forwarded to the Vicerov of India. Nothing has transpired to alter the unfavorable opinions hitherto current regarding the Ameer's course of action.

WILL DISBAND. The Vicercy of India telegraphs that five more Afghan regiments from Turkistan have arrived near Cabul, and will disband and go to their homes. Probably the remaining regiments of the Cabuittes in Turkistan will follow this ex-

ABYSSINIA

THE KING'S ULTIMATUM. London, Nov. 20 .- A correspondent at Alex the Ministers was beld to-day, under the Presidency of the Khedive, to discuss the dispatches eceived from Gen. Gordon. The King of Abyssinia demands that his right to Soudan and Nubia be acknowledged, and also that he be paid two million pounds sterling. He refuses to make any other treaty.

The Mussulman Chiefs and other tribes, num-bering 30,000, revolted against the King of Abyssinia. The rebels stopped Gen. Gordon's passage, and Gordon asked for reinforcements and that a corvette be sent to Massonah. Government complied with these requests

SPAIN.

MARRIAGE PESTIVITIES. MADRID, Nov. 20 .- A Cabinet council, presided over by King Alfonso, has determined that the marriage of the King with the Arch uchess Marie Christine, of Austria, shall be solempized on the 29th of the present month. The Court festivities will be on a splendid scale, including a reception, processions, gala per formances at the public places of amusement, banquets, bull-fights, and national dances. EUGENIE'S MOTHER.

The Countess Dowager of Montijo, mother of the ex-Empress Eugenie of France, is seriously ill. The ex-Empress is on her way here.

> FRANCE. WADDINGTON DEFENDED.

LONDON, Nov. 20 .- The Republique Francais efends Waddington, President of the Council against the attack of the Nouvelle Revere. This defense by the organ of Gambetta is attributed to the rapprochement lately established between Gambetta, Grevy, and Waddington.

VISIT OF COURTESY.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—President Grevy and Prepler Waddington called upon Princess Marie Christine to-day.

A dispatch from Paris reports the death of Jean Joseph Goume, the French theologian and

RUSSIA. STUDENTS' OUTBREAK.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 20.—Disturbances have pecurred among the students of St. Petersburg University, resulting in several arrests and in the closing of the library by order of the Gov-ernor-General. The statements in regard to the origin of the disturbances are conflicting. LONDON, NOV. 20.—During the night between

the 16th and 17th inst. an exceedingly violent storm burst over Odessa, causing enormous damage, Several ships were sunk in the harbor, and quays and maval establishments suffered heavily.

GERMANY.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A Berlin dispatch says the state of siege which has existed here for a year will be renewed on the 28th inst. for anther year, as the Government does not think the Social Democracy has been uprooted. DONBRIL'S SUCCESSOR.

A dispatch from Berlin says: Rumor here persistently asserts that M. Doubril, the Russian Minister, will most probably be recalled in favor of some one who will be more of persona grata to Bismarck. Prince Orioff is mentioned as the probable successor.

> VARIOUS. ARAB-TABIA.

LONDON, Nov. 20.-A majority of the tech ileal commission for determining the site for new bridge across the Danube are favorable to the Roumanian claim to include the fort of Arab-Tabia, one of the principal defenses of Silistria, within the Roumanian territory.

The Posen Gazette declares it has local infor-mation refuting the reiterated declarations of the Cologne Gazette, that Russian troops are massed on the frontier. ARBITEATION. Lord Hatherton, umpire in the dispute abou

wages between the employers and workmen of the Staffordshire potteries, has made his award. It establishes a reduction of 8 per cent in wages nstead of 10, as claimed by the masters. Over 10,000 operatives are affected by the decision.

NOT HI.

A dispatch from Rome contradicts the report that the Queen of Raly is seriously ill. FATAL FIRE.

ROME, Nov. 20.—Three persons were killed during a fire in a house belonging to Prince Charles Bonaparte on the site of the villa burned at the storming of Porta Pio. THE GROSSER-KURFURST.

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—The warship Grosser
Kurfurst cannot be raised the coming winter
The work will be resumed in the spring.

APPOINTMENT.

Herr Von Schilling, the Under Secretary of the Prussian Ministry of Justice, has been appointed Imperial Secretary of the Department of Justice.

VIENNA, Nov. 20.—Baron Losser, the distinuished Liberal, is dead. LOBANOFF.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 20.—Prince Lobano as left Constantinople. HAVANA, Nov. 20.—A dispatch from Ciara announces that the Spraish troops the insurgent chief Muniz, and made a pr of another chief.

OURAY'S GANG.

The Adams Commission at Los Pinos Finally Making a Little Progress.

Finding that They Are Not Likely to Be Placed Under Arrest.

The Chiefs Now Show a Will-

ingness to Tell All They Know. A Delegation of Utes Obtain Consent to

But None of the White-River Butchers Can

Visit Washington.

Be of the Party. Los Pinos Agency, Col., Nov. 18, via LAKE CITY, Col. Nov. 20. - The last forty-eight hours have witnessed a decided change for the better, and the prospects for a peaceful solution of the White River troubles may safely be predicted. Duray informs the Commission that the reason why the Indians refused to testify at first was fear of arrest, but now that they are satisfied of rood faith on the part of the Commission they will all be here inside of six days, Jack among the number, and we shall have the Indian version of the whole affair. The day on which Douglas gave his testimon

ne had an escort with him, who were prepared to defend him in case of arrest, and while he was on the witness-stand the Indians were no ticed standing at the windows and near the building until he left the room. No one save Duray knew of the danger. He sat in his place inmoved. His countenance did not betray the fear which he had for the safety of the Commis sion, but the preparation made by him clearly showed that

THERE WAS DANGER.

We knew it only when it had passed. The Indians are more social to-day than the ave been at any time since the Commission was organized. Oursy was jovial and pleasan as one could ask for, and seems more like him self than he has been for several weeks, and well he might, for he has had a load to carry that few would care to assume. Unqua will give his testimony to-morrow. Gen. Hatch's escort of fifteen cavalrymen ar

rived last night, having been delayed on account DISPATCH TO SECRETARY SCHURZ.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—Secretary schurz yesterday received the following telgram from Gen, Hatch: "Los Pinos, Col., Nov. 17 .- To the Secretary of the Interior, Washington: Chief Ouray this orning asks for time, and it is believed it is the interest of the Government to take to Washington such chiefs as we may designate, not to exceed ten, including some of the White River chiefs. In the meantime, while waiting for your answer, we will continue to take such

"HATCH." FROM ADAMS. A dispatch from Gen. Adams was also re-ceived to the same effect as the foregoing, but accompanied with a strong recommendation that Ouray's request be granted, with a view to promoting the future and sinal arrangements

testimony as we can obtain here and elsewhere.

SCHURZ'S REPLY. In response to these dispatches Secretary churz has telegraphed the following: " To Gen. Hatch, Ute Commission, Los Pinos Ageneus Ourse's proposition to come to Wash. ngton with some Chiefs is accepted, with the proviso that we cannot receive here as delegates any White River Utes who were concerned with crimes committed there. Their talk before the Commission as if no crimes committed to their knowledge is Government to accept such testimony or to act upon any assumption so absurd. There can be no doubt that Douglass, Jack, and other White River Chiefs know who attacked Thornburgh and who massacred the Agency people. Their concerted effort to shield the guilty parties by the transparent plea of ignorance as to well-known facts raises a strong presumption against themselves, and they are therefore not fit men to treat with. They can clear themselves so as to be received here only by pointing out and surrendering the guilty parties. They must all be made to understand that unless this is done the whole tribe must be held responsible, and be dealt with accordingly. You may assure Ouray that his loyalty is highly appreciated by the Government, and his advice slwsys welcomed, but the question whether the guilty parties must be found and surrendered, in the failure of which the tribe must be proceeded against, is not open for negotiation. Ouray's visit here can have only two objects, viz.: to recommend mercy in individual cases, and then his recommendations will be received with respect; and, secondly, to dis-

any further facts or views to state with regard to the delegation, do so without delay.
"C. Schurz, Secretary." THE TESTIMONY. DENVER, Colo., Nov. 20.—Special dispatches to the Denver Tribune from Los Pinos say the proceedings Thursday were devoted to taking the testimony of Wass and Yanco, two runners sent by Ouray from this Agency to the White River Utes prior to the massacre. These in common with all the hostiles who were familiar with the occurrences at White River, and who could not plead exemption from self-committal, have been absent from this Agency since the convening of the Commission, and not until yesterday could their attendance be secured. They gave their statements without reservation; and Ouray states that renewed confidence on

cuss with us what arrangements are to be made

for the Utes hereafter. If the Commission has

the part of those who have already testified will permit them to MAKE A CLEAN BREAST

of everything. The hostiles met the Commission with the in-tention of telling a consistent lie throughout, but Gen. Adams' coup d'etat brought them to a realizing sense of their position, and they are now pleading for peace. They are thoroughly frightened, and the lears of a winter campaign against them have exacted the promise to honest-ly testify and abide the consequences. They say,

"One big figut, and the Indians' ammunition all gone. No food, and we starve," They begin to understand the utter futility of further resort to arms, and from the deflant air and intention to resist noticeable at first they now express not only a willingness to submit to peaceable arbitrament, but a desire that the Commission continue to a final settlement. The White River Utes have left Ouray's, and returned to their camp on Grand River. Ouray says they have gone for their lodges, and has vouched for their return in six days,

when they will make A COMPLETE CONFESSION s to their participation in the outbreak s their promise to Chief Ouray; but, judging

from their past conduct, little reliance can be placed on their promises. Ouray has sent an order to Capt. Jack to appear before the Commission, assuring him that no personal danger will be incurred by so doing. Ouray believes Jack will respond, and will also accompany the Commission to Washington should Secretary Schurz follow out the recommendation of the Commission in adjourning to meet at Washington.

After the formal adjournment of the Com-nission, Chief Ouray claimed the attention of the Commission and made a speech, which, for depth of feeling, power of eloquence, and deep reasoning, went far beyond any of his previous efforts, by his words surprising and gladdening the sorely-tried and disheartened Commissioners. A flood of light was cast upon his

were made clear, and Oursy now stands before the world as

THE WHITE MAN'S PRIEND. He had been listening to the reading of the tes timony of the captives, and when the Commis sion was announced adjourned, he remained with his head sunk upon his breast in an attitu of deep meditation. Suddenly he lifted his head and began to speak, holding those present almost spell-bound by his revelations. At the time he discarded the services of the nterpreter entirely, and spoke in English for a short time. The subject of HIS SPEECH WAS AS POLLOWS:

He began by saying that he perceived that the

Commission had lost confidence in him, and believed be was playing them false. He went on to say that

the whole object of the Commission, from first to last, had been misunderstood by the White River Utes; his authority had gone only so far; that they left their camp and came here but that every one of them had come prepared to fight. They thought that each witness, as he finished his testimony, of whatever character it might be, would be immediately arrested and put under guard. They had determined to resist this "to the death," and at the first movement in this direction on the part of the whites tragedy, with all the borrors of the White River messacre repeated, would ensue. "Have vou not seen," he asked around, on these bills, my Utes day and night Have you not seen, all day, one of my Indiana at each of these windows watching? Had these Utes attacked you, brothers, blood would have been shed. My word is plighted to the whites, and, though it cost me my life, no harm can come to them." He then went on to say that Unque, an Uncompangre Ute, would appear before the Commission to-morrow and testify fully in regard to the Thorn-burgh fight and the subsequent massacre. Unque, it will be remembered, tried to stop e fight, but was not listened to by the His testimony will bear hard on Jack, as he has before stated that Jack was the leader in the pattle with the troops.

OURAY CONTINUES. "The White River Utes," continued Oursy, all came in together to tell what they knew They understand now, and have not before, tha the Commission is not for the purpose of apprehending one single Ute, not even one proven to be guilty or innocent. will all come in to-night, and what they say will be the truth. They had begun to think I was working against them, and I was obliged to act as I did to encourage them in their evasions and lies, in order that I might retain my influence over them until the time they could themselves see that this was a Peace Commission, working for them as well as for the whites. They now se it, and there will be no further difficulty in getting them to speak." The old Chief then decribed, in a comprehensive manner, his sorrow at the troubles in the first place, his subsequent anxiety, and his constant fear that something might happen to the helpless victims; his efforts for their release, and his great joy when he saw the result of Gen. Adams. "I do not want to be a Chief." ne concluded; "I grow old, and am tottering; et some young man with the fire of youth in his veins take my place. I have my farm which I would rather cultivate and watch the seed, planted by them, grow up to maturity than be head chief. They all come to me with their troubles. I know everything, and have all heir burdens to bear. Washington no want me to give up my position, wants me to stay and govern the Utes, and want only to known as Ouray, the friend of the white He then went up to Gen. Adams and presented him with a beautiful Navajo blanket as a pres-ent from his squaw, Chipeta.

CANADIAN DISASTERS.

Effects of the Late Gale Special Dispatch to The Tribune. TORONTO, Nov. 20 .- About 11 o'clock this norning Mr. Thomas Jenning, of the Rescue down in a heavy sea, and that several men were observed keeping themselves affoat on the wreckage and praying for assistance. As no boat at that place could live in the tremendous surf that was rolling in shore, Mr. Jenning at once responded, and gave orders to have the tug fired up, and the lifeboat slung to the stern. As soon as it was known that there was danger, a brave and hardy crew volunteered their services. A little after noon the tug steamed away on her mission of mercy. On reaching Oasville the tug

COULD PIND NOTHING of the missing crew. The foundered vessel turned out to be the Pints, from Oak-ville to Toronto, loaded with stone. She went down in thirty feet of water the crew took to a small boat and drifted out to sea. The tug was unable to cross the lake to-day owing to the high wind and sea.

Mr. Schofield, who saw the schooner founder says: "I was watching the boat, and noticed them trying to reef the mainsail. When pext I looked she had gone down. I saw some men in a scow drifting seaward." The crew consisted of Bus Howell, Alexander

Mason, James Quinn, and Joseph Quinn, all of Oakville. The weather is intensely cold, and should the boat weather the gale the men will probably

freeze to death before being rescued. THE REGINA. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PORT ELGIN, March 20.—Last night, during the heavy gale, the schooner Regina, owned by George E. Smith, of Southampton, was blown

George E. Smith, of Southampton, was blown sahore at Nine Mile Point, near this place, loaded with pork, flour, and a miscellaneous cargo. The ressel and cargo were a total loss. The crew were saved.

MINDSOR, Ont., Nov. 20.—The tug J. P. Clark, of Detroit, was driven on the Canadian shore, near Walkerville, last evening during a heavy gale, and capsized. The cook, Mrs. Ray, of Port Huron, is supposed to be drowned in the cabin. All the others saved.

Macad Dissaleh to The Tribuna.

GODERICH, Nov. 20.—A heavy gale from the southwest commenced on Tuesday pight and continued throughout yesterday. Towards eveoling the wind veered around to the northwest, when a blinding snow-storm set in the wind increasing almost to a hurricane. The storm continues, with no sign of abating. The steamer Quebec arrived yesterday morning, and is lying here waiting for fair weather. Quebec arrived yesterday morning, and is lying here waiting for fair weather. The present storm is the most violent that has swept the lakes for some years. Much anxiety is expressed for the salety of several vessels belong-

Chicago Cattle Drover Assaulted in Pitts burg, Nearly Murdered, and Robbed-His Life Despaired Of, special Dispatch to The Tribuna PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 20.—At 11:45 to-night a

cattle-drover named George Heimann was found on Grant street, where he had fallen some time previously. An examination revealed contusion on the back of the head, and also that the sight of one eye had been nearly de stroyed. He was taken to the Central Station stroyed. He was taken to the Central Station-house where he is now supposed to be dying. Every effort was made to incuce him to talk, but without arail, owing to his weak condition. All that is known about him at present is that he came here from Chicago, where he disposed of a lot of cattle, for which he received \$1,400. This money was missing when he was accompanied at the station-house, but he was known to have it earlier in the evening. He was accompanied to this city from Chicago by an employe whose name is unknown here, and who has not been seen since a short time before Mr. Heimann was found on the street. The supposition is that this man assaulted his employer, robbed him of the \$1,400, and fled. The police are looking for him in all directions. The injured man cannot live many hours.

he injured man cannot live many hours. OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. New York, Nov. 20.—Arrived, steamship Greece, from London; Canada, from Hayre.
Quzensrows, Nov. 20.—Arrived, Caspian, from Baltimore via St, John, with a number of passengers of the disabled steamer Arizona. GRANT AND THE SOUTH.

The Ex-President as a Popular Presidential Candidate---Southern Estimates.

Re Would Win the Negre and Make a Strong Government -- Results of a Long Sour.

Having just returned from a six weeks' tour mong the people of the South, during which I enjoyed special opportunities, social and personal, for observing the drift of popular ion, I am compelled to say, as a mere matter of simple truth, that the recent editoria auggestion in the Herald of the possibility of en. Grant being, in certain contingencies, the favorit Presidential candidate of a large portion of the Southern people, is strictly correct. To my utter amazement I have found Grant as a possible President for the next term freely and favorably canvassed by representative Southern men of all classes and professions, as the follow-ing detailed resume of my trip and its experiences will attest:

BRANT A STRONG CANDIDATE IN THE SOUTH In a conversation with one of the prominent men of the South (a member of one of the old families, a man of considerable wealth and great culture, who was before the War a "redhot" State-rights journalist, and during the War was an active member of Gen. Sidney Johnson's staff), the following views of Gen. Grant's chapces as a Presidential candidate the Southern States were thus distinctly pro "Gen. Grant," said the gentleman just re

ferred to, "would make a much stronger candidate throughout the South than most Northerners-and many Southerners, for that matter imagine. He probably would receive the Electoral vote of North Carolina .- a State which has never been so extremely 'Southern, politically speaking. He would also proba-ably receive the Electoral vote of South Carolina, on the principle, I suppose, that extremes meet. South Carolina, the most Southern, politically speaking, of all Southern States, would prefer 'a strong Government under a soldier whom circumstances made a Republican or identified with the Republican party, to the administration of a mere Northern party, to the administration of a mere votices professed politician. At any rate, I feel perfectly certain, from what I know personally of prominent South Carolinians and from the letters I receive constantly from friends in that State, that South Carolina would today be infinitly more likely to cast its vote for Gen. Grant than for any other Northern man. The State of Virginia," continued the gentleman, "I class among the doubtful States, so far as the Grant Presidential prospects are concerned. Virginia is a large State, and some concerned. Virginia is a large state, and some sections of it are much more strongly Demo-cratic than others. Perhaps a strong Democratic candidate like Bayard might bring out the vote of Virginia, but certainly no Northern man but Grant could command the vote of Virginia, and unless a very strong Democratic candidate was ruo against him, why, Grant would win in Virginia anyway. run against him. why, Grant would win in Viginia anyway.

Divided feeling in the cotton states.

"The State of Texas," continued the exponent of Southern opinion, "I regard as doubtful—on the Grant issue. But of this much I am certain, that Gen. Grant to-day has a much better chance in Texas than has Samuel J. Tilden. If Tilden was to be nominated by the Democrats next time and Grant by the Republicans, count Texas sure for Grant."

count Texas sure for Grant."

"How about Tenpessee?" inquired the writer.

"Tennessee," was the reply, "is, as far as
Grant is concerned, to be classed with Texas—
doubtful. But if Thiden were to be nominated
by the Democrats and Grant by the Republicans you would witcess the remarkable spectacle
of the State of Tennessee voting the Republican
ticket. The State of Florida," continued the
Southerner, "would probably cast its Flori Southerner, "would probably cast its Elect-oral vote for Grant. The General, for some oral vote for Grant. The General, for some reason or other, or perhaps for many reasons, is more popular throughout that State than any other Northern man of prominence."

"How about Kentucky?" inquired the writer.

"Oh, Kentucky would go against Grant. Of that fact there is no question. The majority are against him there. Still, he is popular with a very influential minority, even in Kentucky."

"What do you tajuk of Mississippi?"

"Mississimi is a donottul State. It might

"What do you taink of Mississippi?"

"Mississippi is a donotful State. It might
go for Grant or it might go against
him. At any rate he has many political and
personal admirers in Mississippi. As for Alabama, Louisiana, and Georgia," said our
companion, "these States may be counted for
the Democratic nominee under any and every
circumstance. Consequently Grant, unless noninated by the Democratic party, would have no
chance in these States."

HOW THE STATES MAY GO. "If I understand you aright, then," said the writer to the gentleman whose views have been recorded, "you class the Southern States, so far as the 'Grant boom' is concerned, about as North Carolina. Probably for Grant,

Certainly against Grant. Virginia...... Boubtful for Grant as against
Virginia...... Bsyard or strong Democratic
Tennessee.... Grant as against Tilden or other
Texas.... Grant as against Tilden or other
Democrat.

"Yes, that is precisely my view of the politic
al situation," said one gentleman, "and I
know hundreds of lifelong Southerners who
would indorse my views on this point." entucky ....

BRINGING OUT THE NEGRO VOTE. BRINGING OUT THE NEGRO VOTE.

"One great advantage Gen. Grant would have over any other Northern candidate, in the Southern States, would be this," said our Southern gentleman, with much earnestness, "Gen. Grant's the only Northern candidate who would bring out the full negro vote of the Scorth."

who would bring out the full negro vote of the South."

"Why so?" asked the writer, in surprise; "is Frant more popular with the Southern negroes than Biane, or Conkling, or Sherman, or half a dozen other Republicans that could be named?"

"This is not the point, the popularity of the candidate," replied the Southern gentleman.

"The point I would make is simply that the full negro vote would be given for Grant, for the negroes regard Gen. Grant as a strong man and a fighter, one who would see that everybody who wanted to vote for him was allowed to do so; that he would stand no nonsense: do so; that he would stand no nonsense; that he would not allow any terrorism of voters or buildozing. In short the Southern negroes, if Grant was nominated, would feel sure that they would be allowed to vote, and would therefore vote for the Republican ticket and Grant whereas if a vote of the Republican ticket

sure that they would be allowed to vote, and would therefore vote for the Republican ticket and Grant, whereas, if anybody else was nominated by Republicans, they would not feel the same confidence in their chances for free voting, and many of them would refrain from voting accordingly."

"But your views imply," said the writer, "that there has been some undue terrorism and buildozing of the negro vote down South!"

"Certainly, I confess there has been," said the Southern man, "though not to the extent which the North imagine. But what I am now getting at is simply that the negroes, believing that Gen, Grant's name is a tower of strength, would, in that belief, vote more tully and freely for him than for any other possible Northern or Republican candidate. Mind, I am not explaining a fact; I am simply, I think, stating one. "Besides," said one gentleman, "next to Greeley Grant is the ideal man of the North in the minds of the Southern negroes. Just as they associate Greeley with Abolitionism so they associate Greeley with Abolitionism so they associate Greeley with Emancipation, and, as Massa Lincoln is dead and Massa Grant is alive, they have, as it were, transferred their gratitude from the deed to the living Grant. The average negro mind of the present day down South stands for Greeley and Lincoln combined."

PREFERRED TO UNCLE SAMMY.

and Lincoln combined."

PREFERED TO UNCLE SAMMY.

Such were the views of one prominent Southern gentleman and thinker. In one point he was subsequently confirmed in the hearing of the writer by many of the rank and file of the voters of the South. This point was on the relative popularity of Grant and Tilden South. It seemed to be the general opinion among Southern voters that Grant's show South was better than "Uncle Sammy's." In alltite town (Columbia, Tenn.), in a barroom one night, a canvass of votes was taken, and, while the men said they would vote for Tilden if regularly nominated, five said they would "a damned sight rather vote for Grant," as one of their number expressed it.

The fighting men of the South, a large part of the population, are for Grant in preference to any other military man, except Gen. Hancock, and to any Northern politician of the Republican party. Among the soldiers of "the lost cause" Grant has carned a good deal of deserved popularity by his terms of surreoder granted to Lee and his subsequent protection of that officer. They consider that Grant simply fought against the South because he had to do it—it was in the line of his military duty, that was all, and be superlained no polical or personal animosity to them. He respected them as open and powerful foes; did

all he could to conquer them "in square fight", used all his opportunities against them, just as they would have done in his place, and, having conquered them, why, he "let up on them." As one of "them" who had been in the Confederate States of America, in the Army of the Wilderness, expressed it: "He didn't hit us when we were down; he didn't want to have us as traitors; he didn't he want to have us as traitors; he didn't he want to have us as traitors; he didn't he want to have us as traitors; he didn't he want to have us as traitors; he didn't he want to have us as traitors; he didn't he want to have us as traitors and the want to have us as traitors are traitors. didn't hit us when we were nown; he didn't want to hang us as traitors; he didn't keep warin' the bloody shirt, as the fellers did up North who hadn't been down South doin' the fightin'." Apropos of "the bloody shirt," the absence of Gon. Grant abroad has been a great to litical advantage to him in the estimation of the Southern people. While Sherman, Blains, Corkling et al. have been holding up this article of dirty linen and making a cort of fag of it, Gen. Grant has been thousands of miles away. Gen. Grant has been thousands of miles away and silent as the grave; consequently he is naterly uncommitted to any policy of sectional bitterness or mere partisan feeling. This fact alone will be worth thousands upon thousands of Southern votes to him. Not a tew of the many officers of the Confederate Southern Army still surviving express their preference for tirant over any other Northern candidate, whe her Republican or Democrat.

AMILY IN THE SOUTH TOWARD NORTHERNERS

AMTIT IN THE SOUTH TOWARD NORTHERNES. A prominent officer of the Contederate States Army, in Selma, Ala., said publicly in the hearing of the writer, at the St. James Hotel at that place, that he would vote for Grant, if nominated, "on any ticket." "I believe in a strong Government and in the regular army," said the individual referred to, who was a graduate of West Point. Once for all, it cannot be too strongly insisted upon in an "independent" paner like the Hera d that there is not a bitter prejudice entertained by the fighting men of the South against them. On the contrary, a feeling of motival kindness, ossed upon a mutual respecteriats between these classes in the South. So marked is this feeling that the writer, who has been led to believe from Northern publications the other way, had, from the start of his recent Southern experiences, been compelled cent Southern experiences, been compelled to entirely "reconstruct" his views upon the point. At Selma, Aia., for example, a town, ultra-South in every respect, where cotton is still king, and where the abolition of slavery has made comparatively little alteration in the relative status of white and black; a town where every family numbers, either should the honored dead or active hving members, soldier or officer of the Confederate State of America—in this town one of the of America—in this town one of the most popular prominent business-men of the place is a Capt. Shaefler, who runs a cotton press near the depot, and who is literally "overrun" with custom. Everypody likes Shaefler and everybody has a good word for him. So the writer of this article naturally enough sought and made the acquaintance of this lacky individual. Imagine the intense surprise of the writer when he ascertained that Shaefler was a Yankee, who had been a Captain in Sherman's army, and lost a finger in one of the battles against "the Rebels." And yet his most intimate friend in the town was Col. Dedham, of the St. James, who had fought against him. This was only one case out of at least fitteen or twenty which were brought personally to Mr. Cooper's attention, in the course of a few Mr. Cooper's attention, in the course of a few weeks, and, under these circumstances, the ef-fect of such pacific and approximative speaches as Grant has recently made in California and Chicago upon the Southern mind can be calcu-

GEN. SHERMAN-THE SECTIONAL ISSUES. Gen. Sherman, like Gen. Grant, it may be here Gen. Sherman, like Gen. Grant, it may be here remarked, is popular, rather than otherwise "Down South," though he has no political atatus. He has beer shrewd ehough to avail himself of his popularity, too. At the present moment Gen. Sherman has a heavy interest in the Tecumseh Iron Works, in Alabama, and receives many thousands of dollars a year therefrom. As a simple matter of fact, with the exception of the extreme polidollars a year therefrom. As a simple matter of fact, with the exception of the extreme politicians on each side, the issues of the late Civil War are over and forever. "I would shoot my own father if he were to rebet against the United States Government again," said a rentleman publicly in the hall of the Exchange Hotel. Montgomery, Ala., the very town from the Court-House of which Jefferson Davis mangthe Court-House of which defferson Davis mangurated accession, and the gentleman who made this remark had been a Colonel under Stonewall Jackson, and is now "for Grant," The professional politicians and placemen of the South are also, many of them, "for Grant" in preference to any other Northern man. The idea seems to be widely dissentiated among this class of people that Grant really wishes "a third term." "And in that case," said one of the officials of Hunsville. Als., whom the writer encountered ville, Ala., whom the writer encountered on a railway train, "I am for helping Grant; on a railway train, "I am for helping of the because "—and herein lies " he milk in the cocoanut" with this class of retriots—" Grant, always helps his friends." Many of the business nieu and traders in the South are for Grant. In Pulaski, Tenn., a thriving little town, a lead-

In a conversation with this individual he remarked to Mr. Cooper: "You see the South might as well go in for Grant anyway. Because, no Southern man can be elected under any circumstances, and Grant is oy far the best Northern man we could have."

A STRONG, SENSIBLE ADMINISTRATION WANTED.
"Things would be sure under him. We would know what we could calculate on. We might be composed to too a mark, but we would be let alone and protected if we did it. And then business would be better. Uncertainty about politics always kills business, you know, and there would be no uncertainty about Grant. A strong, sensible Administration is just what A strong, sensole Animate action is just the South wants to give it a chance to recuperate, and just this sort of Administration is what Grant would give us."

The language was uttered before some five or six men, customers, and no one took exception to the remarks.

A large real estate owner and mining speculator in Monigomery also favors on somewhat similar grounds the election of Grant.
"What we Southerners need," said this gentlemen, "is a chance to show Northern capitalists what we are and what the South is. Why, to-day there is iron enough in the bowels of the State of Alabama to render it a formidable rival of Pennsylvania if we only could get the capital and, the logiciation necessary to deable rival of Pennsylvania if we only could get the capital and the legislation inecessary to develop it. Now, this we can never get in this world except by interesting Northern men in us and our resources. And unless we have a strong, stable Government capitalists from the Northeand from abroad, for that matter—will fight say of us. Our chances are infinitly better for peace and prosperity on the basis of security under Grant's Administration than that of any other Northern man I know of. I prefer him myself to Haucock even or Senator Bayard. The other two men are good enough probably, but Grant is known the world over as a strong man, and under him capital South and lacor South, real estate, mining, and, in short, everything would have a better chance than under any other President."

any other President."

The speaker was born a Southern man, a native, we believe, of Memphis, and had been identified with Southern interests all his life.

That rare individual, a working Southern white of the lower class, seems to be in favor of Grant,—if the writer can judge by the talk of two or more specimens of the class who came across his observation. "We want more white skilled labor here," said one of these individuals. "There is no danger of having too much of it. The trouble is we haven't got enough, and aren't likely to get it. There is too little supply to make even a demand for it; but if Grant was to be elected I believe that white labor would be directed down South in a fashion that would astonish some people."

A good Judge of Man. A GOOD JUDGE OF MEN.

that would astonish some people."

A GOOD JUDGE OF MEN.

Another argument for Grant is found by some Southern men in his sagacity. A prominent politician of Nashvilla, Tean., remarked to the writer, "Gen. Grant is a good judge of men. Look how he chose all his Generals,—Sherman, Sheridan, and so on,—always the right man in the right place. He would do the same as a President, and in choosing his Cabinet he would not forget the South. He would have sense enough to see that the claims of the South for representation in his Cabinet could not be ignored. The rising generation at the South, "continued this gentleman, "ought to entertain no bitterness against Grant. The War was before your time, and the men who figured in it are passing away; but Grant is the coming man. He is the man for the present and the future, and the South may find him yet as warm a friend as he has proved to be a dangerous enemy."

Certainly such facts as these, seen by an ordinary man in the course of a six weeks' tour among the Southern people, count for something and prove something; and if they mean anything at all they signify that the election of Gen. Grant to the Presidency by the aid of Southern votes is among the not improbabilities of the near future.

A Vermont Sea-Serpent.

Burlington (N.) Proc Press.

The "Lake Champlain Sea-Serpent," has been seen again, this time right in Burlington Bay. Wednesday afternoon, while out boating, three of the University boya, each possessing the Washingtonian inability to prevariente, and the monster,—or at least a part of it, for only some fitteen feet of its length was above the water. It measured apparently, some twelve leet in circumference, while its length, of course, could only be guessed at; but, to preserve anything like graceful proportions, must have been not less than ninety feet. The distance from the point and around Dunder was made in fifteen minutes. If true—and the boys say it is—this story is a lact.

Additional Details Peculations Milwa

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Party Important Testimony -Other Crimin

BOSSE'S S MILWAUKEE, Wis., N the Bosse embezzlen day there had been no ments, except that it neys of Mitchell's Ban ler, are engaged in dra plaint against Bosse. books of the bank, as is said, led to the discor embezzlements to an an \$100,000, and the belief that the grand aggre reach \$250,000, as telegr last night. It now kn ure that Bosse bad bank officials maintain to who they are. It r the rumors connecting menced as speedily as vigorously as circumsta startling features of the the publication of the federates, and an appro-The developments of ing in connection where been very few.

port that, on the day of the County Jail, he is relations a list of for proved to be the partie from one of the princi the statement that no in the performance of Bosse, has had any contion. They are all, to be men of sterling it seems, however, that the tain concerning an individual to the institution set leaves the inference to the season of the combe have shared in the embe The officials are in poss Bosse's plan of condu-upon the funds of the divulge anything, or e

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certain that large sum from the coffers o certain individual who nesty at the time wa e from the Mitchell vidual is at present eit, the South. If he wa ant in the knayish pracibis departure, and, if it ducted through conniva then some other loca anded in the ments. The books of the control of ments. The books or recent date, say months, disclose only peculation. It is asse parently reliable authoments thus far discover of \$140,000, and a large mains yet to be done by employed in overbaulin Concerning the mann Bosse's disbonesty was that, two years ago, t that, two years ago, to one day approached the and suggested that heo two months, as he appl work without respite for the same time inform the same time inform would be continued right be generous offer, say the need of rest or re John Johnston made a wen unged Bosse's a nontha' rest, but the bently declined, saying, he did not care to trust of other persons. This Bosse's possible dishormind, it is said, and led from time to time, whithat has produced such To the Western MILWAUKEE, Nov. 20 has transferred his he estate, through his bro THE HAY NEW HAVEN, COOR. trial this was a day of State made considera the Court this morni ted them to introduc a witness who testiff

examined Mary's conweek before the mus made the declaration believe she was in th ley was an elderly judge, but was son covering strong pro also a generali for the State asserted she had advised Hay fore it was of no cor pregnant or not, for h lief in the premise father of the murder dents of the day of the den's visit to his b eaving the house to ber departure in dinner. ostensibly the finding of he hours afterward, in as When the aged fathe the body his eyes fille that his face wore an man's grief. The o gained by the defe ras that a couple Mary's face was seve will be claimed that found on her cheeks State claims were na State claims were na diergyman's brogan. A wring from the fathe going in scarch of the going in scarch of that is that he feared she was had been on various ness. Mrs. Eliza M Mary's dying shrick a had been absent frours. It was high denly,—such a terrib had beyer heard befor day closed with that or hired on farm testified that they we employed in various v so account for their will bring a witness v Hayden going towar er them "in square fight"; rtunities against them, ald have done in his equered them, why, he "let ne of "them" who had rate States of America, in. ate States of America, in crosses, expressed it; "Re were down; he didn't keep traitors; he didn't keep traitors; he didn't keep down South doin' the down South doin' the abroad has been a great bon in the estimation of the abroad has been a great bon in the estimation of the abroad has been a great bon in the estimation of the abroad has been a great bon in the estimation of the abroad has been a great bon in the estimation of the abroad has been a great bon in the estimation of the abroad are thousands of miles away e; consequently he is utany policy of sectional bitman feeling. This fact any policy of sectional bit-nam feeling. This fact outsands upon thousands him. Not a few of the Confederate Santh

of the Control of the Contederate States, said publicly in the hearme St. James Hotel at mark twice for Grant, if nomtive to be for Grant, if nomtive to be for any, and the to, who was a graduate of for all it cannot be too son in an "independent" that there is not a bitter by the figuting men of the nof the North who fought the contrary, a feeling of ed upon a mutual respect, classes in the South. So that the writer, who has rom Northern publications Northern pu from the start of his reexample, a town, where cotton is ition of slavery has alteration in the the Confederate States its town one of the inent businessimen of the fler, who rune a cotton-and who is literally "over-Everypody likes Shaefler good word for him. So article naturally enough acquaintance of this lucky the intense supprise of the ase out of at feast lifteen ire brought personally to on, in the course of a few rese circumstances, the ef-ind appreciative speeches y made in California and uthern mind can be calcu-

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add have.

ADMINISTRATION WANTED.

Sure under him. We would be a mark, but we would be ted if we did it. And then better. Uncertainty about tusiners, you know, and o uncertainty about Grant. dministration is just what give it a chance to recupergive it a chance to recuper rt of Administration is what

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born a Southern man, a of Memphis, and had been hern interests all his life. dual, a working Southern class, seems to be in Isroriter can judge by the talk imens of the class, who came on. "We want more white said one of these individuanger of having too much is we haven't got enough, to get it. There is too even a demand for it; but lected I believe that white ted down South in a fashion some people." for Grant is found by son t for Grant is found by some a sagacity. A prominent ile, Tenn., remarked to the t is a good judge of men, all his Generals,—Sherman, on,—always the right man e. He would do the lent, and in choosing d not only pick out good i not forget the South. He hough to see that the claims presentation in his Cabinet i. The rising generation at ed this gentleman, "ought craess against Grant. The rime, and the men who figning away; but Grant is the is the man for the present the South may find him yethe has proved to be a dan-

CRIMINAL NEWS. Additional Details Concerning the

Peculations of Bosse in Milwaukee. so Far the Books Disclose a

Shortage of Something

Over \$140,000.

A Good Deal of Speculation as to Who Participated in the Emb zzlement.

The Supposition Being that It Was a

Party of High Social Standing.

Important Testimony in the Hayden Trial -Other Criminal Doings, East

BOSSE'S SHORTAGE. ial Dispatch to The Tribune. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 20 .- The interest in the Bosse embezzlement case continues unabated. Up to the close of business hours today there had been no particularly new developments, except that it is known that the attorneys of Mitchell's Bank, Finches, Lynde & Miler, are engaged in drawing up the formal complaint against Bosse. The examination of the pooks of the bank, as far as completed, has, it is said, led to the discovery of peculations and embezzlements to an amount considerably over 100,000, and the belief gains strength bourly that the grand aggregate of the frauds wil reach \$250,000, as telegraphed to THE TRIBUNE set night. It now known beyond peradventere that Bosse had accomplices, but the fficials maintain the strictest reticence as o who they are. It remains to be seen whethe the rumors connecting several prominent citizens with the frauds are correct. Mr. Mitchell secrit that criminal proceedings are to be com-menced as speedily as possible, and pushed as vigorously as circumstances will permit. The starting features of these proceedings will be the publication of the names of Bosse's con-

stes, and an approach to the actual amount federates, and an approach to the actual amount of the embezzlements.

The developments of the afternoon and evening in connection with the bank defalcation have been very few. A well-authenticated report that, on the day of Bosse's incarceration in the County Jail, he handed to his confidential relations a list of four persons who would be proved to be the parties really guilty, has drawn from one of the principal officers of the bank the statement that no one recently employed in the performance of clerical service, except Rosse, has had any connection with the defalcahas had any connection with the delaleation. They are all, thus far, proven to be men of sterling integrity and worth. It seems, however, that the officials are not so cer-tain concerning an individual who left the serves of the institution several years ago, and this leaves the inference that they believe he may have shared in the embezzlements with Bosse. The officials are in possession of the key to Bosse's plan of conducting the depredations upon the funds of the bank, but refuse to divige anything, or even lisp a word upon the subject. Bosse's confederate or confederates must by this time be known to them beyond cavil, yet no supplementary proceedings have yet been instituted, and this leads to yet been instituted, and this leads to a suspicion that they are in a quandary how to proceed against him or them. It is barely pos-able that the party or parties in collusion have so managed that it will be impossible to apply the ron hand of the law, in which event Bosse

will have to bear the brunt of the prosecution will have to bear the brunt of the prosecution alone. There are some who assert the belief that a considerable portion of Bosse's operations were conducted without collusion of other parties. This may be true, but it is equally certain that large sums of money disappeared from the coffers of the bank while a certain individual who became notorious for disappeared to the true professed to conducting certain individual who became notorious for dis-honesty at the time was professedly conducting a banking business only the merest fraction of a mile from the Mitchell institution. This indi-vidual is at present either in Canifornia or in the South. If he was interested with Bosse, then the latter must have found a ready assistant in the knavish practices immediately after his departure, and, if the defaications were conducted through connivance with local bankers, then some other local banker must bave aded in the subsequent embezzlements. The books of the bank of more recent date, say within the past few months, disclose only triffing evidences of peculation. It is asserted to-night, upon apparently reliable authority, that the embezzlements thus far discovered reach the round sum nts thus far discovered reach the round sum

parently reliable authority, that the embezzlements thus far discovered reach the round sum of \$140,000, and a large amount of work remains yet to be done by the half-dozen experts employed in overhauling the books.

Concerning the manner in which suspicion of Bosee's dishouesty was aroused, the story runs that, two years ago, the Hon. Alex Mitchell one day approached the desk of the bookkeeper, and suggested that he ought to take a vacation of two months, as he applied himself closely to his work without respite for a number of years, at the same time informing him that his salary would be continued right along. Bosse declined the generous offer, saying that he did not feel the need of rest or recreation. A year later, John Johnston made a similar suggestion, and wen unged Bosse's retirement for several months' rest, but the bookkeeper again persistently declined, saying, by way of excuse, that he did not care to trust his books into the hands of other persons. This aroused a suspicion of Bosse's possible dishonesty in Mr. Johnston's mind, it is said, and led to a quiet investigation from time to time, which finally led to the clew that has produced such startling results.

Milwauguer, Noy, 20.—Since his arrest Bosse.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 20.—Since his arrest Boss has transferred his homestead and other real estate, through his brother, to his wife.

THE HAYDEN TRIAL. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 20.—In the Hayden trial this was a day of unusual interest, and the State made considerable progress. A ruling by the Court this morning, in their favor, permitted them to introduce testimony showing Hayden's motive for the crime. This was through a witness who testified to statements at the first trial by a Mrs. Studley, now deceased, who examined Mary's condition as to pregnancy a week before the murder, and to whom Mary made the declarations that she had reasons to believe she was in that condition. Mrs. Stud-ley was an elderly lady, and competent to lodge, but was somewhat puzzled by distovering strong proofs of pregnancy, but also a generally received indication of non-pregnancy, yet it was evident that Mary believed heraelf in that condition, and counsel for the State asserted that they had proof that she had advised Hayden to that effect; therefore it was of no consequence whether she was pregnant or not, for he would act upon his belief in the premises. Charles S. Stannard, father of the murdered girl, related the incidents or the day of the tragedy, including Haydenia with the best proper Mary's and the charles what recons. Mary's den's visit to his house, about noon; Mary's leaving the house to meet him at the spring; her departure into the woods, after dinner ostensibly to get blackberries, and the finding of her dead body, three hours afterward, in an old abandoned roadway. When the aged father described the finding of the body his eyes filled with tears, and emotion checked his utterances. The spectators who glanced at Hayden at this moment allege that his face wore an amused smile at the old man's grief. The only important admission gained by the defense, on cross-examination, was that a couple months before her death hary's face was severely poisoned with ivy. It will be claimed that this resulted in the marks found on her cheeks after death, and which the state claims were nail-marks of the heel of the diergyman's brogan. An attempt was also made to wring from the father some secret motive for gaing in search of the girl, but he, in simple innocence, said that she had been gone so long that he feared she was lost in the woods, as she had been on various occasions. The next witness, Mrs. Eliza Mills, testified to herrory Mary's dying shriek about 3 o'clock, when she had been absent from her house about two hours. It was high, shrill, and checked suddenly,—such a terrible scream as the witness had never heard before. The testimony of the day closed with that of several men residing or hired on farms in the vicanity, who testified that they were either out of town or employed in various ways. The object of this is to account for their whereabouts. The State will bring a witness who will testify to seeing Hayden going toward the scene of the tragedy at a time when he claims he was working in his wood-lot. The defense will endeavor to dispore the identification of Hayden, and the callhary's face was severely poisoned with ivy. It

ing of the witnesses above referred to has the effect of narrowing the list of men in that very thinly-settled section who might have been mistaken for the accused.

THE LEADVILLE WAY. LEADVILLE. Col., Nov. 20.—Saturday night ast, Carl Bockbouse, a barber, of Leadville, shot and killed Harry Clifford, a footpad, and wounded his companion, Charles Stuart, who had ordered him to throw up his hands. On Sunday the citizens presented Bockhouse a gold watch and \$500 for his courage, and a crowd mounted him on their shoulders and bore him through the principal streets. Since then a

powerful vigilance committee has been organ ized, and this morning early they proceeded to the jail, demanded the keys, and took out Stuart, and a notorious lot and mine jumper named Charles Frodsham, and hanged them in small shed near the jail. They placed on the small shed bear the late of back of Fredsham acard warning a number of notorious characters to leave the city or take the same fate, among them the late City Marshal, Kelly, and James Bush, who killed Arbuckle in the summer. A great many thieves and confidence-men have left to-day. The Committee are in dead earnest, and mean business. Stgart was from Conneautville, Pa., and Frod-ham was from Stall lake City. sham was from Sait Lake City.

A MURDERED MAN'S INSURANCE. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 20.—The family of ames H. Armstrong, who was murdered in Campen in January last, by Benjamin Hunter. propose to sue the Companies that insured his life for the amount of that insurance, \$26,000, in the Mutual Life, of New York; the Manhattan Life, of New York; and the Provident Life & Trust of this city. Suit has already been entered in the Kings County Court, at Brooklyn, against two New York Companies, but n notice has been given as yet of suit against the Philadelphia Company. Payment was refused at the agents' offices in New York, it being claimed that the policies New York, it being claimed that the policies belonged to Hunter and Tate, having been assigned by Armstrong to Hunter. Mr. Philip P. Armstrong says now that the policies have been assigned to them by the Hunter family, the cases will go on at once. "This thing of killing people for insurance money," said he to-day, "has come to such a pitch that it seems to me something should be done to make the nies more careful as to the issuance of

A BANK BURGLARIZED. YORKVILLE, Ill., Nov. 20 .- The Kendall County Bank, at this place, was entered by burglars Wednesday night, the safe blown open, and the mall burglar-proof inside carried off. There was but little money in it. The burglars stole a borse and wagon from Mr. Boll, the miller, to carry off the swag. The interior arrangements of the bank were shattered by the explo dusiness will be resumed as soon as a new safe Business will be resumed as soon as a new safe can be procured, which will be in two or three days. The bank is owned by the Hon. M. B. Castle, of Sandwich, and M. E. Cornell, of Yorkville, the County Treasurer.

Bristol, Ill., Nov. 20.—The safe and money of the burglarized Kendall County Bank were

AT THE PRISON'S DOOR.

ial Dispatch to The Tribune. OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 20.-Sheriff Harrington of Burt County, arrived here Tuesday evening with two prisopers. Charles Sawtelle and John Monroe, the former sentenced to three years and the latter to five years in the Penitentiary for robbing a man named Suters. Yesterday morning new evidence came to light showing Sautelle to be innocent, while a man named Lee Manier ought to have been coavicted. Saw-telle's case was this morning brought before Chief-Justice Lake, of the Supreme Court, who Chief-distince Lake, or the Supreme Court, who granted a stay of execution, and thus saved the man from the Penitentiary. Manier was immediately arrested at Tekamah, and, waiving examination, he gave the required ball.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. KEOKUK, Ia., Nov. 20.-The evidence intro duced to-day in the preliminary examination at Memphis, Mo., of Cross and Brown, for the lynching of Bill Young, was for the purpose of accounting for the whereabouts of Cross on the day of the hanging, showing that, while Brown was present, it was simply as a spectator. The testimony elicited yesterday and to-day accounts for Cross every few minutes from 11:30 to 3:30; on the day of the lynching, which conclusively establishes an alibi for him. The examination will be concluded to morrow.

A DETECTIVE ASSAULTED. excise case yesterday an attempt was made to get possession, by a forged order on Detective Rillings, of the sachel containing the evidence. Failing in this, some unknown man waylaid Rillings last night near his boarding-house. Snuff was thrown in his eyes, and he was beaten, and papers and memorandum of evidence taken from him. Rillings fired five shots. No arrests.

DUSENBERRY CONVICTED. Special Dispatch to The Tribune
GALESBURG, Ill., Nov. 20.—The trial of Lorenzo Dusenberry for the murder of William Hahn, which has occupied the attention of the Circuit Court during the past week, came to an

end this forenoon, the jury finding him guilty of manslaughter, and fixing his imprisonment at five years. PARDONED. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 20.-Gov. Cullom bas in May by the Sangamon County Circuit Court,

ardoped William Schwartz, convicted of larceny and sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year. The Judge, five of the jurors, several county officers, and a number of citizens recommended the pardon. A HORSE-THIEF.

MEMPEIS, Tenn., Nov. 20.—Miles Graves, colored, who stole a horse from Mr. James in Lincoln County, Ark., was captured and confined in Jones' house. While jumping through a window to escape, Jones shot him through the back, injuring him mortally.

ACQUITTED. NEW YORK, Nov. 20 .- Police-Captain Williams oas been acquitted in the Court of General Sessions of a charge of assault and battery brought against him by Charles W. Smith, who accused Williams of clubbing him without provocation.

FOUL PLAY. New York, Nov. 20.—The body of a man was taken from the bay at the Battery to-day. His hands were securely fastened behind his back, and a bandage bound tightly over his eyes. He was a German.

AGAIN THE CAT. NEW YORK, Nov. 20 .- A man named Wolf, painter, has just been sentenced to one nonth's imprisonment for cruelty to a cat.

SNOW-STORM. PITTISTON, Pa., Nov. 20.—To-day was the cold-est of the season, the mercury falling from 70 deg. to 16 deg. above zero since yesterday. A severe storm of wind and snow prevails, and

trains are somewhat delayed.

MONTREAL, Nov. 20.—The first snow-fall of the season commenced last night, and contin-ned all day. The harbor is almost destitute of snipping.

New York, Nov. 20.—There was a driving snow-storm here this afternoon. The snow-melted as it fell. It is now blowing a gale. Snow is reported in London to-day.

Storm-signals are up all along the Atlantic coast.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 20.—A driving snow-storm

SYRAGUSE, Nov. 20.—A driving snow-storm has raged in this section all day, accompanied by a high wind. Boatmen have difficulty in getting along, and trains are somewhat delayed.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 20.—A heavy snow-storm has prevailed all day. Trains are delayed.

GLOUGESTER, Mass., Nov. 20.—A violent northwest gale and fierce snow-storm prevails.

A MEDICAL CELEBRITY DYING.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Dr. Henry Quackenbos, one of the oldest surviving members of the Academy of Medicine, is now reported to be dying. He was born in this city in 1817. He is of an old Knickerbocker family; is the son of Dr. A. G. Quackenbos, an old-time medical celebrity, and a cousin of Prof. Quackenbos, the author and rhetorician.

How my throat hurts! Then why don't you use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar? Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

AFTER THE BOOM.

A "Courier-Journal" Correspondent Interviews a Number of Prominent Chicagoans.

Diverse Opinions Expressed as to the Presidential Candidacy of Gen. Grant.

The Remarkable Information Communicated by Long John Wentworth .-- Carter Harrison's Discoveries.

Special to Louisville Courier-Journal.
CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Now that the show is ver, and sober reflection is creeping in upon he minds of big men who became quite unbalanced, your correspondent concluded that would interest Courier-Journal readers, and the public generally, to know just what our most eminent politicians and public men honestly thought on those topics,-Grant, the Grant boom, and Grant's possible candidacy, which the unequaled excitement here has made quite prominent, and the views of the following distinguished persons are submitted without comment:

GOV. CULLOM, OF ILLINOIS. declined to express his views upon anything save that the most upporrious time ever known had occurred in Chicago. He would inform the Courier-Journal some time along next springif it then cared to know-who was his choice for PROF. SWING SAID:

"I have not the least objection to saying what in my mind on the Grant and 1880 matter. I think he would accept a nomination for the third term, and, if nominated, would be easily elected. My theory is that the reward of the Presidential office should be given to the most possible of our men who have done honor to the Nation in civil or military life, and hence that no one should serve more than four years. But, with he whole South denying that the surrender of Lee meant anything, and affirming that secession is still their cardinal doctrine, the North will have to waive theories of rewards for noble men, and will be compelled to name some candidate who will assail secession at the ballot-box. If it were known who the Democrats would run in 1880, it would be clear whether Grant should run again; for with some Democrat of most decided Union record,—some one with a Jacksonian batred of secession placed in the field,—then ecretary Sherman, or Gen. Sherman, or Blaine, would better displace Grant, because under the flag of either party the country would be safe and prosperous. Grant is worthy; but the cake should be cursed as to go around. It may be that the almost insane secessionists of the South will compel the nomination and election of the old U. S. Grant."

EX-MINISTER WASHBURNE was at his splendid La Salle street mansion alone. He is the Presidential "dark horse" of the Republican party, and would secure the soid German vote of the country. In answer to my interrogatories be shook his head, and "Oh, no, no. No, no; that won't do. My relations with Gen. Grant are such that any expression such as you seek would be extremely

"Hardly, if made in his favor," I suggested.
"No, sir; no. Not a word. I positively-decline answering any question of a political character. You may say I am out of politica."
Knowing better, but bidding the stately exMinister good-day, your correspondent with-

MAYOR HARRISON. the Kentuckian and Democrat, who so splendidv received Grant here, after a sigh of real perplexity, gave me his views as follows:
"I don't know what to say. I'm all at sea about this thing. I believe Grant to be the most wonderful man of the age. This cannot be dewonderful man of the age. This choice of de-nied. The man who does sumply stamps him-self a fool. He has immeasurably gained in deep wisdom and unerring judgment, while no man living loses less of what is transolring, or has a keeper insight into men and motives. We have been many hours together here. I drew him out to the best of my ability. The idea that Grant can't talk, and talk to the point, too. that Grant can't taik, and taik to the point, too, is sheer nonsense. He is one of the most brilliant conversationalists I ever met. Speaking of Gambetta, he told me that he had met him prejudiced against him; but that, after a most earnest study of him, he was certain that he was a patriot, and that the permanency of the French Republic is assured. Of Bismarck the French Republic is assured. Of Bismarck Grant said he was a man who always told the truth, but to believe that you must not look on his face. Gambetta was the greatest leader of the age; Bismarck the greatest thinker. All this requires brains. His conversation with me concerning his trip around the world showed me that no man had ever made the same who had lost so little and gained so much. He has a wonderful memory of faces and names, as well as of things. Repeatedly he would say to me, sub rosa: 'There's so-and-so or such-ar-one,' giving his or her name and he would say to me, sub rosa: 'There's so-and-so or such an one,' giving his or her name and some incident concerning his knowledge of them or where he had met them. He is brill-iant in private conversation and spiendid at repartee among friends. Altogether I believe him the most able man of America who has num the most able man of America wao has yet come to the surface. I may be wrong in my calculations, but I want to believe he is too great a patriot to accept a third term in the face of the public sense of its impropriety, injustice, even danger. I hope Grant is the patriot that he certainly is the statesman." THE HON. LUTHER LAPLIN MILLS.

our brilliant and able State's Attorney, says: "I believe these ovations and grand demonstations come out of the heart of the people. stations come out of the heart of the people. I believe they are a spontaneous tribute to the man they believe to be the greatest man of the time. Indeed, I believe they show more. I believe that he has the hearty and warm respect and love of the whole people from San Francisco to the Atlantic and from Chicago to the Gulf. If he is to be the nominee of the Republican party, in whose success I shall always rejoice, he will be overwhelming-ly elected. I by no means believe him to be the only man for the place, but I do know that he would do his country a distinguished service, even as a third-term President; that he would more than any other make lasting the bonds of National Union; that he would be as truly a friend of the South as of the North, and that he would be unswerving in an administration which would outshine all others in fairness, firmness, and patriotic equity for and to the firmness, and patriotic equity for and to the whole people. I know this. I read the Courier-Journal every day of my life, and I would like to personally 'haok Henry Watterson for his magnificent editorial on Grant. Such things do good."

of Racine, Wis., was in his Chicago office, Honore Building. He had not engaged in the "boom," and gave your correspondent his views thought-fully, and with much consideration. He meant

all this: all this:

"Grant will certainly be the Republican candidate. He will be forced into it. He will be elected, too, unless the best wisdom of the Democratic party organizes a united and harmonious opposition. Grant, left to himself, would be no enemy to the South; but he is in the bands of the most reckless, desperate, and unprincipled politicians the world ever knew. His election assures them permanency in office. unprincipled politicians the world ever knew. His election assures them permanency in office. He is the one most easily elected. They will mass upon him as the embodiment of the militimate upon him as the embodiment of the militimate principle which believes in the him that they spirit and principle which believes in the him that they spirit and principle which believes in the him that they spirit and principle which believes in the him that they spirit and principle which believes in the him that they spirit and principle which believes in the him that they spirit and principle which believes in the him that they spirit and principle which believes in the him that they spirit and principle which believes in the him that they spirit and principle which believes in the him that they spirit and principle which believes in the him that the spirit and principle which believes in the him that the spirit and principle which they spirit and principles His election assures them permanency in office. He is the one most easily elected. They will mass upon him as the embodiment of the military spirit and principle which believes in the supremacy of force instead of the supremacy of law. As long ago as 1895 Grant told me at Milwaukee, the night previous to the Republican State Convention at Madison, that the enforcement of the negro equality in the South would require a standing army. He authorized me to say this in the Convention. His prediction and my conviction have been realized. There is no use of endeavoring to hide the fact that great alarm exists with the masses at the North through what

will of the whole country; for the alarm of which I speak is the thunder of the Stalwarts, and it is in their power to mold it into controlling force. Yes, the 'boomers' are with Grant; the Stalwarts are with Grant; a hundred thousand officeholders are with Grant; the whole Methodist Church is with Grant—its oriests and its Bishops praying for his candidacy and election; the Grand Army of the Renublic is with Grant; the whole country is aroused and will be for Grant, and a great standing arms as against what the Stalwarts have succeeded in bringing forward as profound public danger. Grant elected to a third term means Grant re-elected to a fourth, a fifth, a sixth term. The same mfuences will repeat the same result. Then Imperialism! Revolution! Ansarchy!

"The remedy, in my opinion, only lies in wise and patriotic action on the part of our National Convention. We must unite—the Democrats of the North and South will be compelled to unite—on some man with marked Union proclivities, possessing broad statesmanship, sound on all financial questions,—a man with clean hands. Then the share issue will be drawn whether the whole people of the United States desire a President representing in his Administration the theory of force and a strong suspicion of imperialism, or one embodying the idea of republican institutions and the surremacy of the law. Then, and only then, could Grant be defeated. It would defeat him."

GEN. LOGAN

at the Palmer very courteously. He was willing to give his views, but desired categorical uestions and answers to be published, so that o misunderstanding might occur. They were

as follows:

"General, what does all this 'boom' mean?"

"It simply means Grant for President, and nothing else."

"Do you believe Grant to be a candidate?"

"Although I have had no conversation with the General on the subject, I do believe he would accept if tendered the nomination."

"Would he be in all respects an available candidate?"

candidate?"

"The very best we have."

"Could the Democratic party unite on any man strong enough to defeat Grant?"

"I think not."

"Whom do you consider the strongest possible candidate in the Democratic party?"

"Bayard, of Delaware."

"What effect would Grant's selection have at the South?"

the South?"
"It would stop bulldozing, and give all per-"It would stop bulldozing, and give all persons the nower to exercise their political privileges without interference. It is the best thing which could bappen to the South. Grant would treat its people kindly and tairly."

"After Grant, whom do you believe to be the strongest probable Republican condidate?"

"I cannot answer that question."

"You are spoken of as a strong candidate, in the event of Grant's declination. Would you be a candidate for nomination?"

a candidate for nomination? I decline to answer.

"Canex-Minister Washburne secure the Illi-ois delegation in the National Convention?" "I decline to answer that, also." LOCKE, OF THE TOLEDO BLADE

"Petroleum V.," the noted Cross-roads Post-master, was found at 10 s. m. at Parlor "E," Shermaster, was found at 10s. m. at Parlor "E," Sher-man House, with several wet towels soothing his fevered dramatic brain. Four empty ice-pitehers stood near. His tongue played con-valsively for some minutes before he spoks,— benzine and "Bedott" being only voiced forth. At last his simple greeting was:

"Apply your suction-pump and be damned to von!"

you!"
The burden of his lament was:
"Grant is my first and only choice. I'm a
Radical of Radicals. I thought the War settled
some questions. Damned if it did. We'll have
Grant and a Government that will settle these
somethings. The South won't behave. The
Democratic party can't elect one side of any
man they can pit against Grant. But, damn
politics, anyhow. 'Widow Bedott's' my boom
just now. Work all night an' sleep all day—
millions in it!"

JUDGE LAMBERT TREE. who was found at his home at the Grand Pacific, said: "I simply believe that the Republican leaders intend to elect Grant if it is possible. He is more cunning and more able than he is usually given credit for. He has not the manifiness to refuse what his good judgment tells him is the gift of sycophants rather than the people. I believe he will be beaten, because all this excitement will have a reactionary effect and thousands upon thoustions who have par-ticipated in these ovations—really went crazy in the general orgie—will begin thinking after a little, and an element of resentment will appear that will unite many of his present friends into as enthusiastic support of such powerful candidate as the Democratic party must, and will, place before the people. Shouting for a great General and voting to continue a hundred thousand rotten and corrupt men in office you will find two yastly different things." I saw

JUDGE LYMAN TRUMBULL at his office in the Reaper Block. He declined to be interviewed, believing it too early to ex-press an opinion on the Presidential question. (it will be remembered that Judge Trumbull is considered by some a "dark-horse" Demo-cratic candidate.)

GEN. M'ARTHUR, ex-Postmaster here, believed Grant to be the man, because he would unify Republicans and War Democrats. He had confidence in the man's great, good judgment and abiding fairness. He might be run by partisans, but partisans could not run him again were he re-elected. He scoffed at the idea of imperialism, and said it was an imputation upon the good sense of the American secople to even hint at such moonshine. When they got through with him they would "drop him like hot cakes."

would "drop him like hot cakes."

M. E. STONE.

chief editor of the Daily News, said: "I am satisfied Grant will be the Republican nominee, and that he will be elected. Personally, I have always been a conservative Republican, and have fought the corruptions which clustered about Grant's Administration. But I believe the people of the North are aroused and are a unit on this question of National sovereignty as against. State-rights. This question should have been settled by the last court of arbitrament to which it was taken.—that of the sword. The question of the equality of the negro has been proven purely a social and local one; and no National enactment should or can take cognizance of this matter. It is not this at all. The North is alarmed, and proposes to settle this question of State-rights promptly. The people have a great affection for Geo. Grant, and they believe he is the only man for the emergency,—one who would hold the reins of a strong, responsible Government with firm hands. There seems to me to be indications, both North and South, of a new party, composed of the aristocracy of the South, who have deof the aristocracy of the South, who have de-termined to accept the inevitable, and the better classes of the North, as distinguished from the rabble. This might be more of a plessing than a danger. Under any circumstances, I believe that Grant's election would prove a greater benefit to the South than the North, and would result in good rather than evil to the whol

THE HON. PERRY H. SMITH. Mr. Smith, having just arisen from a sick-bed, feit in no condition to be interviewed, but still gave your correspondent his views, as fol-

"Chicago, and, I believe, all other cities sofar, gave Grant this magnificent ovation because they looked upon him as a distinguished
citizen of our country and a great man. The
Republicans here scarcely exceeded the Democrats in the heartiness of their welcome. I
know this, because I was upon the most
prominent committees, and watched the
movement closely. Republican politicians
have simply taken an unfair advantage, and
have swelled a political 'boom' in a dishonest
way. Grant is a great man, and I have a personal regard for him akin to genuine affection.
But he is in bad hands. No man can become
President and not reward the men who convince
him-that they have made him such. The men
and measures that would follow as a sequence
to Grant's re-election would both be dangerous.
The effect of these unequaled demonstrations
upon the masses cannot be ignored, and I tell
you the Democratic party, North and South,
must wake up. There must be found patriotic
Democrats who will make sacrifices. We must
have New York. The Central Committee must
at once meet together and recordle all differences. The fight in that State had to come.
Mr. Tilden fought it none too early. He
brought into full view all discordant elements,
and laid bare possible autagonisms, more dangerous at a later period. Now, if we can
have a united New York, we can secure the
State and sweep the country. I believe this
will be done, and I, for one, am glad that
the Grant boom has come thus early. It will
consolidate us; it will make largards enthusiasts; it will unite us as we were never before
united; and, by the eternal! it will give us victory!"

REPRESENTATIVE SPRINGER, OF ILLINOIS.

was also found in Mr. Smith's office. In general he coincided with his views. He had only Chicago, and, I believe, all other cities so

Grant will be the Republican nominee, and that he will be elected by the largest majority heretofore known, carrying many of the Southern States. His election, while it would give us additional respect abroad, would be a permanent National blessing. It would crush out the bickerings of leaders and sections. I feel that it would be particularly a good fortune to the South and her people. He has broader and more kindly views than most men. He would bring into exercise a wise and ripened statesmanship on all public questions and policies. He would give us a strong, clean, kindly, healthy Administration, and would 'make it lively' for a Northern Rebel as well as a Southern Rebel. He would have no nonsense, but give us a breathing-spell from dissension and turbulence. In the event of his refusal of the nomination,—which I do not apprehend,—perhaps Sherman would have the best chance; although he has little popularity in the Northwest. Blaine is strong, very strong. His strength undoubtedly lies with the masses. Tell the Courier-Journal we are for Grant all over."

Courier-Journal we are for Grant all over."

JOHN WENTWORTH.

"Long John" was found in his office figuring on the problem of paying \$20,000 in taxes annually. He turned to your correspondent with a look that seemed to say, "Pil get through it somebow," and then began parrying. He is a cunning old scame; a bad mas to handle. He insists on doing all the interviewing, and he can do it, too. He can make a newspaper-man do more inside cussing than any man I ever met. He doesn't take you up and sit down on you and read your own notes through yourself; but he browses around you; prods you; feasts on you; disorganizes you; ruins you.

In a burst of connidence he will mislead you, and when you are lost, poke around the ruins of yourself and bring you back with a jerk. and when you are lost, poke around the ruins of yourself and bring you back with a jerk.

He is a bold, bad man, and is very, very large.

His diet is newspaper-men. Superhuman effort secured the following in "Sonny, have you learned from any Republican politician that Grant would accept?"

But few."

"But few."
"They'd be damn fools to say so, when they know he would, wouldn't they?"
"Yes."
"They all believe—or say they believe—either that he is too patriotic to accept, or that he is the man for the emergency, don't they?"

"Well, sonny, don't you know the more we drive a bog the more it won't go?"

"Yes."

"Well, haven't you observed that the American people are the hog, and that the Radical politicians are trying to make them believe that they must go some other way than towards Grant?" "Now, sonny, don't you know that Blaine and Coukling won't let Sherman club the per-

"Don't you know that Conkling hates Blaine 12 4

"Haven't you got sense to see that Blaine hates Conkling like hell?" "Don't you know Washburne couldn't get the Illinois delegation? "There's only one man left to get the grapes,

"Well, do you suppose he's d-n fool enough to go back on the plunder?"

there?

"If he is-and he ain't-don't you know who the next man is; the man that's always for him while he's on top; the man who's always for himself for the next man; the man that's backed by the Grand Army; by the military enthusiasm of the time; by half the office-nolders, and by that cussed political organization known as the Methodist Church?"

"No, sir."
"It's Joan A. Logan; and I tell you he'll get the nomination if Old Grant don't! Now, sonny, this is all confidential; 'u' if you publish it, I'll say it's all a d-n lie!"

a Kentuckian, and a distinguished Democratic member of our Illinois Supreme Court, gave his views as follows:

"Judge, what is your opinion of the Grant

boom?"
"If you mean by boom' his welcome home by our people, it is simply stupendous, abso-lutely without parallel. I am greatly gratified. I have been strongly attached to him. I have he most implicit confidence in his integrity and

What is your opinion of him as a military

leader??

"He is the greatest military genius of any age. I mean genius. He is given credit for great military ability.—generally thought to rest in strong, persistent will, unyielding determination, and courage unfaltering in the greatest difficulties. This is true, but his extraordinary rapidity of thought is his distinguishing characteristic. Morphy could recollect the last state of the chess-board, and could thus play several games simultaneously without seeing any of the boards. So Grant always remembered the last-known position, relative strength, and condition of every branch of his own forces and those of the enemy; and when any new governing fact was ascertained, his mind, as by inerning fact was accertained, his mind, as by in-tuition, leaped instabily to its conclusion with the rapidity of lightning. I was on his staff some time before I discovered this remarkable

some time before I discovered this remarkable trait. The key to his character once being given, I watched him narrowly, and my observations fully sustained this theory."

"Will be be nominated for President?"

"Undoubtedly. Many politicians of his party have other preferences, but the tidal wave in upon us and will sweep all before it. No man when the days of suckson, has had such a hold.

upon us and will sweep all before it. No man since the days of Jackson has had such a hold on the hearts of the people."

"Will he accept a third term?"

"Certainly—if properly within his reach. The real objection to the repeated re-election of the same man as President does not now apply to him. The danger in such a practice is that the incumbent might use his official patronage and power to re-elect himself perpetually. Gen. Grant is now a private citizen, with no official power and no patronage."

THE REV. DR. THOMAS says: "I have no means of knowing whether says: "I have no means of knowing whether Gen. Grant desires, or would accept, the nomination. My opinion is that he does not desire it, but that, if convinced that it is the will of the people, his sense of obligation to the country is such that he would not feel at liberty to decline. My judgment is that he will be the best candidate, and, if so, I have no doubt of his election.

election.

"What the country desires and needs is a sense of security and stability in its public affairs, and I think the feeling is very general that Grant's re-election would tend to settle many of the questions about which there has been no little uncasiness.

"The country would be safe in his bands. Aside from his honesty and patriotism, which

"The Hone." would be safe in his bands. Aside from his housesty and patriotism, which would be a sufficient guarantee, he could have no motive for anything else than a fair and just administration of the interests of every part of the land. He has always been noted for generous treatment of a fallen foe, and I have no doubt the South would find in him a real friend. If the interests of the country can be best served by a third, or even a fourth, term, then I should indorse it. I should look to man and principles and emergencies, rather than to the almanac, for guilance. As to the fears of some that we should have a Dictator, I think they are quite unfounded. The people are the rulers here. The strongest opposition to Get. Grant is likely to come from the Roman Catholics. I see by their papers that they would look upon his candidacy with great disfavor from his position on the public-school question. I should, regret the presence of religious differences in a political contest, but, if the lines have to be drawn on that subject, it may as well be done how as at a later day. Next to Grant I should favor Washburne." THE HON. THOMAS HOYNE, a rock-rooted, mountain-buttressed Democrat, and Chairman of the Executive Committee on

pleasant for any man, even a great man, to contemplate the fact that he could claim of the head of the United States Government any gift within his giving. But under no circumstances do I believe Gen. Grant would ally himself with the miserable scamps who would make him President only to use, and ultimately destroy him."

EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

POLITICAL.

SENATOR ALLISON.
The Hon. William B. Allison, United States Senator from Iowa, was at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday with his family, en route for Washington, where he goes to transact some ousiness preliminary to the coming sess ongress. A TRIBUNE reporter conversed with him a few moments in reference to the political field. Mr. Allison said that at present he could not say much. "We have done well lately," said he, "but we must work and see that we keep up organization and put the strong men to the front. Of course, as to 1880 prospects, things are in a chaotic state at present, so fa as stating anything about Presidential prospects

Will Grant be the choice of your State?" "I think he will if he wants it. But he don't indicate anything, and so we don't know muc about it. The people of Iowa feel very kindly to Grant, and would not object to him."

to Grant, and would not object to him."

"Who is your choice!"

"The nominee of the Republican party."

"How do you view the Presidential field?"

"Well, that is a hard question to answer. If Grant does not indicate that he wants the place, or that he will accept a nomination, I think that there will be a general scramble for the place. Blaine would then loom up pretty strong. He is such a genial man. He knows all our leading politicians, and is on very friendly terms with them. Mr. man. He knows all our leading politicians, and is on very friendly terms with them. Mr. Blaine has a remarkable faculty of making friends. He really ought to have had the nomination in 1876, but I think it was better for the Republican party as it is. The Hayes policy gave us a chance to test the real feeling of the South, and now we know how to meet that section. After Blaine comes Sherman. He will carry Ohio, and is a strong man. However, he is not so well known or liked by the mass of the people. Grant, I think, would carry some of the Southern States." the Southern States."
"What do you think of the disintegration of

"What do you think of the disintegration of the Democratic party in the South?"
'In Georgia, I think, it is pretty well broken up, but in the other States I do not think there is much change. Nor do I think there will be until prominent Republican speakers from the North ge down there and show the people what we really mean, and that we aim at their prosperity."

Senator Allison anticipates that the Senate will be Republican in 1831 by one majority. Kernan, of New York, will be replaced by a Republican, as will Wallace, of Pennsylvania, and Barnum, of Connecticut. He thought the Republicans were sure of these three. If Indiana is carried by the Republicans, of which he thought there was a proposed; it would give the thought there was a prospect, it would give the Republicans the requisite one majority.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 20.—At the Kellogg-Spofford investigation to-day, Mr. Tallyn, Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company was suppossed to produce all telegrams bear ing upon the case, but said be could not promise to furnish them without instructions from his uperior officers. Col. Joseph Lewis, Surveyor of the Port, tes-

tified as to his trip to Washington just before the meeting of the Senate Committee to investigate the Kellogg-Spofford case. His visit was not in the interest of Kellogg. He did not em-ploy Bernard Williams or anybody else to visit Kellogg; had nothing to do with witnesses They were on the same train with him, and on the same sleeper; saw them in Washington. Johnson slept with him the night of his arrival. They were in bed together by 12 o'clock. [Nore-Lewis' testimony contradicts that of Barnard Williams, especially concerning himself

and Johnson. J Cross-examined by Senator Hill—Knew Dela-cy, Johnson, and others, who made affidavits here, and encountered them in Washington. Some of them he would believe on oath, others not so reliable. When Gov. Kellogy was elected United States Senator by the State Legislatur United States Senator by the State Legislature there was a quorum present. I was a candidate for the sbort term, and was active in securing the attendance of members. Know of no money being used to secure Kellogg's election. A large number of members of the Packard Legislature are now employed in Packard Legislature are now employed in the Custom-House, mostly country members whose lives were threatened, or who were run away from or not allowed to returned to their homes in the country because of their action in sustaining the Packard Government. The Republican leaders considered it their duty, as far as possible, to give place to these men, and John Fitzpatrick, employed in Cavagnac's office, testified that, at Cavagnac's solicitation, accopied Deliacy's affidavit from Deliacy's memoranda-book, but some changes were made in it. When completed it was read over several times by Deliacy, and he made outh to it in my presby Delacy, and he made oath to it in my presence. When Delacy came back, I asked him if he was the man who had sworn falsely in Washington about the affidavit. He said he was the

man.
The Committee adjourned till Saturday, the members having accepted an invitation to visit

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 20 .- Two Senators-elect, with their counsel, have gone to Bangor to-day to commence legal proceedings before Chief-Justice Appleton, of the Supreme Court.
The Hon. Augustus Harris, Senator-elect from

Washington County, repaired to the State-House this morning under a conditional promse that he might see the returns from his own county. On reaching the State-House, however, he was informed by Foster that the Council had county. On reaching the State-House, however, he was informed by Foster that the Council had decided otherwise, and he could not be permitted to see them. Harris then sent a letter to the Governor and Council reciting that he is a Senator-elect from the District of Washington County, according to the returns of the several towns, as published in September, and that on Tuesday last he addressed a communication to the Board asking permission to examine the official returns, with a view to corrections therein, if any found, claiming this as his right. He further says, after waiting three days without an answer to his communication he is informed he cannot be permitted to inspect the returns. He now requests to be furnished in writing with a statement of errors in the returns from the County of Washington in the vote for Senator, if there be any, in order that he may at once have the necessary corrections made, in accordance with the laws of the State.

Foster informed Harris that he did not regard the Council as under any obligation to withhold certificates of election under the twenty-day order, but that the certificates might all be issued to-day or to-morrow if the Governor and Council should see fit to so order.

The chief interest in the case is to-day transferred to Bangor, where proceedings are being initiated before Chief-Justice Appleton to test the question of the right of candidates and their attornews to see election returns.

The Hon. Joseph H. Williams, ex-Governor of the State, and the candidate of the Democratic party, two years ago, visited the State-House to-day and expressed himself very freely against any attempt to count out the Republican Senators and Representatives.

Gov. Garcelon is absent from the city. He is understood to be in consultation at Portland with William L. Putnam as to the extent of his right to resist any interference of the Supreme Court.

A DEMOCRATIC MANEUVER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna. CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 20.—The New Albany Ledger-Standard, the most influential Demo-cratic journal in Indiana, and one of the most independent, is out to-day in favor of the importation into Indiana of 20,000 Kentucky Democrats to be located upon farms and employed as laborers or skilled artisans. The Ledger-Standard does not hesitate to say that the chief object in favoring such an immigration is to meet and overcome by Democratic votes such negro immigrants as may be brought into the State from the South. It is known in Indiana that there will be a counterimmigration of white Democrats from Kentucky to meet any attempted immigration of colored people from the South-ern States. The scheme was what was meant ern States. The scheme was what was meant in the threat thrown out by Gov. Headricks in his late speechat Indianapolis. It is further known that preminent Democrats in Kentucky favor this scheme, and that they have been in consultation with Indiana Democrats to arrange the details for it, which includes the raising of a large sum of money to be used in aiding these white immigrants in removing their farallies. The Ledger-Standard says 10,000 Kentucky Democrats will be furnished farms and employment in Southern Indiana alone, and argues boldly in favor of such immigration, both from political and material consideration. The fight for Indiana in 1880 is fairly begun, and will be vicorpusly prosecuted. Republicans are extheir ability to carry the State.

BUFFALO, Nov. 20.—The Albany Brening fournal gives the following as the pluralities by which the Republican candidates for State of-ficers are elected in this State: Cornell, for Governor, 38,676; Hoskins, Lieutenant Governor, 1,150; Carr, Secretary of State, 2,152; Wadsworth, Controller, 6,519; Wendell, Treasurer, 3,274; Ward, Attorney General, 7,333, Legislature—Republican majority in the Senate, 18; Republican majority in the House, 58, Majority on joint ballot, 74

THE WISCONSIN VOTE. Madison, Wis., Nov. 20.-The majorithe of the Republican candidates over the Democrata at the late election are as follows: Gov. Smith, 25,494; Lieut.-Gov. Bengham, 25,047; Secretary Warner, 26,085; Treasurer Guenther, 28,361; Attorney-General Wilson, 25,682; Superintend-ent Whitford, 21,835. The above figures are liable to some change upon refooting, but they will not be varied over 50 cither way.

BOSTON POLITICS. Bosros, Nov. 20.—The Republicans last night nominated Solomon B. Stebbins, a member of the present Board of Aldermen, for Mayor, and the Democrats nominated the Hon. Frederick O. Prince.

ILLINOIS ODD FELLOWS. Special Dispeted to The Tribune.
Galbsburg, Ill., Nov. 20.—The morning see

sion of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., was devoted to the reading of reports from the various committees. Past Deputy Grand Master A. W. Berggren, of this city, was elected by acclamation Grand Master. P. G. Alonzo Ellwood, of Sycamore, was elected Deputy Grand Master Sycamore, was elected Deputy Grand Master. The session will probably close to-morrow. Danville has the session for next year. Tonight the Fourth Regiment band is serenading the officers-elect and other distinguished members of the Order. The Grand Lodge feel pand of the treatment they have received at the hands of Galesburg's citizens.

Prof. Paige.

Boone (Iba) Recushican.

E. R. Paige, at the time of the furor over the fossil man, stated in Opera Hall that he would stake his professional reputation that in thirty days Herbert Spencer would cross the ocean for examine the wonderful petrifaction of genus homo. Shortly after his remarks the fossil was exploded as a fraud. This is the "eminent scientist" whom the Chicago Times is to send around the world. No doubt the people of this section will appreciate the selection of the Times by totally ignoring it. Mr. Paige comes from the locality that originated Barry of the Illinois Assembly "Smelling Committee" and John M. Brainard of the Signadard.

KID GLOVES.

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COVENANT LODGE, NO. 526, A. F. & A. M.—Reg lar Communication this (Friday) evening, at 7:3 cook, at Corinthisa Hall, 187 East Kinzie-st. Mos inportant work. Visiting brethren condially invited by order of the W. M. WM. KERR, Secretary.

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PRIDAY. NOVEMBER 21, 1879.

It has been decided by the Cabinet Cour cil that the interesting young widower who ake unto himself Mrs. ALPONSO No. 2 on the 29th of this month, and that there shall be big boom of festivities to celebrate the event.

The famons Peoria whisky-litigation. which an ex-Internal Revenue Collector and an ex-Member of Congress were sued for the raine of forty barrels of superior sourmash seized and mysteriously made way with, has been compromised by the payment of the demand in full.

Reports from numerous points on the afternoon and night to have been one of the most severe and destructive in its effects that have been known on these inland seas for many years. In addition to a considerable loss of life there has been enormous injury to shipping, and the only wonder is that a larger number of vessels did not succumb to the terrible fury of the wind and

An interesting case has just been decide under the Civil-Damage law in Massachusetts. It was the first action brought under the law the plaintiff, a policeman who was badly empting to arrest for drunkenness. Unde iquor, and not the man who drank it and itted the injury, is held responsible

aker RANDALL will be pleasantly rebered for his willingness to disregar precedent and red tape so far as to permit ise of the Hall of Representatives for the concluding festivities of the Army of the Cumberland last evening. It was slight responsibility to take, but there is probably not a member of the House who will complain of the informality which allowed the Chamber to be used for so worthy a purpose as that of adding to the exercises commemorative of the creatness as a soldier and the grandeur as a patriot of

The testimony taken in the investigation of the charges of crookedness against the two North Side Police Court officials is of a character such as to fully justify the movement to bring about their dismissal, and also to excite surprise that the Mayor, who was fully informed of the facts three weeks ago, did not sooner set on foot a searching quiry, but allowed the suspected officials to ne in the exercise of their functions until the matter became so notorious that action could no longer be deferred. This is not exactly the kind of reform that has been promised and advertised as peculiar to the present Democratic municipal administra-

last day's session of the Army of the Cum-berland at Washington, and one which formed a fitting climax to the touching manions of love and reverence shown du ng the reunion to the memory of the grand old hero whom the Society delights to honor. It was when an unknown gentleman who, an ex-Rebel soldier, carried a Federal bulle in his bosom, desired permission to join in doing homage to one of the best and bravest als who ever lived .- Gen. George H. THOMAS. The singular request and the eloquent manner of its reception by Gen. Gan-

There has been a sudden exodus of this ves nd confidence men from Leadville, owing and confidence men from Leadville, owing to the energetic measures recently adopted by the Vigilance Committee who "run things" in that immature metropolis. The good work began by the killing of a highway robber and the wounding of his confederate by a plucky barber, who stuck out his by the grateful citizens for his bravery and good shooting. Yesterday morning two noted evil-doors were taken out of jail and hanged by the Committee, and warnings posted which, with this tragic emphasis, have caused a general desire among the crooked fraternity to enjoy the pleasures of more healthful climate.

The advantages Chicago offers as the place

for holding the two National Conventions

next year are already receiving consideration by the leading men of both parties, and the more they think about it the more strongly they will be impressed with the superiority of the attractions and facilities to be found here. This predisposition in favor of Chicago will be strengthened when it is known that it is the purpose of the Exposition Directors to offer the use of the building free of all charge to both the Republican and Democratic National Committees, and to expend \$10,000 if necessary to supply such acoustic appliances as shall be though essential. When this shall have been done the building, with its almost unlimited capacity for the comfortable accommodation of delegates and spectators, will be better adapted to the needs of a National Convention than any other edifice in America. Add to this Chicago's world-famous hotel facilities, its accessibility by direct railway trunk lines from all parts of the United States, its unequaled summer climate, and its many recognized attractions as a place of summer sojourning, and the arguments and induce nents for its selection as the place of hold ing one or both of the National Conventions

SOLDIER AND PATRIOT.

ecome simply conclusive.

It was widely noted at the recent re-union of the Army of the Tennessee, and the public receptions tendered to Gen. GRANT, that all the speeches gave special emphasi to the reassertion of the National sentiment. The reunion of the Army of the Cumber land at Washington, and the unveiling of the statue erected to the memory of Gen. THOMAS, the great commander of that army, called forth from the orator of the occasion the Hon. STANLEY MATTHEWS, another strik ing defense of National sovereignty. Fully one-half, and the more impressive half, of his address was directed to this subject. which he treated with unanswerable logic and great force. Mr. MATTHEWS' recurrence to the theme of Nationality, while illustrating again the present drift of the public mind, was especially appropriate because the dead hero whose deeds were celebrated at the reunion of his comrades was perhaps the most conspicuous exemplar of Nationalism whom the called to the front. He was a Virginian, but he fought for the Union. The tributes paid to Thomas as a soldier, glowing and well deserved as they are, become faint praise when his character as a National patriot is considered. Gen. Thomas was unquestionably a great

soldier, ranking scarcely second to the hero

of the War who has been crowned with laurels in almost every country on earth. He entered West Point as a boy, and his career was in the army from that time to the day of his death. His titles and honors were won upon the field of battle and in the discharge of onerous duties. Great native intelligence, a thorough military education, a high character, a gift for organization, a perfect understanding of the principles of subordination, serious and persistent application, developed Thomas into one of the foremost Generals of history. Two of his achievements rank among the highest of the War for the Union,-viz.: the saving of the Army of the Cumberland when he stood like a rock at Chickamauga, and the crushing of Hoop's army at Nashville. It was his iron will, indomitable courage, and admirable strategy which enabled an army corps of 80,000 men to resist Brace's army of more than double its number, inflict terrible punishment upon the enemy, and save its own organization after the overwhelming lefeat of Rosecrans the day before. It was that day's fighting which rendered GRANT's subsequent rescue of the pent-up army at Chattanooga possible, and served as the turning-point in the march to the sea that followed. So it was Thomas' strategy and prudence, followed up by vigor and courage, that later crippled Hoop permanently and made that same march to the sea almost an unimpeded progress. Then the whole Nation, with one acclaim, made grateful ac-

knowledgment of his genius and courage in celebrating his success. But it is in his character as a patriot that THOMAS lives most dearly in the hearts of the American people and teaches the whole some and enduring principle of Nationality. He was subjected to the same temptations as LEE, and JOHNSTON, and the other officers of the United States army who followed the fortunes of their respective States on the ground that their first allegiance was due to State sovereignty, and not to National sovereignty. But THOMAS saw more clearly than most of his Southern comrades in the army. He estimated at its proper value the gratitude he owed his country for the schooling it had given him. He understood the meaning of the oaththe had taken to support the Constitution of the United States. His pride and honor were on the side of a Nation, not of a small municipality. If we admit that the other Southern officers believed they were right in forswearing their allegiance to the United States to take up arms against the Government at the command of their States, that fact only illustrates the greater patriotism of Thomas, who, with motives as pure and aspirations as lofty, was able to comprehend and ready to sympathize with the broader National sentiment as superior to the narrow and sectional devotion to a birthplace. As it is nobler to battle for one's family than for one's self, to defend the public's cause rather than a household, so it was grander and more heroic for Thomas, a Vir. ginian, to espouse the cause of the Nation than to aid his native community in a rebellion against their common Government. STANLEY MATTHEWS said of him in this re-

"In this unnatural contest, George H. Toadhered to the Government to which he had eworn allegiance, and not to its enemies in arms. He was born, it is true, in Virginia, but his home and country was the United States of America. He had been educated at the expense of its Government at a National military academy, upon the condition, if not expressed at least honorably implied, that he should devote his military knowledge and skill in support of its authority and in obedience to its laws. He had chosen the military profession as the pursuit of his life, and hast served (of twenty-one years in its armies, receiving his reward in the houses and without regard to the boundaries of States. He had stood guard at the outposts and nicketed the frontiers of the vast sres of National domain, scarcely less than the Continent, and thought he was defending the homes of his carntrymen. He had followed the flag of the Nation into a foreign

ployed the National military force for the suppression of insurrection and the enforcement of the laws of Congress, and that MARSHALL lent no countenance to a doctrine that would seduce him from his military allegiance. His reason told him where his duty lay; his conscience bade him follow it. In the uniform of an office of the army of the United States he followed flag across the Potomac, at the head of its troo and in obedience to its lawful commands, up-the soil of his native State, sacred to him only nevertheless a generation in Virginia will arise who will learn and confess the truth arise who will learn and confess the truth that GEOMEE H. THOMAS, when he lifted his sword to bar the pathway of her secession, loved her as well as these and served her better." There is one incident which should be told in order to show that it is not merely at this

ate hour that the country has awakened to proper sense of Thomas' exalted patriot-sm and eminent services. When Grant was about to be nominated for President in 1868, there was considerable doubt as to whether would accept the candidacy sure to proffered to him. He was then the General of the Army,—a life position,—and felt that it was a sphere to which his education and experience fitted him; he lacked confide in his ability for civil affairs, and dreaded the embarasments and responsibilities he was sure to encounter as President. On the first day of the Chicago Convention there was a rumor that GRANT would positively decline to be a candidate. this perplexing doubt there was a remarkunanimity among the delegates in turning to Tuowas as the next choice. Though a Southerner by birth, and in spite of the experience the country had just assed through with Anny Jounson, there ras not a sincle doubt but Tromas could be rusted, and there was a general disposition o reward him with the highest office in the Nation for which he had fought so heroically. It is safe to say that THOMAS would have peen made President at that time had GRANT leclined: it is altogether likely that he would have become President later had he lived; and, if he had ever become Chief Magistrate here would probably have been a more striking resemblance between him and the first President of the Republic than has been traced in any of the frequent comparisons between Washington and his suc-

STEPHENS' INCOHERENT TALK. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS intimates that,

certain contingency, large numbers of Southern Democrats may support Gen. GRANT for the Presidency. To estimate the real value and significance of such a movement it is important to know its exact cause. Fortunately Mr. STEPHENS is frank on the subject. To the question, "Is there any ovement among the Democrats toward GRANT vet?" he replies: "No," but adds: "If it ever comes it will be spontaneous; it will when the South sees that it has nothing to hope for from the Democratic party: when they see that ernment, —a stronger Government,—then they will move to its support; and, let me tell you, the peo-ple of the South have less to fear from a strong

Government than any other section. They are better adapted to living under that sort of Gov-

Mr. STEPHENS-unconsciously perhaps, but

very plainly—discloses the innate disloyalty

of the South to the Republic. According to

Mr. STEPHENS, a movement of Southern

rnment, I think, than the North,"

Democrats toward Grant would not indicate a purpose to abide by the settlements of the War; would mean nothing, in fact, beyond a conviction of the hopeless failure of their aternment through the aid of the Democratic party. "It will be," says Mr. STEPHENS," when the South sees that it has nothing to hope for from the Democratic party." This is much like the surrender at Appomattox Court-House. The Rebels fought as long as they could, and then-surrendered. After having made this announcement or confession of the whipping of Southern Democrats at the polls as they were whipped in war, Mr. STEPHENS falls into a singular strain. He says: "When they [Southern Democrats] see that the people are bent upon having a centralized Government-a stronger Government-then they will move to its support." Now, Mr. Stephens means, either that Southern Democrats will support GRANT as chiliren obey their parents, because they must, out with an ill grace, or as conspirators seekng the destruction of the Government which they believe—nay, hope—that GRANT will disrupt or destroy. Mr. STEPHENS talks ike a poor, foolish old man. But his talk has a certain value, since it confirms an opinon very generally entertained of late at the North, that Southern Democrats are almost wholly disloyal to the Government of the Nation. To the question, Why will Southern Democrats support Grant? Mr. STEPHENS replies: (1) Because they have lost all hope of controlling the Government through the Democratic party, and (2) because they believe that the election of GRANT would tend to centralize the Government. That is very puerile! Mr. STEPHENS pretends to be firmly opposed to the centralization of the Government. He retends to believe that in centralization lies he greatest possible danger to the liberties of the people and to the existence of the Republic. And yo: he says that the Southern Democrats will support the man whom he claims will most surely precipitate these un-fortunate conditions! In all this there is no sign of the least reform in Southern public entiment. On the contrary, there are strong ndications of that feeling of bate and vindictiveness toward the Nation which has filled the South with the most flagrant crimes for the last dozen years. But this is not all. The South is nothing unless threatening Mr. STEPHENS concludes with a threat. He says: "Let me tell you the people of the South have less to fear from a strong Government than any other section. They are better adapted to living under that sort of Government, I think, than the North." Of course, this proposition is utterly absurd. The people best "adapted to living under a strong Government" are the most peaceful people. Where crimes abound there the hand of a "strong Government" would fall most heavily. A strong Govern ment does not tolerate mobs; it represses them, stamps them out, shoots them to

death with grape and canister, and punished

assasination with death or banishment. A

strong Government would visit swift and

awful retribution upon a people who permit not to say aid and abet, such atrocities as those of Yazoo and Kemper Counties. Mr. STEPHENS talks like a child smarting under punishment or a brutish man driven to bay. If the people of the North should, in their wisdom, determine to elect Gen. Grant once more to the Presidency it would not indicate purpose to make the National Government nger, more centralized, or to infringe ingle legitimate prerogative of the States. purpose of it would be to enforce the plain legal supervisory right of the Nation over the States, with a view to the protec-tion of every citizen of it and of a State in

"stronger Government" Mr. STEPHENS and his Democratic associates of the South mean a change in our form of government, he and they are much mistaken in assuming that the Northern supporters of Gen. Grant agree with them. If Southern Democrats are ready for a change in the structure of the Government of the Nation, Northern Republicans are not ready for such a change. At the North, it is proposed to retain the old Government and administer it, and the proposition of Southern Democrats to support candidate for the Presidency on the theory that he will do something to weaken, if not absolutely destroy, the National Government, will be treated with the contempt it deserves.

THE ADVANCE IN PRICES. We printed yesterday from the trade jour-nal called the Manufacturer and Builder an article showing the great rise in prices during the present year. In most of these cases the rise is without any justification. Thus in building materials the advance is in nails, 70 per cent; window-weights, 75 per cent; locks nd knobs, 45 per cent ; door-butts and hinges, 100 per cent; common window-glass, 20 per cent; sashes, doors, and blinds, from 35 to 45 per cent; bricks, over 35 per cent; the cost of plumbing a house is 30 per cent greater than a year ago. These are mostly arbitrary dvances in prices; the raw material has not become scarce, nor more difficult to obtain, and the productions are all the work of machinery. We give this as a sample of the suicidal

policy of manufacturers of every branch of commodities. The advance is general. It extends everywhere, and includes every branch of production In the same way there is an attempt to advance the cost of coal to consumers, and the boom has now reached the speculators and operators in petroleum. These men refuse to profit by the severe lessons of experience, and seem bent upon bringing back the depression and prostration which fell upon the country in 1878, and which have only just been removed.

From 50 to 60 per cent of the American people are directly or indirectly engaged in agriculture; at least that many live by the carnings of agricultural labor. The producers of the breadstuffs and animal food generally, of cotton, wool, tobacco, and hides, are the great consumers of American manufactures They exchange their products for cloth, for leather goods, for glass, and cutlery, and earthenware, agricultural implements, build-ing materials, and all other articles of American manufacture. The surplus they produce. after supplying the country, they sell to other lands. Though the great producers, they have not the power to fix their own price on the fruits of their own labor. They must take what they can get, and the prices offered in other countries for their surplus, and the charges of the railroads, fix the price for their entire production. Whenever, owing to any circumstances, the prices of their products advance in foreign countries, and they have an opportunity to reap the benefit, the railroad gamblers in Wall street advance their freight charges and seize the profit in their excessive rates for transporta-

There is no reason in the world why the United States should not be one of the leading manufacturing nations of the world. It has coal and iron and all the other raw materials in inexhaustible supplies, and cheap food. After nearly twenty years' devotion to the idea called protection, three years ago our manufacturers undertook to to sell many branches of their merchandise at a profit in foreign markets, and this export trade was the beginning of the change in foreign trade in our favor. But the rage for high prices is destroying not only our export trade in manufactures, but has invited hither, even in defiance of the most prohibitory tariff known to civilization, foreign manufactures to be sold at a profit in American markets from which they had been practically expelled by our own cheaper goods. In a very brief time a flood of British-made cottons will be again selling in Boston, and foreign hardware will be vending in our markets just as foreign pig-iron is now selling in Pittsburg and Chicago.

American manufacturers have, therefore, no market for their goods but the home market; so the farmers who till the soil, produce the food and the raw material for the manufacturers, are now confronted with a rise of from 30 to 60 per cent on all the merchandise they may have to purchase. On the 1st of January, 1880, the agricultural producers will discover that the purchasing power of their breadstuffs, provisions, cotton, wool, and tobacco has, under the increase in the prices of all manufactured commodities, been reduced 33 per cent; that the produce of the farm will purchase pound per pound 33 per cent less merchandise than it did in January, 1879. They will discover that one dollar in 1880 will purchase only two-thirds as many yards and only two-thirds as many pounds of manufactured goods as the same dollar would a year ago. They will find that, whatever rise there may have been in the prices of farm products, the advance of over 100 per cent in the rates of railroad portation has robbed the producers of all the advance in the prices of the product of their labor, leaving them no better off than they were at the prices of last year, while they are called on to pay a third more for all they have to purchase for their own needs, and for the improvement of their farms. What the railroads have not taken the manufacturers propose to gobble up. It was but a few days ago that the General Manager of one of the trunk lines of railroad from Chicago to New York asserted that the trunk railroads, in 100 days, under the advance in their rates of freight, had added \$300,000,000 to the value of their watered stock. This \$300,000,000 was taken forcibly from the value of farms and the hard earnings of the agriculturist; it had been taken from the advance in the prices of farm products, leaving the producer without a dollar of advantage from the increased

demand for breadstuffs. What will be the effect of this arbitrary rise in prices of all manufactured goods? Under the excitement of these high prices these manufacturers will produce wildly extravagant stocks of goods. The prices of manufactures having increased so greatly, there will be a rush (it has already begun) of foreign-made goods into this country. Who is to purchase these goods, and with what? The prices of farm products, after the rail-roads have taken out their 100 per cent advance in the rates of transportation, will be but a small fraction, if any, above those of 1878. The crops of 1879 will, therefore, yield them per bushel and per pound no more than the crops of 1878. Out of the proceeds at these prices they will have no more money with which to buy than they had in 1878. But the prices of all manufactured goods, from nails to glassware, from doors, windows, and wagons to boots and clothes, will be 33 per cent greater

in 1880-are greater now-than they were in 1878; so the crop of 1879, for which the world is paying such liberal prices, will yield to the producers per bushel and per pound the means of purchasing only two-thirds as many goods, and only two-thirds as much building material, as did the prices of 1878. The consumption, therefore, must decline with the falling-off of the means to urchase, and these greedy manufacturers will find that they have overreached themselves. The means of purchasing is the inexorable imit to all purchases. Men must perforce do without that which they have not the means to pay for.

The experience of 1873 seems to have been utterly forgotten. When the means of purchasing decline, then unsalable stocks of goods accumulate in warehouses; then manufacturing falls off; then mills suspend or undertake to reduce wages; then there are strikes and labor is unemployed; then speculators and avaricious manufacturers be ome bankrupt : then the false, the unreal, the inflation, the wind and the water, burst and pass away; but in the meantime the whole country is convulsed; the social system is shaken, and Communism puts on its war-paint, raises again its red flag, and howls through the land for the annihilation of all property rights.

This is the inevitable end to which this and not 1,200 to the Union. It was neces sary to keep 10,000 Union soldiers out of wild and reckless and wholly unjustifiable the field in order to garrison this Rebel State advance of prices is forcing the business of and prevent it from going out of the Union he country. Both the father and son were intense sympa

THE IRISH ARRESTS.

It is proper to explain the circumstances which led to the arrest of several Irish leaders, including the editor of the Connaught Telegraph, on the charge of exciting a breach of the peace in their public addresses. The aim of their addresses, so far as we have read them, was not to arouse the Irish agriculturists to acts of violence against their landlords, but to restrain other laborers from taking lesses of lands from which the previous tenants had been ejected for non-payment of exorbitant, ruinous rents. The Irish leaders have counseled the masses to resist ejectment to the utmost limit of the law, in order to protect their own property which had accumulated under the improve ments they had made upon the farms. If they should be thrown out forcibly, after all peaceful and lawful means of resistance had een exhausted, then the leaders further advised the ejected tenants and their neighbors to do everything within their power to prevent the occupation of the vacated holdings by others, in order that the farms might lie idle and bring the land-owners no return until the evicted tenants were allowed to reoccupy their farms. This course has been pursued with favorable results for the tenantry It has induced land-owners in many in stances to make such reductions of rent to their tenants as have enabled them to continne in possession and protect their property. But the law of Great Britain as to s ditions speeches and the encouragement of breaches of the peace is very severe, and it is probable that some of the speakers have used language that brought them within

reach of the statute. The purpose and conduct of the Irish a cultural laborers in this new struggle with the landlords, as we understand the situation, have been very much the same that the farmers of Illinois adopted after the panie of 1837, when they were threatened with the loss of their homesteads. The State was taxes, and the sale of their lands was dered to satisfy the public claims against them. The farmers resisted. They warned capitalists not to purchase. They gave public notice that they would not quit their farms, and proclaimed that any attempt to dispossess them would be perilous. The result was that no sales were made; prudence got the better of greed, and the tax-buyers held aloof; the crisis was passed through by this determined attitude of the farmers, and subsequently there was a general remission of the back taxes. In all justice, the landowners of Ireland should make concession that will save their tenants from utter ruin and prevent others from profiting by their common misfortune. Nor can the tenants be blamed for desperate efforts to frighten off the sharks who would take advantage of the oppression they have suffered. At the present state of the struggle between tenants and landlords the sympathy of American reeholders will be ranged on the side of the ormer, and the arrest of the leaders, if they have gone no further than we suppose, will prove to be another error in judgment.

two, there are numerous libel suits already commenced against the Sentinel Company for THE BAYARD BOOM IN THE SOUTH The Memphis Appeal, one of the most idebound Bourbon organs in the South, has number of witnesses have already been ex-

he following jubilant boom for BAYARD: "Since the election in Ohio the West no longer emands the candidate, and BAYARD seems to is favorit of all the Eastern aspirants. Here in the South, where this distinguished statesman has im with a voice that is almost unanimous in calling for his nomination. From Maryland to Texas he fills the Southern ideal of manhood, patriotism, and statesmanship more fully than any other Dem-ocratic leader. The Southern people have turned their eyes towards Senator BATARD with as much confidence and faith as the worshipers of the sun greet the morning twilight. Senator LAMAR, who a statesman of broad American views, and who essentially a Southerner, socially and politically the exponent of his section and people, has boldly and unequivocally proclaimed in favor of the nomination of BAYARD. Senator WADE HAMP ox, of South Carolina, is a Southern leader in th

The immediate cause of this "boom" for BAYARD in the South grows out of the possibilities of an election. Infinitesimal as Senstor BAYARD's chances are, the Southern Bourbons, in their despair since the fall elections, look to him as the only man for whose election there is the ghost of a hope. Were the Democratic candidate as sure of election as the Republican will be, the South would exhaust a long list of candidates before t would entertain the name of Senator BAY-ARD. JEFFERSON DAVIS would be its first choice, Toombs its second, Hampron its third, 'Hamburg" BUTLER its fourth, and so on, ctual service in the War of the Rebellion and in obstructing the National Governme since the War being the qualifications which would commend the candidature. Since the elections, however, they know that none of these men can carry a single Northern State. So in utter desperation they turn to the only Southern Bourbon who appears to them able

to make the run with any show of success. There are other reasons why the Sout ooks to Senator BAYARD as its leader in the pending contest for the Presidency. His entecedents and his sympathies are on the side of the South and its Lost Cause. His father was in the Senate at the time of the Rebellion. He voted against every measure that was proposed for the defense of the Union, for the furnishing of supplies, for the appropriation of money to meet the wants of the Union armies. He was as strong and radical a believer in Secession as JEVFERSON DAVIS or the editor of the Oko-lona States. He was a bitter, malignant BONANZA'S BONDAGE

Rebel, and resigned his seat upon the ground

that he could not stay in a Union that wa

dissolved. He believed that his picayunish

rotten-borough State belonged with the South, and he cut loose from his connections

with the North and went over to

the ranks of the Rebels. The son is not a

and has toned himself down so that, while

he still believes in the Lost Cause, he is no

as rank an obstructionist as BLACKBURN and

his set. At heart he is as much a Rebel as

JEFFERSON DAVIS, but he has policy enough

to avoid an open or violent expression of his sentiments. Were he to be elected Presi-

dent, he would be a courteous, elegant gen-

leman, without coarseness, smooth as oil.

never violent in his demonstrations nor bel

ligerent in his attitudes, but reliably, unalter-

ably, and persistently wedded to State

supremacy all the same. He might not

shape things so as to plunge the South into

nother rebellion, but in his smooth, sleek

way he would see that the South in the

Union got all that it lost in attempting to go

out of it, at least so far as would lie in his

power. He represents a State which was saturated with the Secession movement. It

furnished 12,000 soldiers to the Rebel army

thizers with the South, and there is no reaso

why the South should not like the latter for

President. If he were nominated he would

unquestionably have the support of the Solid

South, as well as of every Copperhead and

Union-hater in the North, and of every one

whose partisanship is superior to his Union

sentiment, or with whom party weighs

more than patriotism. But, as he could no

carry a single Northern State or a single

Union or War Democratic vote, of wha

avail would be his candidacy? No doubt

the South would vote for him, work for

him, and if it has any money would send

it North to try and carry New York, Indiana.

New Jersey, and Connecticut. They would

work for him because they know him, and

know that behind all his courtesy, and smooth-

ness, and political diplomacy his sympathies

are with the Lost Cause. So far as success

s concerned, however, JEFFERSON DAVIS is

just as available as Senator BAYARD, for the

recent elections, if they mean anything at

all, mean that no man with Secession sym-

pathies, no man whose sentiments are not

National, no man who is wedded to the

dogma of State-sovereignty, can be elected

Mr. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS has publicly

expressed himself in favor of a consolidate

government and a foreign war, and this

entiment has been re-echoed by severa

other prominent men in the South and

some of the leading journals. What foreign

war do they want? Whom are we to whip

These beltigerent Southrons would have

the Government go about like the Irishman

at Donnybrook Fair, brandishing a shillalah

about its head and waiting for some one to

tread on its coat-tails. But who is to tread

on its coat-tails? Are we to fight Spain

and seize Cuba? We have had one op-

portunity to do that, and decided we didn't

want it. Are we to invade Mexico, and seize

more of her ferritory? We have enough of

it, and that would be a picayunish war. Are

don't want Canada at present, and John Bull

don't want to fight us. When we want

Canada we can get it diplomatically, without

the trouble or expense of fighting for it. Are

we to invade Germany, or pummel Austria, or

come to blows with our good friends France

and Russia, which latter has no possessions

this side of the water? We can't have the

fight until some of the other nations tread on

our coat-tails; and as none of them will do

it, but would much rather cultivate friendly

relations with us, how is the South to get its

war? Hasn't the South had about enough

of war? Would it not be better for that

section to try a few years of peace, and

improve them in educating and civilizing

It looks as if the Milwaukee House of Cor-

rection (!) would get a pretty thorough over-

leged abuses are completed. The first investi-

gation was commenced by order of Gov. SMITH.

and is conducted by the Board of Charities and

Reform, and the second is now progresing un-der the direction of the Board of Supervisors

for Milwaukee County. In addition to these

publishing the alleged scandal, and these suits

will necessarily involve a searching inquiry into

he true inwardness of the concern. A large

amined, principally convicts and ex-convicts

time. One prominent fact has already been

elicited from the testimony given, and that is

that the "House of Correction" doesn't correct

worth a cent. Its name might well be changed

to correspond with the discipline that is prac-

PERSONALS.

The ex-Queen of Naples is dying of con-

Adelina Patti is said to dread an ocean

yage above all things. Very few singers like

The King of the Belgians gets only \$1,643

day, and, if wages are again reduced, will have

An exchange says that New Orleans is con-

ticed by the management.

to saw his own wood this winter.

President of this country.

exterior, more courteous in his

Col. Deane, of San Francisco Advises the Public to Throw It Off.

malignant and outspoken as the father. He is a man of better education, more polished And Demand an Open and Honest Administration of Mining Affairs.

> Yellow Jacket, Ophir, and Belcher.

Shareholders Continually Milked, and Flood and Priends Pocketing the Harvest.

opecial Dispatch to The Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 20.—The scene presented outside Union Hall to-night was akin night." A crowd, stretching across Howard street, waited patiently from 6:30 till the janitor opened the doors at 7:15. A full force of police was stationed on the opposit side of the street prepared for any emergency. Five minutes after the ball was opened every seat was ccupied by an assemblage posed or respectable persons, aggregating about 3,000, and comprising many feme all presumably Comstock shareholders, As 7:30 Dennis Kearney, the undaunted, rose from a position in the centre of the nall and destroy to offer an explanation. Immediately there was one unanimous shout: "Put him out!" and, after attempting for a few minutes to make imself heard, Kearney was summarily ejected from the hall, the police aiding bim in his rapid exit. Kearney was taken to the city prison charged with disturbing a public meeting and carrying a concealed weapon. The audience cheered lustily at his expulsion.

bout 7:50. His speech was not altogeth derstood by the audience, who negatived resoutions condemnatory of Flood, after having hissed the mention of his name. Deane denounced the system of the stockholders having chipery, and then having stocks smashed so a to force them to sell. He dwelt upon the misery and agony caused by people having had to sacrifice stocks. He lo cated the three new bonanzas in Yellow Jacket, Hale & Norcross, and Ophir, the lastnamed running into Mexican, and probably, also, into Union. "If." be continued. "the rm deny it, lot them have crosscuts made where I shall direct. My knowledge in this case has been my weakness. On my knowledge my wife mortgaged her homestead to buy these stocks." Deane next made a great hit by declaring Kearney in the pay of Flood. also a comparison instituted between Flood and Ralston. He counseled people not to buy stocks had given points in diametrical opposition facts. The audience became listless as he were controlled by the Bank of California, the people were much more prosperous than now. He said the discovery of the Comstock lode had peen the ruin of the Pacific Coast. His speech was disconnected, abounding in clap-trap, and uccessful only as regards the sitting down

tions advocating reforms in the Comstock man-

Among the resolutions offered

Resolved. That we call upon our Senators and epresentatives-elect to institute a Commission o inquire into the management of our mining-tock companies and the disbursement of the dis-

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

To the Western Associated Press.

San Francisco, Nov. 20.—Union Hall was crowded to suffocation this evening on the occasion of the meeting announced by Col. Deane, a prominent stock operator, for the purpose of telling the public the location of three new bonanzas which, he claims, exist on the Comstock, and of denouncing the management of the mines controlled by J. C. Flood and his partners. Dennis Kenrney, who has for several days and

and of denouncing the management of the mines controlled by J. C. Flood and his partners. Denois Kearney, who has for several days announced his intention of breaking up the meeting, was present with a large concourse of his followers from the Sand-Lot.

Mr. Deane, in opening, referred to his speech some months ago before the Bullion Club of New York, in which he stated he would make known the whereabouts of the three bonanzas unless the management speedily uncovered them. He deplored the necessity of carrying out his threat, and of censuring the man who had the opportunities for doing the good of J. C. Flood, the evil genius of the bonanza firm. He then dilated at considerable length on the alleged unscrupulous course of Flood and his partners, aid, after defending himself from the charge of being unspired by sinister motives, proceeded to locate the three bonanzas. The first he asserted to be in Ophir, extending into Mexican, probably into Union, and perhaps into Sierra Nevada. He advised no one to buy on his say-so, as Flood would inflate stocks, and, after unloading, break them down, and punish those following the speaker's a lvice. He severed that the existence of this honeyan on the

bonanza firm two years ago, but that the development in Sierra Nevada was a surprise to them. The second bonanza he asserted was in the 2,900-foot level of the Hale & Norcross. He did not know that it was a large one, and had spoken of it before the Bullion Club as simply a

Onanza firm.

The third bonanza he located in Yellow Jacket

endering a thorough system of sewerage, which will cost \$1,500,000. Until the figures are changed he subject will probably remain under con The Nihilists would earn the gratitude of a great many people in this country by establishing branch offices in every large city into which con-firmed book-agents could be lured. Nihilism is the only cure for this evil. When Thanksgiving-Day arrives, all good

citizens should remember the fact that a dozen or so professional base-ball players are in California, and dead-broke to that extent that their return to this section is a matter of extreme improbability. At the entrance to a restaurant in Pesth where young ladies are employed to stand and wait, is posted a notice, reading: "Gentlemen are requested to abstain from kissing the waitresses on the stairs, as it is a fruitful source of breakage and impedes the service."

Every day the progress of the people in the higher planes of thought becomes more manifest. At a recent meeting of the Windhester (Eng.) Social Science Association Mr. Carmichael read a very interesting paper on International Messrs. Whitelaw Reid, R. Heber Newton,

Messrs. Whitelaw Reid, R. Haber Newton, Parke Godwin, Abram S. Hewitt, H. C. Potter, E. V. Smailey, Felix Adler, Robert Coilyer, Joseph Fleigman, H. W. Bellows, E. A. Washburn, Howard Potter, and other friends of co-operation invited George Jacob Holyoke to a public breakfast in New York City on the 18th inst., prerast in New York City on the 18th inst., pre-vious to his departure for England, as a slight mark of the appreciation in which his eminent services to the working classes are held in this country. The sight of these well-known horny-handed sons of toil sitting down to a frugal meal before grab-bing their dinner-palls and starting out for a day's work must have been a touching one.

Three Great Ore Bodies Alleged to Lie in

Others speakers followed, presenting resolu-

WERE THE FOLLOWING:

ecretaries.

Resolved, That contracts for machinery and sup-

Resolved. That the excripitant salaries heretofore paid Presidents, Secretaries, and Superintendents

be cartailed.

Resolved, That our Legislature be petitioned to pass an act constituting a Board of Mining-Stock Examiners to examine into and report upon the management of various companies. ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

those following the speaker's sivice. He se-serted that the existence of this bonauza on the 2,200-foot level of Mexican was known to the bonauza firm two years ago, but that the devel

good prospect. He denounced the failure of Supt. Deidesheimer, of Hale & Norcross, to inform the stockholders, in his official letter, of a recent strike on the 2,100-foot level of the mine. The existence of this bonanza, he claimed, was known four years ago by the

but not stating its whereabouts definitly. He then aliuded to Kearney's

THREATS TO BREAK UP THE MEETING. and claimed that he was acting in the interes of J. C. Flood, calling attention to the fact tha in all of Kearney's denunciations of brokers or J. C. Flood, calling attention to the fact that in all of Kearney's denunciations of brokers, mining operators, etc., he had serupulously avoided attacking the Bonanza ferm. Referring to the Yellow Jacket Bonanza, he said his statements would be fully borne out by an exploration of the mine, and that it was a great mine. As for the proof of his assertion, he could not betray the confidence of his informants, but he would state, as an earnest of his belief, that his wife had mortgaged her homestead to carry that stock. He said: "Let the management make cross-cuts where I will direct, and, if they fall to uncover ore bodies, I shall be covered with confusion and lose every dollar I possess in the world. Should they refuse to make such cross-cuts it will then devolve on the stockholders to take strong means to obtain justice." He then proceeded to denounce Flood in strong terms, citing instances of the manner in which he had duped his friends and public by giving false information regarding the condition and prospects of the mines trades. his friends and public by giving false informa-tion regarding the condition and prospects of the mines under his control, thus ruining thom-sands. He intimated that the Bonanza firm was the agency that caused the failure of the Bank of Californh, and compared Raiston and Flood to the disadvantage of the latter. "The rapacity of these men," he continued, "should be no longer suffered. The press, pulpit, and public opinion should band to-gether to check their lawless careers." He advocated the formation of a combination POWERPUL ENOUGH TO FIGHT THE BONANZA th the market, and urged operators to enroll their names for that purpose. He then gave Kearney a severe scoring for his action in the premises, and concluded by an appeal to the public to throw off the bondage of the Bonana. firm.

At the conclusion of Deane's address, resolu-tions were read by Mr. Fay.

John J. Tebin followed, stating that this was the first of a series of meetings to be held with

speakers were free plause, but it was strong party presen called the meeting

the view of effect

the view of effecting ment, and read reorganization of a leaction on the subjecting of supplies to ling knowledge by s

ons were sdop

IN REG

several occasions, called for by Flood had pursh honest and public majority seemed to would be difficult to would be difficult to position, to any expresent, or whether Kearney's cohorts. "Mr. Deane's loca coincided with the street, heretofore give his authority national to weaken the spectable element in hostile to the manning affairs have

SPO

NEW YORK, NOV. tion of Trottingrules to control t pedigree. H. W. President, and G President. LOUISVILLE, Ky Committee of the a full hearing of the of Col. M. Lewis Club, by Capt. T. Coff the track. This NEW YORK, NOV Island Jockey ( transportation to

gland and Con these a buil eled unsurpasse structure in the wo perfectness and co two tracks within will be highly out for the use of course will be the sive in this country, t equal to the be take \$500,000 to sary to complete At 10 o'elock next the six-day match tween the Engl brought to this ton and J. H. Bach member of be allowed 100 m

this advantage, they erto unbeaten team ocean. The men wis week from 10 a. m., being \$2,000 a side, team consists of Cha David Stanton, and will be represented Harrison, John Ang George Harrison. George Harrison, land G. Allen Adam city. The Exposition takes place, will lights, and a fine t the bicyclists. Stanton, Keen, and Clifton House, a Exposition Buildin taking daily practic the entire circuit has and every forenoon their best. They ha American team, and top speed if they will be the speed of the

Powers, who playe in 1878, and in Sprin engaged by the Bost for 1880.

The White Stockin Tuesday, and will morning, after which to their homes for team is still in Calife some doubt as t The Clevelands I few days ago. Jim with the same Club. Captain the nine. Cland next year, and

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 of the billiard to dolphe and Garnie Score, 300 to 74. nier's best run, 147; The next game ner's average, 18 7-1 Heiser, 45. Sexton and Carter next game. Sexton average, 27 8-11. S Carter's, 89.

WHITING The Suit of J. M. (

PEORIA, Ill., Not the social and politi were surprised at t ningham, of Louisy against Z. N. Hotel Collector of Interna of Congress, for the tor of this dis vas taken before rich and racy, at pretty nearly the windle in particular riends in the dis whisky. Wilbur F. indicted in this cour indicted in this cour the subject, and Be publicam, for copying the country, social Revenue Ring in this rindicate Mr. White boasted at the be world spend necessary to violen of stealing the witnesses were sneed of the community, a threaten them with anything devocatory All at once, however the minute of the community of the protection had case, and had also determined in the control of the prosecution had case, and had also determined in the control of the prosecution had case, and had also determined the control of the prosecution had case, and had also determined the control of the prosecution had case, and had also determined the control of the prosecution had case, and had also determined the control of the prosecution had case, and had also determined the control of th

TERRE HAUTE, II
services of Gen. Fre
resterday, were hel
lais afternoon. Th
Quiney, Owen Count
has for burial. He w
has Raballion in the
and was severely wo
He was formerly A
of this internal

odies Alleged to Lie in ket, Ophir, and

tinually Milked, and riends Pocketing Rarvest

ctch to The Tribune. Cal., Nov. 20.—The scene ion Hall to-night was akin prof a theatre on a "first stretching across Howard ly from 6:30 till the janitor 1:15. A full force of police opposit side of the street mergency. Five minutes le persons, aggregating , the undaunted, rose from t: "Put him out!" ey was summarily ejected lice aiding bim in his rapid taken to the city prison, ng a public meeting and d weapon. The audience

SENCED SPEAKING sch was not altogether unof Flood, after having of his name. Deane de nts for expensive ma ring stocks smashed so as sell. He dwelt upon the v caused by people acrifice stocks. He loew bonanzas in Yellow loss, and Ophir, the last-Mexican, and probably, have crosscuts made made a great hit by in the pay of Flood. erously applauded, as situted between Flood and empted to show Floor diametrical opposition to that, while the mine ore prosperous than now.
of the Comstock lode had Pacific Coast. His speech ounding in clap-trap, and egards the sitting down

llowed, presenting resolu-

FOLLOWING:

call upon our Senators and to institute a Commission management of our mining-the disbursement of the dis-assessments levied thereon.

racts for machinery and sup-tiven to the lowest bidders, ame publicly. a diamond drills are used, ble therefrom shall be sworn only-four hours after being

ER ACCOUNT.

on Associated Press.

Nov. 20.—Union Hall was on this evening on the occa-announced by Col. Beane, a erator, for the purpose of e location of three new bo-ims, exist on the Comstock, he management of the mers.
Flood and his partners.
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the view of effecting reform in mining management, and read resolutions providing for the organization of a legislative commission to take action on the subject for awarding the furnishing of supplies to the lowest bidder, for insuring knowledge by stockholders of the results of dorations with diamond drill, etc. The reso

IN REGARD TO KEARNET'S

in regard to kearnet's proposal to organize a meeting, there was no attempt at interruption. The remarks of the speakers were frequently interrupted by applause, but it was in evidence that there was a strong party present in opposition to those who called the meeting. This was evinced on several occasions, notably on the vote called for by Deane as to whether Flood had pursued the course of an honest and public-spirited man, although the majority seemed to be with the speaker. It would be difficult to determine whether the opposition, to any extent, consisted of solid men present, or whether it was mainly confined to Kearney's cohorts.

resent, or whether it was mainly connect to (earney's cohorts.

Mr. Deane's location of the new bonanzas coincided with the general opinion of Pine arrest, heretofore expressed, but his failure to give his authority for his statements naturally ded to weaken their force. The meeting at proved that there is a very large and re pectable element in the community strongly ostile to the manner in which the stock and mining affairs have been conducted for years

#### SPORTING.

THE TURE

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.-The National Associa tion of Trotting-Horse Breeders has adopted rules to control the admission to the record of H. W. T. Male has been re-elected President, and G. M. Jewett, of Ohio, Vice

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 20 .- The Executive Committee of the Louisville Jockey Club, after a full hearing of the particulars of the shooting of Col. M. Lewis Clark, Jr., President of the Club, by Capt. T. G. Moore, ruled Capt. Moore off the track. This rules him off every regular NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The following news-

item, especially interesting to turf-men, is furnished by the Spirit of the Times: The Coney Island Jockey Club has recently secured a splendid piece of property to make a grand race-course. It is located on the main land opposite Coney Island, within five minutes' walk of the beach, and convenient to several lines of transportation to the island. The Club intends transportation to the island. The Club intends to go to work at once with its plans for con-structing a magnificent grand stand, and the necessary steps have been taken to obtain plans and specifications of the most extensive and beautiful structures of this character in Enand specifications of the most extensive and beautiful structures of this character in England and Continental Europe, and from these a building will be modeled unsurpassed by any similar structure in the world, either in capacity or the perfectness and convenience of it appointments. The Club has decided to try the experiment of a turf course, in addition to one and perhaps two tracks within the inclosure. The grounds will be highly adorned. In addition to the saddling and cooling out paddocks, handsome promenades will be laid out for the use of visitors. The steeple-chase course will be the most complete and extencourse will be the most complete and extensive in this country, the purpose being to make it equal to the best cross-country courses, in England or France. It is estimated that it will take \$500,000 to cover the entire outlay necessary to complete all improvements in contempartor.

At 10 o'clock next Monday morning will begin the six-day match of fourteen hours a day between the English and French team brought to this country by Mr. Etherington and J. H. Mack's American team. ton and J. H. Mack's American team. Bach member of the American team will be allowed 100 miles in the race, and, with this advantage, they hope to overcome the hitherto unbeaten team from the other side of the ocean. The men will ride every day during the week from 10 a. m. until midnight, the stakes being \$2,000 a side. The French and English team consists of Charles Terront, William Canu, David Stanton, and John Keene, while America will be represented by Daniel Belard, Thomas Harrison, John Angeubaugh, William Rutland, George Harrison, Henry Meyer, James Nolan, and G. Allen Adams. Both teams are in the city. The Exposition Building, where the race thices place, will be illuminated by electric lights, and a fine track has been prepared for the bicyclists.

the bicyclists.

The English team, consisting of Terrout, Stanton, Keen, and Cann, are quartered at the Ciifton House, a location convenient to the Exposition Building, where the men are now taking daily practice. The gallery throughout the entire circuit has been cleared for their use, and areas for the ridges record at and every forenoon sees the riders racing at their best. They have given large odds to the American team, and will need to keep at their top speed if they win the match.

BASE-BALL.

Powers, who played with the White Stockings in 1878, and in Springfield this year, has been engaged by the Boston Club as change catcher for 1880.

The White Stockings left San Francisco last Tuesday, and will arrive in Chicago Sunday morning, after which the members will return to their homes for the winter. The Cincinnati team is still in California, and there seems to be some doubt as to how its members will get home, as business has been bad.

The Clevelands have finally secured McCormick as pitcher for next season, his contract baving been torwarded from San Francisco a few days ago. Jim O'Rourke has also signed with the same Club, and will play first-base, and Captain the nine. Carey will not play in Cieve-land next year, and has not signed anywhere.

BILLIARDS. New York, Nov. 20. - The seventeenth game of the billiard tournament was between Rudolphe and Garnier, and was won by Garnier. Score, 300 to 74. Winner's average, 15. Garnier's best run, 147; Rudolphe's, 16.

The next game was played between Slosson and Heiser. The former won—300 to 187. Winner's average, 13 7-11. Best rups—Siosson, 52; Heiser, 45.

Sexton and Carter were the contestants in the next game. Sexton won—300 to 206. Winner's average, 27 3-11. Sexton's highest rup, 112; Carter's, 89.

# WHITING'S WHISKY.

The Suit of J. M. Cunningham Against R. H.

Whiting, of Peoria, Compromised-Whitin Pays for the Whisky, and Goes to Kansas. PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 20.—About one year ago the social and political circles of the country in general and this part of the State in particular were surprised at the fact that James M. Cunningham, of Louisville, Ky., had brought suit against Z. N. Hotchies and R. H. Whiting, ex-Collector of Internal Revenue and ex-Member of Congress, for the recovery of forty barrels of thisky seized by the latter when he was Coltor of this district. The evidence, which taken before a special commission, was rich and racy, and was published at the time in THE TRIBUNE. It showed that tty nearly the whole town, and the revenue dice in particular, and Whiting's political riends in the district, had all sampled this valsky. Wilbur F. Storey, of the *Times*, was indicted in this county for writing an article on indicad in this county for writing an article on the subject, and Beatty, of the Galesburg Repairem, for cepying it, some months before it. Cunningham began the suit. There was no wire morally, socially, or politically that the Revenne Ring in this city did not play upon to windicate Mr. Whiting's character. In fact, he beasted at the time of the trial that he would spend his entire fortune if necessary to vindicate himself from the charge of stealing the whisky. Mr. Cunningham's vitnesses were ancered at by a certain portion of the community, and some went so far as to threaten them with violence if they testified to anything derogatory to Mr. Whiting's character. All at once, however, the trial came to a sudden termination. This was a little over a year ago. It was the boast of the Revenue Ring here that the prosecution had failed in establishing their case, and had given it up in disgust. It seems, however, that Mr. Cunningham was not idle, and a few days ago the sunt was compromised by Mr. Whiting paying in full for the whisky. It as Mr. Whiting paying in full for the whisky.

MORTUARY.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 20.—The funeralservices of Gen. Frank White, who died here day, were held at his former resid this afternoon. The remains will be taken to Quiney, Owen County, Ind., to-morrow morning for burial. He was a gallant soldier during he Raballion in the Army of the Cumberland, and was severely wounded at Mission Ridge. He was formerly Assessor and lately Collector of this internal revenue district. The Grand Army has taken appropriate action on the occaSOLVED AT LAST.

The Hensley Murderer Run Down by the Police.

He Is John O'Neil, Alias Keenan, a Professional Thia!

Sam Engel's House Robbed by Climbing Burglars -Other Offenses.

CAUGHT AT LAST.

The Hensley murder mystery is solved. The perpetrator of that brutal and cold-blooded murder, and the ringleader in those other murderous affrays and burglaries of that awful night, is safely behind the bars of one of lice-stations. His name is John O'Neil, beter known in criminal circles by the name of 'Jack Reenan," which latter name is borrowed from his step-father. The details of the manner in which the plucky little French Canadia lost his life while attempting to capture the burglars' who had plundered his home at No. 32 De Kalb street, as well as the details of those other diabolical outrages, were too terrifying to be easily forgotten. The almost successful attempts to assasinate Mr. Gibson in his house at No. 214 Leavitt street, and Mr. Pat terson, of No. 832 Congress street, together with the long story of the manner in which the burglars entered or attempted to enter seven houses within as many blocks in one of the prettiest residence portions of the West Division cannot be forgotten in this city for many a day. It absolutely terrorized the great number of people living in districts where there is only ilmited police protection, and no murder ever excited more comment, nor inspired more horror, than the De Kalb-stree

killing. Therefore the fact that the murderer is in the grasp of the authorities, with evidence enough already accumulated to insure a hanging at some day in the near future, is of the greatest importance. The fact has been known quite generally in the Police Department for a day or two, but the utmost secresy was enjoined until after the capture of the accomplices. It is but published were gleaned from either Super intendent O'Donnell or any of his men, but were picked up from good authority on the outside. It may be urged that this publication outside. It may be urged that this patient as will defeat the ends of justice, thas much as those not yet in custody will be warned away. The folly of this is apparent. No one know better than the crimina's themselves the awful charge for which they are wanted, and they are herefore doing their utmost to keep out of the ands of the police. And the police are, there names of the ponce. And the ponce are, therefore, doing their best to capture them, and although they have been at it since Monday night, they have not yet succeeded. They are, however, well-known, and they cannot possibly escape. Besides, the glad news that the murderer is in custody was known far beyond the police department as early as yesterday fore

oon. How all this was brought about is of course most interesting, but unfortunately the silence imposed upon the police was so peremptory that the reporter did not attempt in any way to break through it. It was deemed not advisable for many reasons. The brief details of the evidence must therefore suffice. The burglar, it will be remembered, left behind a shoe and a revolver, both so peculiar in themselves that their identification culiar in themselves that their identificati was casy. To say nothing about the shoe, concerning which there are some interesting facts, the revolver has been identified. The owner knew of as has been identified. The owner knew of its hawing been stolen on the lake shore from young Casper Wagner. He loaned it to a friend, who in turn loaned it to Keenan. The clew furnished by the shoe is equally sure, and, if this does not furnish the evidence to convict of murder in the first degree, it will indeed be a hard day for justice. Evidences that Keenan committed the burglary, and by his own hand killed poor Hensley, are overwhelming. He denies his guilt, but he can never hope to escape when he is confronted with the information already at hand.

Keenan makes the worst appearance of all

Keenan makes the worst appearance of all who have yet found their way into a murderer's cell. He has been a thief and a desperate one for upwards of 10 years, and is now about 29 years of age. He is low and chunky built, with small hands and feet. His eyes are built, with small hands and feet. His eyes are grayish blue, and have a peculiar villahous look, which betittingly sets off the hard, dissipated look of his face. He has been thoroughly steeped in crime, and, since getting out of the Pepitentiary a year or two ago, has been frequently arrested. He it was who cut Cal Hennessey, likewise a thier, nearly to death along in last June. Only a few weeks ago he was arrested with Paddy Connors and "Cabbage" Ryan in the North Division by a policeman, who found them lying in a barn, with revolvers and daggers, ready for the reception of a butcher named Johnson, who was known to go early to the markets with a considerable sum of money in his possession. For this he is at present under \$1,500 bail to the Criminal Court, as are each of his companions.

der \$1,500 bail to the Criminal Court, as are each of his companions.

The police are entitled to the most unbounded praise for this piece of work, for the apprehension of the murderer more than atones for all the shortcomings which have been charged up to them. Keenan was arrested on suspicion the second day after the murder by Detective Joseph Kipley. Many others were arrested, some against whom there appeared to be at the time more proof than against Keenan. All the detectives have worked have and earneatly upon the case, and are entitled to every encomium that can be passed upon them. Their full merit will appear when the secrecy is dropped and the story of the detection of the murderer is told in all its detail.

ROBBERIES. Robbers of the class technically known as 'climbers" last evening took a very neat trick at the residence of Samuel Engel, No. 689 Wabash avenue. Sam is the Police Department clothier, and the burgiars, in planning to rob him, did not evidently stop to think of the wrath that would be poured down upon their heads by the police, a number of whom will at once try to square their tailor's bill by either catching the thief or recovering the prop-The robbery was not discovered until after tea, when Mr. Engel had occasion to go to a sleeping apartment on the second floor for some little article which he had forgotten during the day. He found the door of the apartment in the front of the building locked, and called upon his wife to explain. Mrs. Engel had not locked the door, crypiain. Mrs. Engel had not locked the door, and the blame was at once transferred to the mischievous baby. The door was securely fastened, and the key was not to be found. Mr. Engel procured a step-ladder, and in this way managed to reach the transom. By the aid of a light he saw that the room had been thoroughly ransacked, and that the contents were wildly scattered about upon the floor. He realized at once that burglars had been there. He stepped out of one window in the hall, and thence upon the roof of a small porch at the south end of the building, and upon entering the plundered spartment through another window, saw at once how the burglary had been accomplished. Some time from 5 o'clock to 6:30, while the family were in the lower portion of the house preparing for the evening meal, climbers had clambered up the pillars of the porch, and, cutting from a pane of glass a small semi-circular piece, were able to reach in and remove the window fastening. At once, upon entering through the window that the now of the porch does leading.

pane of glass a small semi-circular piece, were able to reach in and remove the window fastening. At once, upon entering through the window structure that they could not be suddenly surprised while at work. Instead of a lamp or candle, which such workers generally use, they found their light from a small quantity of matches. Removing a marble slab from the top of the dressing-burean they pried open every drawer with some sort of a jimmy. Everything was thoroughly ransacked. For olunder they confined themselves entirely to jewelry, leaving behind a considerable quantity of valuable laces and other fine raiment. The list of articles includes a watch and chain, a medallion bracelet, earrings, breastpins, sleeve-buttons, a diamond ring, chatelaine and purse, several fine necklaces, and a number of other articles in the jewelry line. A fair estimate of the actual value of the lot would be about \$700. The burglars were clear sway before their work was discovered, and there appears to be not the slightest clew to their identity.

ATTEMPTED FORGERY. ATTEMPTED FOREERY.

Fred Hunt is the name of the man who presented the alleged forged orders for \$218 at military headquarters Wednesday. He is locked up at the Armory, and will have a hearing before Justice Wallace this morning. Hunt is said to have been a journalist, and to be well known at Rockford in this State. He was at one time with Gen. Miles in a clerical capacity, and, according to his own statement, has held "several positions." ARRESTS.

M. B. McDonough, a West Side Constable, was arrested Tuesday for falsely assuming to be an officer, and gave bail to appear before Justice Morrison on the 28th inst. Minor arrests: Robert Howard, colored, lar-

ceny of a pair of pantaloons and a vest from Henry Morris, which he pawned in order to raise enough money to get his overcoat out of pawn; Martin Leo. a teamster, charged with stealing two pieces of cloth from in front of a tailor-shop at the southeast corner of Clark and Monroe streets; George B. Johnson, disorderly on complaint of John Wolcott, the outcome of a personal encounter on the Board of Trade.

a personal encounter on the Board of Trade.

F. H. Miller, 22 years of age, and a salesman by occupation, was yesterday arrested by Detective Ryan upon a charge of forgery. He succeeded in getting from the American Baptist Publishing Company two dictionaries upon a forged order purporting to come from Mrs. M. E. Tompkins, of Morris, ill. The order was addressed to O. R. Keith & Co., and appended was their order to E. B. Mayers, bookseller, together with a note that if he could not furnish the dictionaries to send the bearer to some one who could. One of the dictionaries was recovered at Smith's bookstore on Dearborn street, but no trace can be found of the other one.

Some three or four months ago Lieut. Bon-Some three or four months ago Lieut. Bon-field broke up a gang of horse-thieves and traders which had flourished for some time in

traders which had flourished for some time in the Twenty-second street police district. One of the principals. a man named Reed, alias Frayne, still lies in the County Jail awaiting trigl. Another, who was wanted badly at the time, was James Bates, who was one of the leaders of the gang. He occupied a room at the corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-first street, but, getting wind of the police being after him, he got out of the way. He was neither seen nor heard from again until yesterday, when he was arrested at the Florence Hotel, on the corner of Sangamon and Lake streets, by Deputy Sheriff Hannon, of Joliet, who had been on his track for some time. Bates attempted to use a revolver which he had upon him when arrested, and makes all sorts of threats to bore his captor full of holes. sorts of threats to bore his captor full of holes. sorts of threats to bore his captor full of holes. He is wanted upon nine cases of borse-stealing, and one case is so clear against him that the officer says he is good for at least five years in the Penitentiary. Should he perchance escape punishment at Joliet, there are several cases still pending against him in this city. Bates is said to be one of the most expert and hardest working horse-thieres in the Northwest. He was confined at the West Madison Street Station yesterday, but was taken back to Joliet on the evening train.

MISCELLANEOUS. The police are "still looking" for the bunks nen who robbed Mr. Kinnear, (the Englishman), of \$1,000 Wednesday, but are no nearer them apparently than they were Wednesday. It is said that the detectives know who the thieves are. They, however, have little hope of catching them, and say openly it would be useless anyhow, as they would not be punished if they were brought in. Mr. Kinnear will never see a penny of his money, though he is still in the city waiting for the police to do something. Justice Walsh: Henry, alias "Nigger" Jorlan, vagrancy, \$80 fine; Morris Van Hessler, dan, vagrancy, \$80 fine; Morris Van Hessler, suspected for the burglary of S. C. Gibson's residence at No. 214 Leavitt street, \$1,000 to the 28th, but as Mr. Gibson cannot positively swear to his identity the case will probably fail through. Justice Wallace: Thomas Cooper, lareeny of \$12 from F. Henning, \$200 to the Criminal Court; Henry Trusling and Augusta Deiger, adultery on compolaint of August Deiger, \$300 each to the Criminal Court; Peter Lawrence, a livery driver who inset a burgy concepts. rence, a livery driver who upset a buggy con-taining Dr. Chamberlain and wife, \$10 fine.

taining Dr. Chamberlain and wife, \$10 fine.

The Watson-Dickinson case came up once more in Justice Brown's Court yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. Mrs. Watson gave some testimony in rebuttal of Mr. Barber's evidence last Thursday, and this closed the case so far as witnesses were concerned, the abstract-man from Oiney, who denied receiving any money from Dickinson for work on abstracts, not having arrived. Gen. Eldridge then reviewed the case at length, reading from the law and the evidence to prove that his client was guilty of no crime, and that he ought to be discharged. or the country of the country of the country of the country of larceny in failing to account for all the money loaned on the property, and read the statutes covering the case. In the midst of his statutes covering the case. In the minst of his plea, at 1 o'clook p. m., the Court adjourned for dinner. At half-past 2 coursel resumed his argument, and wound up at half-past 3. Then Justice Brown weighed the evidence on both sides, carefully going over the different transactions. tions between the parties, consuming over an hour in his remarks. As there was a manifest disposition on the Justice's part to discharge the accused, the counsel for Watson interrupted the Justice by asking that the suit be dismissed. This action, of course, nonsuits the plaintiff.

# A SPECK OF WAR.

Threatened Conflict Between United States Troops and the Delaware, Lackswanns & Western Coal Company at Buffalo. BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 20.-Great excitement

prevailed through the city this morning, created by wild rumors that there had been a collision between United States soldiers and the employes of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company, Although these respective branches had got into some trouble, it was by no means as as reported, although the property at stake is some of the most valuable in the city. The facts of the case are as follows: The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company have been for some months past engaged in extensive operations in the vicinity of the foot of Erie street,-constructing wharves and chutes for the accommodation of their very large business of shipping coal. They have quite metamorphosed the topography of that formerly quiet vicinity, which was favored location of boat-houses. As this work has proceeded, the United States authorities have telt that the Company were encroach ing upon Government property. The Company set up the claim that they owned the North Pier, which is directly at the north of the harbor, or the ground it rests upon, first claiming the whole length of it, then 720 feet of it, which would leave solitary, and surrounded by water, a short piece at the outer end. The Company set forth that they had acquired the property by purchase between ten or twelve years ago The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company were addressed with repeated communica-tions from the Government, in the form of objections to their interference with the pier, but continued steadily at their work of strip ping off planks and demolishing the structure. The Government officers claim to have been very careful in doing no injustice to the Company. That the operations of the latter might facilitated, the life - saving station was last summer removed south side of the river at considerable expense; in fact, the Government was altogether indisposed to be arbitrary, until the last moment, when it became necessary to exert its authority and ownership. The crisis occurred Wednesday night. A few hours more of the work the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company were pursuing would see the north pier cut through, and the end inaccessible except by boat. On the end of the pier is located a boat-house with which daily communica tion is necessary to the Government offi-cers in charge of the harbor work, that due attention may be given the very important work further out in the water. Yesterday morning the Company's officers and employes found the pier guarded by United States sol diers from Fort Porter. It is inferred they

was desirable that there should be a trestle with coal-pockets and shutes along the north pier, so as to enable the Company to discharge coal into veasels. The engineer of the Company, after a careful examination of the pier, had

pier, so as to enable the Company to discharge coal into veasels. The engineer of the Company, after a careful examination of the pier, had discovered that it was insufficient to support the trestle, and, to make it available for the desired purpose, the Company had decided to rebuild it. There was nothing on record showing the United States Government to have any interest in the property whatever. The Engineer corps of the Government did not claim that there was any paper title in the Government to the property, but insisted that, inasmuch as the Government was allowed to build a pier forty years ago, and had been permitted to maintain it, the proper discharge of their duties as officers required them to see that it was not interfered with.

The Coal Company's manager claims that the hostility to the Company is entirely due to the workings of rival companies who are jealous of his organization. He said that, with the treatle erected as they intend, they would have the best location in the city, and this fact had caused the animosity of the other companies. He says that their Company had to pay very large sums for the government were not using it. He says that it will cost the Coal Company \$100,000 to do the work they have been contemplating. Although no warlike demonstrations have been made as yet, the Coal Company are very determined, and say that if the Government does not withdraw from its false position they will fight them to the bitter end. He says that the Government is holding the pier simply because it claims jurisdiction over all navigable waters. He does not deny that the Government is using the pier for material which is for the new breakwater being built, but argues that once to the scene if any more attempts to work are snown. The soldiers are now on duty, but a large gang of coal-men are hanging around a suitable readers. The selection of the selection of coal-men are hanging around a suitable readers. The selection of the selection of coal-men are hanging around a suitable particular and as for

that the men at Fort Porter will be held in readiness to march at once to the scene if any more attempts to work are shown. The soldiers are now on duty, but a large gang of coal-men are hanging around awaiting orders from headquarters. The soldiers have possession of the Company's workshops, and have them guarded, also the dredges and tugs used in laying the new pier. Sam Slosu, President of the Coal Company, has been telegraphed, and is expected. Things are at last laccounts quiet, but it would take very little to fan the spark into a very dangerous flame.

# OFFICIAL NEGLECT.

Spocking Results of Loose Management a an Insane-Asylum.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuna
Boston, Nov. 20.—An instance of the ex-

tremely lax discipline at Danvers Insane-Asylum, supposed to be one of the best-governed institutions in the country, has ust come to light. Last November Cambridge blacksmith was driven insane by four fellow-workmen, who persuaded hir here was gold hidden in Longwood Cemeter and one night, while he was digging there, was treated to such a series of spiritual manifesta tions, with his tormentors as mediums, as to deprive him of his senses. After his return ome he was examined by physicians, and, being adjudged insane, was sent to Danvers. The perpetrators of the cruel joke were arrested out released upon their promising that the would care for their victim's wife and children, of whom he had three. Shortly after the man's committal his wife visited his remaining the afternoon. After six months onfinement he was released and returned to his home. Last week his wife was delivered o a child, and when questioned by the Doctor as to the occurrence she told him she had been made pregnant her husband on the afternoon when she visited the asylum. The man has again lost his reason, being in a worse condition than before, and is to be returned to the asylum at his wife's re-quest. With his certificate of insani-ty the authorities of Cambridge have ty the authorities of Cambridge have addressed an admonitory letter to the Superintendent, informing him of his official neglect that he might prevent a similar occurrence. In the meanwhile the four miscreants have neglected to provide for the fatherless family as they promised, and it is only by the nother's persistent efforts that the city has not hear resulted to one for their support. It is hear treating to one for their support. been required to pay for their support. It is be lieved by the police authorities that the men are criminally liable.

# YELLOW-FEVER.

The Origin of the Disease Diseased by the American Health Association.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 20.—The topic for discussion at the session last evening of the American Health Association was the inquiry 'May not vellow-fever originate in the United States?" An elaborate paper, concise and logical, entitled the "Etiology of the Epidemic a Savannah in 1876," by Dr. Alfred A. Woodhail, U. S. A., was read by Dr. Hunt, of New Jersey. The paper claimed that the disease unquestionably originated in Savan-nah. The question turning upon the indigenah. The question turning upon the indigenous or imported character of the disease, an animated discussion ensued, participated in by Drs. Campbell, of Georgia; Hodges, of Pensacola; Howard, of Baltimore; Austin. of New Orleans; Bell. of Baltimore; Kelier, of Arkansas; Halliday, of New Orleans; Sternberg, of the United States Army; Wise, of Memphis; Tyner, of Memphis; and Stillwell, of Kentucky. The preponderance of opinion seemed to be against the position assumed in the paper of Dr. Woodhall, and among the speakers were physicians of thirty or forty years' experience in the yellow-fever districts.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 20.—The following officers of the American Health Association were elected at this morning's session: President, officers of the American Health Association were elected at this morning's session: President, John S. Billings, U. S. N.; First Vice-President, Samuel Choppin, New Orleans; Second Vice-President, R. C. Kedsee, Lansing, Mich.; Treas-rier, J. B. Lindsley, Nasbville; Executive Committee, C. B. White, Louisiana; J. L. Cabell, Virginia; E. M. Hunt, New Jersey; J. D. Plunkett, Tennessee; Charles F. Folsom, Massachusetts; A. L. Gibson, U. S. N.

Drs. Gion, Griffith, Steroberg, Keller, and Bailbache were appointed a Committee to report the best means of preventing the spread of

port the best means of preventing the spread of

port the best means of preventing the spread of venereal diseases.

The election of Dr. Lindsley, of Nashville, as Treasurer was unanimous. Dr. Billings, moving that the Secretary cast the vote of the Association for Dr. Lindsley, said for the first time in the history of the Association its financial matters have been made easy mainly through the efforts of Dr. Lindsley, and the early publication of the transactions of the present session assured. the invitation from New Orleans to hold the

The invitation from New Orleans to hold the next Convention in that city was accepted by an almost unanimous vote.

Dr. Plunkett, of Nashville, read a paper on "Cotton as a Fomite." Dr. Brewer read a paper on "Rotten Wood," and Dr. Thornton, President of the Menphis Board of Health, a paper on "The Yellow-Fever Epidemic in Memphis in 1879."

Memphis in 1879."

In the afternoon the members made an excursion by rail to the belle Meade stock-farm, a few miles from the city.

At the night session the "Yellow-Fever Quarantine of the Future" was treated in a paper by Dr. Campbell, of Georgia. He held the present quarantine to be impracticable and cruel. The fever was not communicable from individual to individual. They should never let a railroad car containing freight or passengers from an infected district come to a healthy town, but stop trains twenty miles from a city and keep out trunks and clothing, but let the individual come in after disinfection and change of clothing at the quarantine ground. A National quarantine of this character was imperatively demanded. of this character was imperatively demanded. Earlier epidemic fever occurred at Northern ports, and afterwards also at Southern ports; and when railroad communication became general occurred in inland towns. It was now kept out from Northern ports by the enforcement of

the proper quarantine.

At a meeting of the railroad managers of the Southwest to-day, resolutions were adopted for a committee to lay before the several State Legislatures the practical defects of the present system of local quarantines, that a more effective system be enforced by appropriate legislation, and asks from Congress an appropriation for the enforcement of State quarantine, to be expended under the approval of the National Board of Health.

found the pier guarded by United States soldiers from Fort Porter. It is inferred they were sent there by order of the Secretary of War. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company's work of destroying the North Pier stopped short.

The foregoing is substantially the story of the Government, as told by the Resident Engineer.

On the other hand, counsel for the Coal Company say the north pier is on the north line of the water tot No. 151, the whole of which lot was purchased by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company from the grantees of the Holland Land Company from the grantees of the Holland Land Company from the grantees of the Holland Land Company leven years ago. At that time nearly the entire lot was under water. The Company have been engaged in filling, having adopted a plan for the improvement of the property which, if carried ont, would materially add to their facilities for handling their coal at this port. If they may use property in the way they have designed and hope to do, they will be able to give suployment to a great many men. In order that the proparty might be available, it

from St. Louis to Louisville, Cincinnati, and the Upper Mississippi; from Minneapolis via St. Louis to New Gricans, in connection with the steamships from the latter city. It is also contemplated to run these vessels in connection with the Illinois Central Railway from New Orleans and the Gonld combination of roads centering at St. Louis. Assurances are made that if merchants, manufacturers, and others in the different valley cities interested in this project show the proper disposition to aid it. Jay Gould will make very liberal subscriptions to the stock.

#### FIRES.

CHICAGO.

ing was caused by a fire breaking out in the upper story of No. 789 Wabash avenue, owned Isaac Saxton, and occupied on the first floor by G. L. Garson; on the second by S. P. Showers; and on the third floor by George Taylor. The alarm was turned in by Officer Henry McKinty, who tried to extinguish the fire himself before turning in the alarm. The damage to the building is estimated at \$800. The insurance could not be ascertained, as the owner lives in New York. The occupants lose from \$30 to \$100 each upon furniture. The cause of the fire is a mystery.

The alarm from Box 28, at 2:15 yesterday

The alarm from Box 28, at 2:15 yesterday morning, was caused by a fire on the tug Annie L. Smith, lying in the river at Randolph street bridge. Cause, ignition of kindling-wood piled about the boiler. Damage, \$200. The tug is owned by L. Wilson, and is insured for \$1,000 in the Northwestern National. The fire was easily extinguisated in a few momente.

The alarm from Box 98, at 7:08 last evening, was caused by a fire in the two-story brown stone building, No. 859 Prairie avenue, owned and occupied by T. W. Harvey. The damage to building, furniture, and wearing apparel will approximate \$1,500, which is fully covered by insurance, but in what companies could not be ascertained, as Mr Harvey is absent from the city. Cause, an overheated furnace.

AT EYOTA, MINN.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
ROCHESTER, Minn., Nov. 18.—The farm-bouse M. R. Wood, of Evota (the recently-elected Registrar of Deeds in this county), was burned at 8 o'clock this morning, while he was away. The fire caught in the second story, and the building was all ablaze when discovered,-the children being informed by neighbors that the roof was on fire. Only the furniture on the lower floor was saved. Loss, \$1,600; insured in the St. Paul Fire & Marine, on house and construct \$200

furniture, \$900.

M. Casserly, living a mile from Mr. Wood, lost five out-stacks, containing 800 bushels, by an incendiary fire night before last. Insured in

AT WYTHE DEPOT, TENN. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 20.—The Appea' has a special from Wythe Depot, on the Memphis & Louisville Railroad, giving details of destruc-tion by fire of J. L. Cody's extensive cotton gin and grist-mill, with twenty bales of cot-ton, 1,000 bashels of cotton-seed, a large amount of corn, cotton bagging, and ties. The amount of the loss is not stated. One of the bales of cotton destroyed belonged to Miss Lulu Thomas, a fa.herless young girl, who raised and picked it herseif. A negro man, who has a large and dependent family, size loses one bale. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 .- A large cream tarter factory was burned at Green Point to-night. The flames were fanned by a high wind, and the glare lit the sky for miles around. Loss prob-

## NOT A GRANT-BOOMER.

Views of John D. Defrees-Sherman His Candidate for President-Party Prospect

in Indiana,
New York Tribune. John D. Defrees, Public Printer at Washing ton under Presidents Lincoln, Johnson, and Hayes, has been several days at the Park Avenue Hotel. He was asked on Thursday about

the next Presidency.
"Sherman is my man," he said. "I am now voting in West Virginia, and I think he will get that State. Blaine's friends, also, have some hope, but it seems to me that Sherman is the

"Will Hayes positively decline to run again,

even if he has a chance?"

"Positively. I have taiked with him recently on that subject. He says that nothing could occur which would make him turn from his promise to be, in no event, a candidate. He is a man of integrity and has made a good Admin-

"What do you think of the Grant move-

"I don't take any stock whatever in it. Grant has been tried twice, and his Administration left an odious reputation. There is nothing in him which calls upon the people to change all their traditions on the subject of a third

all their trailions on the subject of a third term."

"I suppose you admit that there is some danger of his nomination?"

"Just now, apparently so. This 'boom.' as it is called, has been pretty well worked up, but I think it has seen its best. That whole excursion he made around the world has been nothing out a part of a preconcerted scheme to take him into the Presidency again."

"Do you think Indians may go Republican next time?"

"I think it quite probable. The same causes

next time?"
"I think it quite probable. The same causes which have reduced the Democrats in Ohio have operated in Indiana. Besides, we have had a very considerable immigration of colored people from the Southern States into Indiana, and

from the Southern States into Indians, and they can become citizens there in six months."

"Why is not Hendricks more prominently mentioned, now that his prospects are, or ought to be, clearer?"

"Well, he has been mentioned so long that I suppose they are rather tired of him. He is not a positive man, and that, also, is more distinctly perceived. I believe Tilden will be the Demogration and considering the service and the service are service and the service and the service and the service are service as the service are service and the service are service as the service are service as the service are service and the service are service are service as the service are service are service as the service are service as the service are service are service as the service are service are service as the service are service as the service are service are service as the service are service as the service are s

perceived. I believe 'Aliden will be the Demo-cratic candidate yet."

"Mr. Defrees, you were in the Liberal Repub-lican Convention of 1872. What is your opinion now as to the result of that Convention?"

"The right man to have nominated then was David Davis. He would be the best man for the

David Davis. He would be the best man for the Democrats to nominate now, but they are not smart enough to do it."
"Who is the leading Republican in Indiana?"
"Benjamin Harrison. He is the solest man in the State, and one of the ablest men the State ever had."
"Is the soft-money element discouraged in Indiana?" "It is reduced in quantity and spirit. Gov.
Morton afflicted the State with that heresy, and
it infected a part of the Republican party. He
was a man of expediency, not of convictions."

A HYENA FIGHT.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Nov. 20.—A savage fight occurred last evening in the hyens den on Col. Burr Robbins' farm, just south of the city limits. Robbins winters his circus and menagerie on his farm here, and the five hyenas have passed through the season together, behaving themselves as becomes good peaceable hyenas, until last night, when they held "highena" carnival among themselves. They went at each other with sharpened teeth, glaring eyes, and bristing halr, and fairly made things hideous with their growts of anger. One of their number had his nose literally chewed off clear up close to the eyes; also one fore paw munched off by his mercless brother and eister hyenas. The fight is said, by all old showmen that witnessed the bloody affair, to have been one of the flercest eyer seen in a menageric. The hyena having his paw and nose bitten off; kept up the fight as best he could with three paws and minus a nose, until a builet was sent into him, thus ending at once his misery and quelling the conflict. hyenes, until last night, when they beld

CIVIL DAMAGE SUIT. Boston, Nov. 20.—The first case under the Civil Damage act in Southern Middlesex District Court has just been decided, and resulted in a verdict for \$200 damages against the saloon-keeper who turnished liquor to a man who, is resisting arrest for drunkenness, severely in-jured the policemen who was attempting to con-duct him to the lockup.

MATRIMONIAL. MATRIMONIAL.

Special Dispate to The Tribune.

GENEVA LAKE, Wis., Nov. 20.—The social event of the season thus far was the marriage this evening of Miss Fannis A. Baack to Mr. Charles W. Moore, both of this village. The reception at the residence of the bridgeroom was attended by a large number of friends, who left bandsome and elegant testimonials of the regard in which the couple is held.

Results of the Giasgow Bank Falture.

From time to time come and stories of the reverses caused by the failure of the Giasgow Bank. A few weeks since a young man com-

THE TRIBUNE WEATHER-MAP.

From Observations Made by the Signal Service, U. S. A., at 11 P. M., Wash. ington Mean Time, Nov. 20, 1879.



LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time. | Bar. | Thr | Hu. | Wind. | Vel. | R'n. | Weather | | Time. | Bar. | Thr | Bu. | Wind. | Vel. | R'n. | Weather 6:18 a. m. 30.409 17 67 N. 7:00 a. m. 30.408 17 67 N. 1:18 a. m. 30.425 21 58 N. .. 14 .... Cloudy. ... 12 ..... Cloudy. 8 ..... Clear. 2:00 p. m. 30.415 24 74 h. W... 9:00 p. m. 30.385 21 88 N.W... 10:18 p. m. 30.372 20 100 N.W...

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21-1 a. m.-Indication For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, failing barometer, cold, northerly winds, generally shifting to warmer southerly, and clear or partly cloudy weather. For the Upper Lake Region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling bare ratmer, south to west winds, partly cloudy weather, and in the northern portions possibly

warmer, south to west winds, partiy cloudy weather, and in the normers portions possibly light snow or rain.

For the Lower Lake region, rising barometer, northwesterly winds, gradually diminishing in force, slowly failing temperature, and partiy cloudy weather, with light snows, followed by failing barometer and warmer southwesterly winds.

The Upper Ohio River will continue failing.

mitted suicide, after having endured for a whole year the loss of £30,000 by the failure; and by the last papers a young girl was charged with theft by her employer, at Islington, whose fainily lost their all by the failure, and who consmitted the theft to get food for her starring mother and two little children. Her father had been a physician in good practice, and died of the constant of the c been a physician in good practice, and died of grief. The Charity Organization Society will provide for the family.

#### INTERVENTION.

An American Citizen Demands Protection

fair in aid of the Orphanage of the Methodist Episcopal Church now being held in this city. During her sojourn here she will be the guest of Mrs. Bishop Simpson. New York, Nov. 20 .- Mr. Munoz, a native of Cienfuegos, Cuba, now an American citizen, received news this morning by telegraph from Key West that his wife had been arrested at Santiago de Cuba; also, his brother, Cipria Munoz. Mr. Munoz has sent the following dispatch to Secretary Evarts:

My wife, Juana Munoz, and my brother, Cip rian Munox, both American citizens, have been thrown into jell at Santiago de Cuba. My wife was a passenger in the steamer Santiago, which left here on the 3d instant. My wife and brother were going to Clenfuegos. Both had American passports. For the love of God lose no time in telegraphing to Cuba.

THE COLORADO RAILROAD WAR. DENVER, Col., Nov. 20.-In the Suprem Court to-day an opinion was delivered in the case of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe vs. The People ex rel. Attorney General; error from El Paso County. This case grew out of an action Attorney-General Wright, taken at the time the Rio Grande property was wrested from the con-trol of the Santa Fe Company. The Court reversed the judgment of El Paso County Court, with instructions to dismiss proceedings. The decision is decidedly adverse to the position as-

GRAMS AND GRAPHS,
JACOBS, PATENT LITHOGRAM.

J. M. JACOBS, having now secured Letters Patent both in the United States and Canada for the elastic process of copying, cantions all parties from purchasing any of the "grams" or "graphs" or counterfelt instations by which the public are being victimized. After a series of experiments conducted at great cost sad involving much labor. Jacobs Lithogram has been so considered in the conducted at great cost sad involving much labor. Jacobs Lithogram has been so considered in construction in the construction of the construction of the construction of the conducted of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the conducted of the construction of the construction of the construction of the conducted of the construction sumed by the Attorney-General. The celebrated Grand Capon cases were opened to-day in the Federal Courts, and their opened to-day in the Federal contas, and their consideration will probably consume a week. To-day only two arguments were made, and consumed the entire session of the court. Heavy counsel are retained on both sides, and preparations are made for a determined and protracted contest.

NIAGARA PARK.

UTICA, Nov. 20.—The Board of Commissioners of State Survey met to-day to consider the question of its report to the Legislature on the pro posed international park at Niagara Falls. Architect Olmstead submitted plans, maps, and estimates, which will be embodied in a report to estimates, which will be embodied in a report to the Legislature. The Commission unanimously adopted a resolution that, in its judgment, the State ought to secure the title to the lands indi-eated in the report, provided they can be pur-chased on just and equitable terms. The Com-mittee is authorized to confer with the members of the Canadian Government on the subject.

OIL SPECULATION.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 20 .- The excitement at the Oil Exchange to-day continues, and operations are large. The speculative business seems to have been largely transferred from the oil re-gious to this city. Two-thirds of the outstand-ing certificates of the United Line are held here. The market has advanced, notwithstanding the efforts of the bears.

NATIONAL LAND COMPANY. Sr. Louis, Mo., Nov. 20.—The National Land Company stockholders met here to-day and elected the folloting Directors: Jay Gould, Russell Sage, John D. Penney, Carlos S. Gree-

ley, W. H. Pulsifer, R. J. Wemiss, and C. B.
Lamborn, the two latter of Colorado. C. S.
Greeley was elected President, and R. J.
Wemiss Secretary and Treasurer. Shipbuilding on the Clyde.

Shipbuilding on the Clyde.

Shipbuilding on the Clyde appears to be lively. The Compagnie Generale Transstlantique have ordered ten new steamers, eight of which are to be constructed on the Clyde. All are to be of about 1,700 tons burden, 300 feet in length, and have engines for a very high rate of speed. Among the contracts closed on the

The firm of Silverman, Lindauer & Co, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, D. M. Lindauer withdrawing from the firm.

The business will be conducted by Charles Silverman and Philip Opper, who have assumed all liabilities of the old firm and will collect all outstanding accounts.

CHARLES SILVERMAN,

DAVID M. LINDAURER,
PHILIP OPPER.

CRICAGO, NOV. 18, 1879.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 20.-Mrs. President

OBITUARY.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 20.—James Shy, aged

94, one of the oldest furfmen in Kentucky, died

at Lexington this morning. He had been con-nected with the Kentucky Association ever since its organization in 1836.

FINANCIAL.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 20.—The assets of Walker Brothers & Co., who made an assignment yes-terday, aggregate about \$93,000.

SUED FOR LIBEL.
CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 20.—County Clerk Ber

nard has sued the Cincionati Gazette for libel, laying damages at \$50,000.

LITHOGRAM.

TO RENT.

# To Rent,

IN TRIBUNE BUILDING, Two very desirable Fire-

Proof Offices on second floor, and one on third

WM. C. DOW. 8 Tribune Building.

PRICES:

125 cts. a Cake.

A REE WITH

3 Cakes 75 c.

SULPHUR SOAP.



A Beautifier of the Complexion. SULPHUR SOAP

CAUTION!—See that you get the above bearing both the basing bearing both the above bearing both the basing bearing both the same and design on the packet.

As an adjunct of the TOILET, it is far more the above bearing both the basing and preventive of Obnoxious or Contagious Diseases. It is also valuable as an injection.

As an adjunct of the TOILET, it is far more the above bearing both the basing the b

THE LEADING EXTERNAL SPECIFIC FOR

FAMOUS REMEDIES.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR, for Coughs and all Lung Diseases HAIR REVIVUM, for Restoring Gray Hair to Original Color (Unequaled), 50 Centa, PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS, which Cure in One Minute, 25 Cents. HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE (Instantaneous), 50 Cents. JAPANESE CORN FILE, for Removing Corns, Bunions, &c., 25 Cents.

BOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

#### RAILROADS.

Second Annual Report of Iowa Railway Commissioners.

The Northwestern Competing for the Missouri River Business.

An Indignant Shipper Who Favors National Supervision of Railways.

The Passenger Business of the Kansas and Union Pacific Roads Consolidated.

The First Step Pointing to the Consolida tion under One Set of

10WA RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS. THE TRIBUNE is indebted to the Hon. John H. Gear, Governor of Iows, for a copy of the cond annual report of the Board of Railroad mers of lows for the year ending une 30, 1879. It is a comprehensible and valable document. Over thirty pages of comhed, simply to show the extent and character of the subjects brought before them for arbi tration, and in each case an amicable adju has been made. Upon the effectiveness of the the people and railroads, as compared with the old way of going to the Courts, the report says:

Before this system was enacted suits at law were the sole remedy for unjust charges upon snippers. These suits, conducted at vast expense in the aggregate, were the source alike of exasperating delays and serious annoyance to both complainants and defendants. Oftener than otherwise these suits were contested through all the grades of our Courts, and when at last the end was reached, it was the end of each several case only, others of like character and unvolving like principles following upon its heels. It might be an interesting, as it certainly would be a startling, exhibit could the aggregate annual expenditure from both public treasury and private purse, on account of these suits, be spread before the public. To the Commissioners any and all persons aggreeved apply for redress, no matter how semall the amount involved, confident of prompt hearing and without expense to themselves. The Commissioners are a court of arbitration, its expenses being borne by assessments upon the railroads. Not one suit at law, arising from alleged unjust or discriminative charges, so far as the Commissioners are a court of arbitration, its expenses being borne by assessments upon the railroads. Not one suit at law, arising from alleged unjust or discriminative charges, so far as the Commissioners are a weak proper to the South and by it investigated and adjudged, the result in every case, with perhaps a single exception, being accepted as final. Moreover, the Commissioners are not aware of an instance where any Railroad Company has persisted in charges that have been complained of after such rates have been held to be unjust or discriminative by the Board.

It seems to vastly simplify the relations between old way of going to the Courts, the report says:

Board.

It seems to vastly simplify the relations between the railroads and the public, and to cheapen the cost of adjusting whatever differences or grievances may from time to time be complained of. It is not claimed to be perfect; there is no general system, there can be no general system, there can be no general system, of regulative control that can be of equal satisfaction and value to all the varied interests existing in so large a state as once, but thus no other method of regula-

The capital stock of the Iowa roads is estimated at \$30,612.451, an aggregate increase during the last year of \$1,755,058, or an average of \$20,612 per mile. The aggregate debt for the local roads and parts of through lines proportioned for Iowa, is estimated at \$70,243,795, an increase over last year of more than \$3,000,000.

COO,000.

The total earnings for the year of all the roads are as follows: Passengers, mail and express, \$5,333,117; freight and miscellaneous, \$16,005,532; total, \$21,840,709; total earnings last year, \$20,714,406; increase, \$626,213. The report shows the significant fact that the roads with the smallest average receipts per train mile have the largest earnings, which shows that these roads which charge the lowest rates make the most money. shows that these roads which charge the lowest rates make the most money. The roads paid to the State in taxes 11 per cent of their net earnings, or 4584,169. The total tonnare of all roads is given at 8,650,881, with the following percentage: Grain, 31; merchandise, 16; lumber, 15; coat, 11; animals, 10; flour, 4; provisions, 3; fron and steel, 3; stone and brick, 3; manufactures, 2; miscellaneous, 1. An elaborate report is made on the capacity of the different roads with reference to grades and the net weight which can be hauled over each road by an engine of given weight, illustrated by carefully prepared tables made from profiles of every road, showing the grades on every mile of road.

made from profiles of e-rey road, showing the grades on every mile of road.

The report also refers to the fact that the rates on Iowa roads are less than the inter-State rates in force in Illimois.

The Board rather incline to favor the combination of railroads East for the reason that it will insure stability, speed, and certainty. The roads are claimed to be in better condition than last year for safety and business. Whether this is due to improved business, to the cheapness of labor and materials, or to a general impulse among railroad companies to advance their roads to the highest rational condition of efficiency, or whether it be to all these, the Commissioners are not able to state; the facts exist, they say, and their value to the transportation and business interests of the State will surely be felt.

Nothing has lately thrown the roads leading from Chicago to Missouri River points into such fever-heat of excitement as the announce-ment that the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, which heretofore did not compete for the Missouri Kiver business, had decided to form a line to Missouri River points in connection with the Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs, and meant to get a share of this traffic hereafter. Mr. J. F. Barnard, General Superintendent of was in the city at the time the Northwestern interviewed by the General Managers of the various roads leading to Missouri River points and entreated to let up on the arrangement of the Northwestern, as such a combination would have the most serious consequences and result in the immediate disruption of the Southwestern and Iowa pools, both of which are already in a precarious condition. Mr. Barnard would make no promises, but said he would see the Northwestern officials and try to persuade them to reconsider their previous action. Before Mr. Barnard left the city yesterday morning, he stated to several of the managers of the Southwestern roads that the Northwestern people had decided to withdraw their tariff to Missouri River points, which filled the hearts of these gentlemen with joy. Inquiry at the Chicago & Northwestern office, made yesterday afternoob, reveals the fact, however, that nothing of the sort has been done, and the managers of that road emphatically declare that their tariff is still, and will continue, in force until the Southwestern pool gives them the same privileges that are accorded to the so-called "Four-in-Hand." and, if that line is allowed to do a Missouri River business, they can see no reason why their line should not also have a

DES MOINES, Nov. 18.—The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy has commenced work on the old Central grade from Albia to Moulton, and if no more injunctions are interposed the work will be completed at once. It is rumored it will be extended to Quincy.

As intimated in this correspondence several months ago, the Chicago, Burlington & Onincer.

aths ago, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific are hunting ouples with their branch lines. It is now ded to make a connection of the former's

branch north from Red Oak with that of the | here this morning for Strawn, in company with latter south from Atlantic, about eight miles below Lewis, on land recently purchased by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and where a town is to be laid out, half-way between Atlan-

town is to be and the title and Red Oak.

The Burlington & Northwestern narrow-gange will be completed to Washington early in December. The objective point of this road Work has at last begun on the Dubuque & Dakota Road, east from Waverly, in Bremer County, and, weather permitting, Sumner will be reached by the close of December.

It now looks very much as though the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul will have two lines to

It now looks very much as though the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul will have two lines to build southwest from its Sonthwestern Division. The towns along the Cedar Rapids & Ottumwa route vote all on the 25th on the question of tax aid. If they vote enough to raise \$250,000, they have assurance the road will be built. On the Marshalltown & Des Moines route, every town will vote a tax, and a much larger sum be raised, which will insure the construction of the road from Marion to this point.

In the case of Sharpe against the Chicago & Northwestern, brought by the administrator of Sharpe for damages for the death of Sharpe, who was run over by a freight, it was shown by the engineer and several trainmen that Sharpe was standing beside the track when the engine passed, and the conductor, who was at the rear of the train, saw him after the train passed crawl up the bank to a pond. A man at the pond testified that Parks, on arriving at the pond, said the train struck him before he knew it. At this point Judge Nelson instructed the jury to render a verdict for the Company, which was done. Quite in contrast this from the case of Payne, in the County Courts here, which has four times vexed the Supreme Court, and cost the Chicago & Rock Islandthousunds of dollars to defend, and an estate as much to prosecute uncuccessfully at last. Payne was equally the Chicago & Rock Islandthousands of dollars to defend, and an estate as much to prosecute unenceessfully at last. Payne was equally culpably negligent and careless with Sharpe. The difference was in the Judges before whom the cases were brought. The Superintendent and other officials of the Chicago & Northwestern visited Webster City last week, and the inference is it has reference

Chicago & Northwestern visited Webster City ast week, and the inference is it has reference wint. As they kept their own counsel nothing

point. As they kept their own counsel nothing certain is known.

The new lumber transportation project of Minneapolis and St. Paul, to be carried on in the same way as the "Blue Line," "Red Line," etc., meets a long-felt want in this sec-Line," etc., meets a long-feit want in this sec-tion; and with the two roads from those cities connecting with the Des Moines & Fort Dodge at Fort Dodge, lumber can be delivered in Cen-tral and Northwestern lows much cheaper than is now done from Chicago. Something will

RAILROAD MONOPOLY.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20 .- Your able article in the editorial columns of to-day's issue, in regard to ment or contradiction, but more may be said to confirm your statements, and carry the infor mation to those that do not already know it,that the railroad and telegraph monopolies are the strongest, most dangerous, and arbitrary their power were used to subserve the interests of the people, who are a sovereign power in the United States, it would be well, but we see by their acts that their object is an avaricious and arbitrary determination to subjugate the people into acceding to whatever demands may be made upon them, regardless of what the law

requires of them as common carriers.

At this time, as far as East and West business is concerned we practically have but one railroad, though there are probably a dozen or more different lines. Mr. Commissioner Fink is the figure-head, and sets on the throne of the "High Leitte". Joints," and issues the decrees that Vanderbil and Gould order him to issue and see executed is the power and organization of the pool. The days of "railroad wars" are practically of the

ple are so thoroughly dependent upon as railroads, and there is nothing in which they have so little voice. It is altogether a one-sided problem that, as you say, can only be solved by National legislation, and this must be brought about by rigid and determined agitation. The time has come when the people must rise up in their might and contend for what justly and rightfully belongs to them. The energies of the content of the section of rightfully belongs to them. The enactment of State laws won't do the work. Iowa, Wisconhave proved ridiculous failures; the recoil of these legislative charges did them manifest in-jury, and the railroad managers vindictively laughed at the "Grangers" attempt to "regu-

late" them. Cannot there be a National Commission or Cannot there be a National Commission organized under an act of Congress, to be composed of a representative from the beople in each State in the Union? Let this Commission hold public sessions, as often as may be required, in Chicago, Washington, New York, or any place that public interests may require. The great work of harmonizing conflicting interests in railroads has been accomplished, so all this Commission would have to do would be to invite Mr. Fink, representing the East and West pool, and Mr. Virgil Powers, representing the Southern pool lines, to step down and out, and let them, the Commission, take charge of the smoothly-working, well-organized machinery of the present railroad system of the United States, not, however, to the exclusion of the railroad representatives, who should be accorded at least an equal voice with the people.

should be accorded at least an equal voice with the people.

The writer does not write these communications from any vindictive spirit toward the railroads, for no one appreciates their value or usefulness more, and no one would deplore a season of misfortune to them more sincerely; but, with long experience in business, with much to do with railroads in a business way, close observation has disclosed many features that are oppressing the people, who are the sovereign power that granted them the privilege of an existence and after their birth supplied them means to sustain their existence. Some individuals reach a point where too much prosperity ruins them; they cannot prosper under it. Railruins them; they cannot erosper under it. Railroads are now at that point. Some of the shining lights are drunk with victory. They are "monarche of the situation," and what do they care for a shipper. "If you can." This is about the consolition, which is about the consolition, a shipper can."

the consolation a shipper gets, no matter how

the consolation a shipper gets, no matter how just his claims.

A majority of the sales of sample grain made on the Chicago Board of Trade are made upon railroad weights, because the country shipper has failed to furnish others. The buver pays the seller upon weights furnished and inserted in the bill of lading by the road that carries it East. The property reaches its destination, and is weighed out of the car by their own agents, and there is a shortage of from two to 100 bushels. Your parties at the other end send their claim for shortage, supported by the strongest evidence possible. The Chicago shipper submits his claim with proofs to the agent here. He goes through a form of investigation, and, after several weeks, the papers are all returned with the information that they can't pay any claim for shortage, but they will pay excessive freight charges ou the shortage, which is a very small percentage of the entire claim. The shipper sees it is that or nothing, so he takes his little rehate on freight overcharge, and consolidations. percentage of the entire claim. The shipper sees it is that or nothing, so he takes his little rebate on freight overcharge, and somebody has to lose the grain that is unaccounted for between the agent that weighed it into the car and the agent that weighed it out.

The courts would probably compel the payment of the whole of this claim which the railroad company schemolage is only nextfolly

ment of the whole of this claim which the railroad company acknowledge is only partially correct. A reasonable man would say that such a claim is either all right or all wrong. No shipper in this country wants to sue W. H. Vanderbilt or Jay Gould for a \$25 claim, yet we may say that millions of dollars are lost to the country by shippers who don't want any litigation of this kind, and would rather bottle their indignation and pocket the loss than to appeal to the courts for relief. The writer cites this as one of the many grievances that the people submit to every day, and to demonstrate the idea that justice and equity are by no means assured to the people in their trusactions with the railroads as they are now managed, instead of getting more liberal as they gain prosperity, they are more exacting and ayariccous. The yoke is on the people, and it is becoming burdensome. They alone can take it off, and they must do it if they want to enjoy the institutions of our country and share in its prosperity.

take it off, and they must do it if they want to enjoy the institutions of our country and share in its prosperity.

Let us agitate, but not seek to persecute; the railroads are the veins and arteries through which the life-blood of our country flows; let us make a fair division of the prosperous advantages that now surround us, and remove every obstacle that we can that impedes National, corporate, or individual progress. It can be done, and the people must do it, for in them alone the power lies.

Although I am a member of the army of sufferers who have been liberal patrons of railroads, and have suffered what I regard injustice at their hands in refusing to acknowledge just claims, I subscribe myself under a just management, the true friend of the

other gentlemen connected with the road, to papect the new line in process of constru from there to Chicago. There are about twenty miles of the road completed, and trains are running thereon. The grad-ing and bridging is completed from Strawn to Chicago. Mr. Andrews states that the branch would have been more nearly completed except for the fact that the mills were all behind with their orders, and it was impossible to procure rails. They are all right now, however, and the track is being laid at the rate of three miles per day, the work progressing from three different points. He had no doubt but that the entire

oad would be completed to Chicago before Jan The local agent of the United States Express The local agent of the United States Express
Company has received notice that the Company
will on Jan. 1 retire from the Wabash Line,
which means the Kansas Pacific and other Western lines controlled thereby as well as the Wabash proper. A gentleman prominently identified with the Wabash states that the
present route-agents, etc., of the United
States Express Company would, so far
as they were satisfactory, be retained; that the
new Company did not propose to tomahawk as they were satisfactory, be retailed; that the new Company did not propose to tomahawk anybody; but that the rallroad proposed to make all the profit. He believed it was the intention of the new Company to establish a joint agency with the United States Company at com-

AN IMPORTANT STEP.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 20.—Information was to-day received in this city that a circular is a once to be issued by General Manager Clark, of the Kansas Pacific, Union Pacific. Missouri Pacific, etc., appointing T. L. Kimball, General Passenger Agent of the Union Pacific to the office of General Passenger Agent of the Kansas Pacific, also. This is the first step pointin to the consolidation of the Kansas Pacific and Union Pacific under one set of general officers. Report also says that Mr. D. E. Cor nell, Mr. Groat's chief clerk, is to be Assistant-General-Passenger Agent, and will have charge of the passenger business of the Kansas Pacific under Mr. Kimvision is to be extended over the passenger business of the Missouri Pacific, too, but this report may have no other foundation than the fact that Mr. S. H. H. Clark has been speciated General Manager of that road. Mr. P. B. Groat, the Pacific, now in New York, on his way to Europe is to be made General European Agent. This will probably cause his removal from this city, a fact that will be generally regretted.

CUTTING PASSENGER RATES. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 20 .- For the past few days railway circles hereabouts have been con siderably shaken in consequence of a called meeting of Missouri River passenger men to consider a charge against the Chicago & Alton of selling a ticket to New York at reduced The meeting was held in this city vesterday, and was taken part in by James resterday, and was taken part in by James Charlton, of the Chicago & Alton; F. E. Fowler, representing the Missouri Pacific and St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern; A. L. Maxwell, of the Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs; and Messrs. S. F. Boyd and J. A. Reed, of the Hannibal & St. Joseph. Mr. Fowler was elected Chairman, and the specific charge was that of selling a first-class ticket, from the require office in this city. regular office in this city, to New York at figures below the tariff named Sept. 12. In the absence of positive proof a further hearing was postponed until Monday next, at which time the Association will meet at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago. Mr. Charlton claimed that the charge was a concocted one, and he will fight it to the bitter end.

ERIE IMPROVEMENTS. NEW YORK, Nov. 20 .- The last full Board seeting of the Eric Railroad Directors previous to the annual election to take place Tuesda next was held this afternoon, when the follow ing were announced as among the completed improvements on the line of the Erie Road: econd track on the Delaware Division is completed, making a continuous double track from Jersey City to Burns, a distance of 339 miles. The elevator at Buffalo is completed and running. The new round-house, shops, and store-room at East Buffalo are completed and in freight has just been completed at Attics. A handsons new depot is almost finished and ready for occupancy at Avon. The new round-house at Bergen has been completed and will

ST. L., W. & P. St. Louis, Nov. 20.—B. W. Lewis, Jr., Vice President of the St. Louis, Wabash & Pacific Railway, took formal control of the property o the Company to-day, and officially announced the various officers of the road as elected by the Board of Directors. Their names and positions have already been published.

DECATUR, SULLIVAN & MATTOON. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DECATUR. Ill., Nov. 20.—The Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Railway Company has taken posses sion of the Decatur, Sullivan & Mattoon Road, and will operate both under one management as a consolidated line. Through trains between Mattoon and Peoria will be running Dec. 1.

ITEMS.
The Denver Republican says Jay Gould gets \$100,000 of the railway stock of Jefferson County, \$100,000 of Gilpin County, \$300,000 of South Park, and \$1,000,000 of Denver Pacific for about \$300,000. He offers a million for the City of Denver stock, and, as he is likely to get it for nothing unless they sell when there is a purchaser, he will be and to get it. Some of the heaviest taxpayers advise selling to him.

Jay Gould has been elected President of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and Mr. S. H. H. Clark Vice-President and General Manager. Clark Vice-President and General Manager. Mr. Clark is already the General Manager of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific Railroads. The appointment of Mr. Clark seems to indicate that there is some foundation for the rumors that Mr. Gould means to consolidate the Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific Railroads, as he has done with the Wabash and St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern.

City & Northern.

A St. Louis paper states that the question of ownership of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad is still a matter of doubt, but revelations made during the last day or two go to show that parties in the Gould interest are at work. It is pretty well undersood that Joseph Seligman, a large owner of this stock, is buving for Jay Gould, while agents of the Atchison. Toocka & Santa Fe are hard at work trying to secure an Eastern outlet by gaining a controlling interest in this same road. It is also hinted that, should Gould become the owner of this road, an alliance would be formed with the Texas & Pacific, thus giving to the Gould party two transcontinental routes,—Northern and Sourthen. It is difficult to tell just which road will be purchased next by this party.

WISCONSIN STATE PRISON.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Madison, Wis., Nov. 20.—The Governor ha eceived the annual report of the State Prison for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30. It shows the whole number of convicts confined Sent 30, 1879, as 346; received during the year, 130; discharged, 167; leaving the total confined at the date of the report, 309. The total cash on hand at date of report, \$11,090, which includes \$6,000 in United States 4 per cent bonds. The current expenses of the prison have exceeded the earnings by \$13,522. The total cost to feed, warm, clothe, guard, in-struct, and superintend prisoners, exclusive struct, and superintend prisoners, exclusive of expenses connected with manufacturing, is \$40.271, being an average cost per year for prisoners of \$122.77. The Directors state, in conclusion, that they have observed with much regret that the erroneous impression has obtained in many minds that this prison is self-sustaining. "Nothing that we had said or omitted to say," the report continues, "is calculated to convey such an impression. It is true that no appropriations have been made or asked for two years past, and that none will be required for the year to come. It is altogether improbable that we can reach sept. 30, 1881, without an appropriation." The Directors urge that prisoners be not sentenced to long terms in county jails, but sent to State Prison instead. They also call attention to the terrible effects of life-sentences, very often resulting in insanity, and suggest it be made the subject of legislative inquiry, with a view to abolishing life-sentences and substituting long, but definit, sentences instead.

THE WABASH ROUTE.

Special Dispatch to The Triusas.

Springfield, lil., Nov. 20.—Col. K. Andrews,
General Superintendent of the Wabash, left,

piles it is an admirable special. Sold by druggists.

WASHINGTON.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

He Claims that the Indians Are Advancing in Civilization.

And Believes that the Agency Schools Are the Means of Great Good.

North Carolina Negroes on Their Way to Indiana

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER HAYT. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20 .- The annual report of the Commissioner of Ingian Affairs past year there has been among the Indians in general a steady advance in civilization, which has no parallel in any previous year. In this the Ogalalia and Brule Sioux have taken the lead, and their progress during the last eighteen months has been simply marvelous. It is no longer a question whether the Indians will work Those who are anxious to do so are now largely in the majority. From all except the five civil ized tribes in the Indian Territory there is a call for lands in severalty. There is a largely increased desire for houses and agricultura! implements, wagons, etc., and for citizens' clothing. The following shows the substantial re-

during the year. They are much larger than ever before, and, but for the severe drought in the Indian Territory and among the Navajoes, the increase in crops would have been much greater, especially in the corn crop, which less than that of last year. By Indians exclusive of the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory, in 1879: Number of acres broken, 27,131; number of acres cultivated, 157,056; number of bashels of wheat raised, 328,637; oushels of corn, 643,286; bushels of oats and barley, 189,054; bushels of vegetables, 339,693,

tons of hav cut, 48,333. By the five civilized tribes: Number of acre cultivated, 273,000; bushels of wheat raised, 585,400; bushels of corp. 2.015,000; bushels of oats and barley, 200,000; bushels of vege tables, 336,000; tons of hay cut, 176,500.

THE ONLY SURE WAY make the Indians advance in civilizatio under the best condition to promote their welfare is to give each head of a family 160 acres of land, and to each unmarried adult eighty acres, and to issue patents for the same. THE UTES.

The history of the Ute outbreak is given in detail without disclosing any new facts. In reference to the removal of the Utes to some other location, the Commissioner suggests that commission be appointed to visit the tribe and obtain its consent to remove from the State upon the payment of the full value of the land s ow occupied. The advantages to be obtained by removing them to the Indian Territory are. first, the abundant supply of arable land and cultivation; second. mamunity from white encroachment; and, third, better security for keeping the Indians peaceful, as the country is not adapted to Indian fighting, and everywher offers open fields for the use of artillery and all appliances of civilized warfare, so that, whateve be the disposition of the Indians, if a resort t force should be necessary it could be made ef fective in the interests of peace. The Con missioner considers the enactment of a bill extending the criminal laws of the respective States or Territories over the Indian reserva-tions of vital importance.

THE INDIAN POLICEMEN have shown the utmost fidelity to the Govern ment, and have, when necessary, arrested even friends and relatives with absolute impartiality. Several instances are cited in proof of their fidelity. There is but one drawback, which should be removed by Congress, and that is the \$5 per month. The Commissioner recommends that it be increased to \$15 per month.

that it be increased to \$15 per month.

The following novel recommendation is made:
A penal settlement for the confinement and
reformation of the more turbulent and troublesome individuals among the various Indian
tribes is a pressing want. For murderers and
the worst class of refractory Indians one settlement should be in Florida, which is far enough
from the Indian reservations to make any
attempt at escape hopeless. Another settlement should be at some point in the Northwest, where considerable land can be found unon which imprisoned Indians may be taught to
work for their own support. The settlements work for their own support. The settlements should be guarded by sufficient force to exercise perfect discipline, and trades as well as agriculture should be taught, and when the time arrived for them to be returned home the captives would have reached AN ADVANCED STAGE OF CIVILIZATION.

Inside of Indian reservations men are every-where found driving a thrifty business in selling the latest and best patterps of arms and fixed ammunition to non-civilized Indians. The sales thus made are limited in amount only by the ability of Indians to purchase. Previous to the late Ute outbreak the Indians were amply supplied with Winchester and Spencer rifles and fixed ammunition, obtained from traders outside their reservations. There is no statute against this crime, and the Commissioner recommended that legislation be especially directed against such sales, by Congress prohibiting under severe penalty the sale of both firearms and fixed ammunition, and further legislation requiring non-civilized Indians to be disarmed, are the only commonsense and practicable methods of putting an end to this dangerous traffic.

THE PONCAS are reported as doing well on their new reserva-tion, and rapidly advancing in the ways of civil-ization. The progress of the youths trained in Indian schools is of the most hopeful character. Exclusive of the five civilized tribes of the In

dian Territory there are now over 7,100 Indian children taught at the Agency schools. The five civilized tribes have 6,250 children at Among other recommendations of the report is one for the enactment of a law to prevent polygamy and provide for legal marriages among the Indians. For this purpose it is pro-posed to make civil magistrates of Indian

AN APPEAL.

\*\*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—The Emigrant Aid Society, which was established when the colored exodus began, has issued an appeal to the philanthopic people of the North for aid and sympathy. After reciting the general conditions which occasioned the exodus, and referring to the situation of affairs in Southern States, the Committee say that the object of the Society has been not to encourage colored people to emigrate from the South, but to find homes and occupation for those who have decided to emigrate. Homes for a great many hundreds have already been secured. Thus far the chief work of the Committee has consisted in extending aid to those who have intended to make their way West in destitute circumstances. The Society has before it now, however, petitions from many hundreds of colored people who live in different parts of the South. These petitions implore assistance to aid in escaping from a condition which they describe as "worse than slavery." The Society purposes to devote much of its attention to the organization of this Western movement, and hopes to greatly reduce the cost of travel, and so disperse those sent out under its auspices as not to injuriously affect the labor market in any particular community. Through the agency of the National Advisory Committee, of which Senator Windom is Chairman, a fund of information is being collected with reference to opportunities afforded for employment in the West. Special efforts are making to induce capitalists to establish large employment farms, factories, mills, and other industries, which would afford the freedmen employment.

A party of sixty colored emigrants from La A party of sixty colored emigrants from Lagrange County, North Carolina, left this city tonight for Indiana, where they propose to settle in Wayne County. The party remained here for two days, waiting for the National Emigrant Aid Society to raise means to pay for their transportation. They were quartered in cars turnished by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and were fed by the Women's Christian Association.

NOTES AND NEWS. TO PENSION APPLICANTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—The following

circular has been issued to-day: "DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR PENSION OFFICE. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—To Pension Claimants and Their Attorneys: To enable this office to dispatch with better facility the rapidly increasing current business, a change in the system of arranging the records and files has been made which will render it necessary that all inquiries for the condition of pension has been made which will render it necessary that all inquiries for the condition of pension claims on account of service rendered after March 4, 1861, should contain the name of the soldier who performed military service, with his State, company, and regiment, as well as the number of claim or pension certificate, as the case may be. Inquiries which do not contain the above information will not be answered excep in special cases where the failure to furnish it is explained. "Commissioner of Pensions."

SILVER PURCHASE. The Treasury Department purchased to-day 282,000 ounces of silver builton for delivery at Philadelphia and San Francisco Mints.

MR. SEWARD'S SUCCESSOR. CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 20.—Col. John Ray left for Washington this evening to assume his duties as Assistant Secretary of State.

AMUSEMENTS.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL DEDICA-

TION.

The arrangements for the dedication of the Central Hall are rapidly approaching comple-tion, and the members of the Apollo Club are entering with enthusiasm upon the work which they have to do in connection with the event. Mr. Tomlins has called extra rehearsals of the Club for to-day as follows: Sopranos at 2 o'clock, aitos at 3:30 o'clock, and bassos at 8:15 o'clock respectively this evening. The sale of season tickets, which include the opening performance at the new hall, is progressing finely, and the indications are that the season will and the indicatons are that the season will be one of great prosperity to the Club. It will be well for those who desire to attend the concerts, and to be present at the dedication of the hall, to remember that they must secure their seats before Saturday night, as after that time no associate-member tickets will be sold. It does not seem to be generally understood that any one desiring to do so can secure a theket with-out application to the Club. The sale now progressing is a public one, and all who wish to secure their seats can do so at Root & Sons'.

SUGGESTION FOR MR. BARRETT. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—Cannot Manager Hooley

and Mr. Lawrence Barrett be persuaded to give us "Yorick's Love" for the Saturday matipee The "Marble Heart" is an old story, and so also is "Money." Many ladies are debarred, for various reasons, from attending an evening performance, and a representation of Howells' new play at a matinee would give them an opportunity which they anxiously await. ONE OF THE MANY.

GALENIANS DELIGHTED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
GALENA, Ill., Nov. 20.—The concert given a Turner Hall this evening by the Chicago Lady Quartet Club was one of the most delightful musical entertainments with which our people have ever been favored. It was a grand suc ess, and was listened to by as large and appre-ciative an audience as was ever called together n Galena. The entertainment was under the

A CRITICISM AS IS A CRITICISM. Pecks Sun.

For two evenings of this week the people of

dilwaukee were favored with first-class acting by Mary Anderson, who has become a great favorit within two years. The Sun blonde was on hand pretty regular those two nights, as he always is when a beautiful woman is being pursued by villains on the stage. The first evening the play of the "Hunchback" was given, and even a deaf and dumb and blind person could not help but be impressed with the talent and beauty of Mary Anderson. She is a but when her frame is charged with emo-tion, and she gets mad or excited, she seems to raise right out of the stage and telescope up until she is eighteen or vineteen feet high, and others on the stage look like dwarfs. How she does it the Lord only knows. She is the most versatile actress we ever sat in front of. At times she actress we ever sat in front of. At times she would put on a sweet, lovely look, and you would have to be held by two persons to keep you from rushing on the stage and telling her that you loved her like a steam engine, and then she would put on a dying look, and a wild, then she would put on a dying look, and a wild, scared, desperate expression so you would want to rush out after a doctor. At times we would give a million dollars (in notes) to be in the place of Clifford, who didn't seem to know that she wanted him to hug ber, and then again, when she got sassy at him, and began to roll her eves, and her breast began to heave, and she began to awallow something, and look as though she was dying for a drink, we wouldn't have been within reach of her for eight hundred dollars. It was a singular study when her breast got to heaving. She must have a suit of lungs like a blacksmith's bellows, and when, in her excitement, she would exhaust them, she would look so thin that you could trace her wishbone with the naked eye, but when, in her passion, her lungs became inflated, her bust rounded out, and her dress fitted har like the paper on the walk and then all she facked was her own natural Mary Anderson smile to make the average man give a Pacific all she facked was her own natural Many Anderson smile to make the average man give a Pacific Railroad if she was his sister. O, she beats them all. Mary Anderson does not rant. Some actresses chew soap to make them foam at the mouth, and they tear around the stage as though they had bees in their clothes. Mary does not do so. If she has anything to say very loud, and it is necessary to become excited, she does not rant, but just talks it right off as though she meant it, and you can tell by the expression of her face that she means business, just as well as if can tell by the expression of her face that she means business, just as well as if soansuds was flying out of her mouth, and she was kicking over chairs. Another thing, in the matter of failing upon the stage, in tableaux, and in fainting, she does it so soft and gentle that you do not shudder for fear she has broken

that you do not shudder for fear she has broken some bones.

Now, there was Modjeska. When she was here she had to faint away and fall into an armchair. Not being entirely familiar with the English language, she sat down hard on one of the arms, and had to roll off into the chair. Everybody knew by the expression of pain on her face that she had broken a bone, and they were not surprised to hear that she had also broken an engagement to play somewhere else. A great many actresses who are compelled to fall upon the stage use liver-pads in different places on the person, to sort of break the fall. By practice they know before going upon the stage about what portion of the human frame will be most vulnerable when they fall, and by strapping a liver-oad on to the proper vicinity they can fall with impunity. Occasionally, nowever, the pad used by an actress whose weight is over 200 is liable to be busted in the fracas, and then there is trouble ty. Occasionally, nowever, the pad used by an actress whose weight is over 200 is liable to be busted in the fracas. and then there is trouble again. Miss Anderson does not find it necessary to use any pads. The natural buoyancy of youth and strict attention to business has made her perfect in the art of falling, without any of the adjuncts of the costumer. Again, in the matter of weeping, Miss Anderson holds over all of them. Many actresses in those emotional plays are compelled to wear an onion in their bosoms is order to bring even a semblance of tears to those unaccustomed to weeping. The onion scheme has its advantages, but it is mighty tough on the stage lover, who is given a benefit oftener than his contract calls for. And then another disadvantage is the constant liability of the onion to roll out upon the stage them the actress falls prone upon the floor, which would embarrass any but a most hardened actress, and cause the audience to look for a peck of potatoes or a mess of turnips to follow. But Miss Anderson does not need any onion to assist her to weep. By a simple turn of the wrist she can cause natural tears to flow from her beautiful eyes, most coppously, and sufficient for any ordinary emergency. It is said that Mary has never been in love, and knows nothing of that holy passion except what she has been told. If such is the case she has had the best teacher in the world, for her love making is the most perfect ever seen upon any stage. If we have said enough to show that we consider Mary Anderson the best on the stage, in our awkward way, then that is all right. That is what we started out to do.

DRAMATIC NOTES. Den Thompson will play in Brooklyn next

week.

Hooley has entirely given up any idea he may have entertained of a stock company next year. Miss Eme Roseau has to travel all the way to San Francisco to find enthusiastic admiration

Fanny Davenport appears at Haverly's on

There is no end to the gush over her and her performances at the Bush Street Theatre in that

Tennyson has written a comedy in one act which is said to be full of the most delicate hu-

"Unlimited Cash," Burnand's adaptation of "Les Trente Millions de Gladiator," has proved failure at the London Gaiety. Tom Sayers, son of the redoubtable English puglist, is a comic singer, and threatens to give a teste of his quality in New York.

Another troubadour party is threatened, the chief members of which will be Minnie and Lillian Conway and Levy, the cornet-player.

Providence, R. I., has turned a cold shoulder to Bandmann. Some of his troupe left him there, and others would not come to the rescue. Harold Fosberg at one time played Romeo in a small city in Texas, which led the local paper to remark that there was no good Romeo since the elephant died.

J. C. Sage, for years the dramatic critic of the Cleveland *Hera d*, died in that city on the 3d. He was 51 years of age, and well known to the

Mr. Sol Smith Russell has severed his con tion with the Berger family, and during the re-mainder of the season will be associated with Mr. William T. Adams ("Oliver Optic").

Mary Anderson has gone out among the In-dians at Sioux City, Council Biuffs, and Omaha, where, it is said, she finds the tomahawks more merciful than the pens of some of her de-

This evening the last performance of Howells' great play, "Yorick's Love," will be given at Haverly's, Barrett on Saturday afternoon appearing in "The Marble Heart," and at night in "Julius Cæsar."

Locke, the manager, is a lucky cuss, but he neger struck such a lucky streak as "managing" the Authors' Carnival. He becomes the seventh object of charity to the tune of \$5,000 or thereabouts.—San Francisco Chronicie. The Dramatic Times remarks: "One good point about Owen Fawcett is that he always

boint about owen rancest is that he arrays keeps the press well informed of his move-ments. Other actors of the same rank are for-gotten and forgiven; but along comes a note or a paragraph or a playbill from Owen every week, and he is kept constantly in mind by editors, is not by the public."

"Monsieur!" the new three-act farcical com-edy by Armand Sylvestre and Paul Burnand, pro-duced at the Athenee-Comique on Oct. 24, has made a hit, and, the Parisian says, will attract all Paris the rest of the season. The plot hinges on the hiring of the same room for the same cocot, by two men, one and one other a young old one, neither of whom knows what the other has done, though one is the other's son-in-law. The rest can be im-

Mr. Charles Kent, of the Blaisdell-Dillon com-pany, in a letter says: "While changing cars at Aurora on the morning of the 12th we had the honor of seeing Gen. Grant. He was most affable, and shook hands with the nearest of affable, and shook hands with the hearest of the mob, but to reach a hand at some distance he steadied himself by the jamb of the open door. While grasping the hand of the 'son of toil' some one from the inside, to protect Mrs. Gen. Grant from the November air, closed the door upon the honored flagers of our ex-President, which immediately caused a change to come over his illustrious features, and promoted him to hastily withdraw his august flagers, shake, and suck them. Whereupou a young lady standing behind your humble servant sagely observed, 'Did you hear him? He said dam-

one day lately some marvelous tricks which they had seen Herrmann perform on the previous night. The feat that interested the wife was that of the beheading of the woman, which the Professor is accustomed to do with a big knife in full view of his admiring audience. To the husband, on the contrary, the trick was as plain as daylight, and he playfully proceeded to plain as davlight, and he playfully proceeded to show how it could be done. A large meat-knife lay on the table, and, taking firmly hold of his wife's scale, he drew the edge of the knife across her throat. It was done in the most playful way, and all for fun, but there were serious consequences. The knife was sharp, and a deep gash was made several inches in length. As soon as the family could recover from their consternation at sight of the blood, a messenger was sent for a physician, who, with some difficulty, sewed up the wound. The

woman will recover, but will always have a deep scar to remind her of her morbid curiosity. taient and beauty of Mary Anderson. She is a marvel, and can take on more emotions and dresses in a single evening than any of them. She is about six feet in hight, when in repose, but when her frame is charged with emotions and table species. The revival of the morbid curiosity.

The revival of the "Merchant of Venice" in the London Lyceum Theatre is a marvel of artistic scenic decoration. The Portia of Ellen and Mrs. G. J. Seney, silver-mounted carving-set; Mrs. Thomas M. Eddy, set of silver tea and table species; Mr. artistic scenic decoration. The Portia of Ellen and Mrs. G. J. V. Farwell, set of Shakspeare in Russia leather are a follows: Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Seney, silver-mounted carving-set; Mrs. Thomas M. Eddy, set of silver tea and table species. Terry is loudly praised, and the Shylock of Mr. Irving seems to be greatly admired, although all the critics do not agree with the actor's conception of the part, which is evidently original and intellectual. One critic says of it: "He is not the flerce, sullen, malignant creature whom Hazlitt so unhesitatingly patronized, and then renounced with such unserupulous inconsistency. He is not the decrepit Jew of the middle period; he is, we need hardly say, not the grotesque Jew against whom the earliest of Shakspeare editors protested. Neither is he the unbent and not easily provoked creature who, in the person of Mr. Coghim, shocked the preconcived notions of the spectators of the other-Terry is loudly praised, a person of Mr. Coghlan, shocked the preconceived notions of the spectators of the otherwise admirable representation at Mrs. Bancroft's Theatre. He is lean of visage, pale, and of somewhat melancholy aspect, with spare gray locks and thin gray beard, in which streaks of black still, linger. Shylock, in brief, is represented by Mr. Irving as an old, though not very old man. The most striking departure of all is the comparatively listless air of his performance in the trial scene, only relieved as it is once or twice by outbursts of ferocious eagerness. There is fine momentary concentration of hate in his utterance of impatient exclamation—

Why, then the devil give him good of it;
I'll stay no longer question.

But the prevailing mood in this scene is that of a mind that has brooded over venerance uptil the sleepless eyes have grown hollow, the mind has become almost vacant, the outpard world endowed with a weird, upreal aspect and even apprease itself is like the predominant image. vengeance itself is like the predominant imag

REED & SONS.

Opinion of a New York Firm Regarding Their Financial Embarrassment That Is Not Very Flattering to the Chicago

Special Dispatch to The Tribune NEW YORK, Nov. 20 .- The statement of Messra Reed & Sons, musical dealers, Chicago, published in the newspapers of to-day, to the effect that their financial embarrassment is temporary, is scouted by their creditors here, who feel outraged and scandalized at their treatment by the Chicago firm. Interviews with several of the creditors here this morning developed the fact that there is not only no prospect of a compromise, but a decidedly promising show for a criminal suit against Reed & Sons. It is alleged by New York dealers against Reed & Sons that they have done incalculable damage to the trade throughout the country by depressing prices and demoralizing the trade. Haines Brothers, of this city, who are one of their creditors to the extent of about \$9,000 only, instead of \$30,000, as stated in the dispatches, are particularly incensed, and stated this morning that they should begin a criminal action on the consignment account of Reed & Sons, which they claim has been

actiminal action on the consignment account of Reed & Sons, which they claim has been a swindling operation with them from the beginning to the end.

"What about this story of a judgment against the City of Chicaro being transferred to you by Reed & Sons, as collateral security for a note for the purchase of \$80,000 worth of instrumenta?" asked the reporter.

"Several years ago they ourchased a considerable amount of goods from us, and turned over a judgment against the City of Chicago for \$27,000, which subsequently turned out to be worthless, and which these people knew to be worthless at the time. The judgment was not worth a rush. We advanced them money in addition to their purchase of us until the indebtedness smotuned to \$35,000. When these notes became due they could not pay. We renewed the notes, which they promised to pay at maturity. When these notes became due they could not pay. We renewed the notes, which they promised to pay at maturity. When these notes became due they could not pay. We release they have done our firm \$100,000 damage by the purchases they have made, the money they have obtained from us in addition, and the purchase it have could not help them, and desired payment. Reed & Sons wrote back: "We cannot and shall not bay you." After fleecing us in the manner they did, such an answer was not very satisfactory, and we did not feel very good about it. They have done our firm \$100,000 damage by the purchases they have made, the money they have obtained from us in addition, and the purchases they have made. The money they have obtained from us in addition, and the purchase it hey have a stable them to the process of the purchase it have been laid to the purchase it has a purchase addition to their purchase of us until the indebtedness smounted to \$55,000. When these
notes became due they could not pay. We renewed the notes, which they promised to pay at
maturity. When these notes became due, they
wanted another renewal. We wrote them that
we could not help them, and desired payment.
Reed & Sons wrote back: 'We cannot and shall
not pay you.' After fleecing us in the manner
they did, such an answer was not very satisfactory, and we did not feel very good about it.
They have done our firm \$100,000 damage by
the purchases they have made, the money they
have obtained from us in addition, and the putting down of prices all over the country."

"What is the amount of their indebtedness in
New York, Mr. Haines? Isit correctly reported
by Dan, Barlow & Co.!"

"Not by any means. They owe Wilcox &
White a little over \$21,000; J. P. Hale, \$18,000;
Chickering & Sons about \$15,000; Hallett &
Cumston, Boston, over \$9,000, and our house
something over \$9,000."

"Is this all the indebtedness you know of?"

"Yes."

"It has been stated that your bouse are the
pressing creditors. Is that true?"

our claims, but I am assured that the other creditors feel just about as we do. They don't say much, but they feel very bitterly towards. Reed & Sons. I don't want to say anything, either, for fear I shall say too much. We have been carrying them for the last four or five years." " It is true to the extent that we are m

years."

In addition to the foregoing statement, it may be said that the New York creditors have no faith whatever in Reed & Sons' story that their embarrassment is temporary, or that they will ever pay their debts.

A meeting of the creditors of Reed & Sons was held at their store vesterday, there being present Judge Booth, attorney of the house, and parties representing about two-thirds of the indebtedness: agents of Chickering, Hall & Co., Wilcox & White, Story & Camp, and Haines Brotners. The firm offered to make an assignment of all their property provided the creditors would give them an unconditional release. This they declined to do, since some of them were not in position to take such action, being CREDITORS' MEETING. not in position to take such action, being simply agents. They proposed, a body, that an assignment be made and the firm throw themselves upon the indulgence of the creditors. This Reed & Sons declined to of the creditors. This issen a some uccinied to do. As it was impossible to come to a con-clusion, the meeting broke up. What will be done now is uncertain. Some of the unsecured creditors may bring suit and recover judgment and endeavor to collect in that way. Wilcox & white, whose claim is the largest, #31,000, are, however, disposed to let the firm work out if they can. Mr. John Reed said to a Tribuns reporter that the firm could get a great deal more out of their property that any assignee,— that there was plenty to pay every liability, pro-vided nothing was sacrificed. They were will-ing to give up everything in order to keep up their reputation for squareness. creditors would do he didn't know.

#### MATRIMONIAL.

Wedding of Mr. Eddy and Miss Lewis. One of the most notable events of the society eason in Kenwood occurred at St. Panl's Church last evening at half-past 6 o'clock .- being the marriage of Miss Ida, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Lewis, of Hyde Park, and Mr. E. Raymond Eddy, with the firm of J. V. Farwell & Co., of this city.

The ceremony was performed by the Rector, the Rev. C. Stanley Lester. The church was exceedingly well filled by the elite of Chicago and Hyde Park, not a seat being vacant, and a majority of the guests, who numbered about 500, were in full evening dress.

The usbers officiating were George W. Murison, W. V. Booth, Benjamin Molineaux, Frank

Root, and G. Q. Dow. The decorations at the church consisted of a large arch over the chancel-rail built of ever-greens. At the top of the arch was a large bouquet of flowers. Pendant from the centre bouquet of flowers. Pendant from the centre hung a white dove holding a large horseshoe of white carnations. In its centre were the letters E. L. in white and red carnations. The altar was hung with evergreens and flowers, as was the pulpit. The end of each pew was garnished with a bouquet attached by white ribbons. A little after half-past 6 the bridal party arrived at the church, and proceeded to the altar, where they were met by Mr. T. R. Eddy, the groom, in the following order: Ushers; bridesmaids—Miss Mand Lewis; bridesmaids—Miss Mand Lewis; bridesmaids—Miss Mand Kennicott, Miss Gracie Sawyer; father and mother of bride, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Lewis; two ushers. The ceremony was then propounced, after the solemn ritual of the Eniscopal Church, Mr. Lewis presenting the bride. Church, Mr. Lewis presenting the bride.

followed at the home of the bride on Park avenue, where there were present Mr. and Mrs. August Eddy, the Kef. and Mrs. C. Stanley Lester, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Root, Mr. and Mrs. Knowlton, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Talcott, Mr. and Mrs. John Davis, Mr. and Mr. Louis Tailmadge, Mrs. Thomas M. Eddy, Mrs. Church, Mrs. Glaze, Miss White, Miss Grace Sawyer, Miss Maud Lewis, Miss Mamie Mulliner, Miss Maud Kennicott, Miss Lizzie Goode, the Misses Brown, Miss Clara Taylor, Miss Emma Booth, Messrs. Dow, Murison. Root, Molineaux, Booth, Caton, Norris, Wheadon, Matthews, Burroughs, Bert, Lewis, Spencer, Eddy. A very fine supper was served at 8 o'clock. A RECEPTION

Eddy, set of silver tea and table spoons; Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Farwell, set of Shakspeare in Russia leather case; brother of the groom, set of "Waverly Novels"; Mr. and Mrs. Booth, vase and stand; Mr. and Mrs. Otto H. Hasselman, of Indianapolis, marble clock and vase; Charles 'A. Thompson, silver gold-lined card-stand; Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Tallmadge, silver soup-iadle in case; E. M. T. Miller, silver gold-linished berry-spoon in case; Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Wilson, silver engraved salad set; Mrs. A. Mitchell, silver card-basket; Miss Mamie Milliner, a rigolet; Frank Fietcher, of New York: a large music-box; George W. Murison, large framed steel-engraving, "The Prisoners"; Mrs. T. G. Butlin, basket of flowers; Mrs. Thomas M. Eddy, morocco case and Bible; Ollie E. White, ivory toiletset; Maj. and Mrs. Nolton, perfume-case; Mrs. L. W. Hasselmann, decorated plates; Will W. Chandler, vase mounted in silver; Miss Clara Taylor, decorated handkerchief-case; Frank K. Root, book, "Gatheing of Lilies"; Miss Grace Sawyer, decorated jewelry-case; H. C. Mathew, book, "The Skeleton in Armor"; T. R. Eddy, bronze picture; Abbie and Tommy Tallmadge, candle-vases; August F. White, mounted bird in glass case; T. R. Eddy, diamond earrings and gold bracelets; G. Q. Dow, jewel-case; Messrs. Davis and Taleott, large steel engraving on easel; Mrs. R. L. Thompson, a hood; George H. Whedon, Shakspeare's works; Miss Maud Kennicott, fan decorated with painting; Fred Root, music book; Alf Porter, book, "Christmastide"; Miss Lizzie Goode, a large heart of flowers; Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Thomas, bouquet.

THE TOILETS.

The costume of the bride consisted of white brocade satin, embroidered with crystal and pearls; corsage cut a la Spanish fan waist; satin piping, gauze sleeves, embroidered with pearls and lace; dress en train, very loog, trimmed with white lace, and white veil reaching to the end of the trail; jewelry, dlamond earrings; flowers, lilies of the valley and white roses; white floral fan made of tuberosea.

Miss Maud Kennicott, white tarlatan, en train, yellow roses and violets; Miss Maud Lewis, white tarlatan, white satin waist, pink roses; Miss Mamie Mulliner, white tarlatan, white satin waist trimmed with swan's down; Miss Grace Sawyer, white tarlatan, white satin waist. THE TOILETS.

satin waist trimmed with swan's down; Miss Grace Sawyer, white tarlatan, white satin waist, and red roses.

The party left on the evening train for a tour to New York, Baltimore, Washington, and other Eastern cities, to remain three weeks. They will be at home Wednesday, after the 10th of December, at No. 987 Indiana avenue.

Elein, Ill., Nov. 20.—The difficulties between the Elgin Gaslight Company and the city are now in process of peaceful solution. At a recent meeting of the City Council an order of \$900 was voted the Company, and accepted in full payment up to the 1st of October. This happily ended the controversy which bad been running since 1876, and which threatened to develop into expensive litigation. The cont

POCKET Examination of

Who Is Charged Belongi The Evidence Appe

The investigation William Meyer, Cler Builiff, of the North leged malfeasance in terday afternoon a interest was manife judging from the cro There were his Ho McCaffrey, Ald. Bar tice Kaufmann, and lights whose faces, h

familiar. mayo conducted the invest commencing proceed ment that he had on charges against the just, or whether the Mr. Crawford con JUSTIC identify the court

other was made out mann to send over t maint to send over or nature affixed there writing of Mr. Maye Mr. Crawford refe ber, and pointed at which he saked abou Karnish was marked shees, and on the su Mayor's office, \$3; Loheson was fined \$ Johnson was fined & was marked on the sined \$5 and costs, p
Another prisoner was Another prisoner was marked \$4, and was marked sent to the city. Accests, and all but was marked on the nothing was returned to the sent to th

enness, etc., might the culprit came up fine after the Court to the Bridewell. PELLOWS S. D. Cornish was testified that he paid Michael Gillis, be testified that no theto the Ulerk or sor and went out with he lidentified Hamsbroughald the money.

John P. Mystrum of \$3 and costs, amo prisoner named Pe Tuesday of last wee brough, in the present brough, in the present money was laid upon Pat O'Brien testificant son \$20 to go over to posit for the release Pat Lee. Gillson by Cant. Cant. Gillson by Cant. \$20; that he left \$11 the release of Lee.
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construction of the more standard than the same of the house, and two-thirds of the injectoring, Hall & Co., and Haines to make an assign-provided the creditors ditional release. This as some of them were such action, being some of them were such action, being y proposed, as ment be made and upon the indulgence of Sons declined to to come to a control who will be one of the unsecured ad recover judgment that way. Wilcox & largest, \$21,00,—are in for \$8,000, are, the firm work out if said to a Tribuna uld get a great deal

DNIAL.

and Miss Lewis. e events of the society curred at St. Paul's alf-past 6 o'clock.—be-Ida, daughter of Mr. lyde Park, and Mr. E. firm of J. V. Farwell

er. The church was ex-he elite of Chicago and ng vacant, and a ma-

were George W. Muri-min Molineaux, Frank

church consisted of a neel-rail built of everthe arch was a large ident from the centre
of a large horseshoe of centre were the letters rearnations. The altar
a and flowers, as was of each pew was garached by white ribbons.
6 the bridal party arproceeded to the altar,
Mr. T. R. Eddy, the order: Usbers; brideso, Miss Mamie Mulliner;
wis; bridesmaids—Miss
Gracie Sawyer; father
and Mrs. W. S. Lewis;
smony was then pro-

of the bride on Park
e present Mr. and Mrs.
and Mrs. C. Stanley
red Root, Mr. and Mrs.
L. A. Talcott, Mr. and
i Mr. Louis Tallmadge,
Eddy, Mrs. Church,
s White, Miss
Maud Lewis, Miss
Maud Kennicott, Miss
ses Brown, Miss Clara
th. Messrs. Dow, MuriBoott, Caton, Norris,
urroughs, Bert, Lewis,
fine supper was served

and Mrs. G. J. Seney, set; Mrs. Thomas M. and table spoons; Mr. ill, set of Shakspeare in other of the groom, set Mr. and Mrs. Booth, Notion, perfume-case; ann, decorated plates; mounted in silver; Miss ated handkerchief-case; "Gatheling of Lilies"; corated jewelry-case; H. The Skeleton in Armor "; ture; Abbie and Tommy ies; August F. White, as case; T. R. Eddy, diad oracelets; G. Q. Dow, avis and Talcott, large it Mrs. R. L. Thompson, Whedon, Shakspeare's nicott, fan decorated with musle book; Alf. Porter, '; Miss Lizzie Goode, ars, Mr. and Mrs. F. M.

roilets.

bride consisted of white idered with crystal and la Spanish fan waist; eves, embroidered with se en train, very loog, e, and white valley and white fan made of tuberoses, white tariatan, en train, ets; Miss Mand Lewis, satin waist, pink roses; white tariatan, white with swan's down; Miss relatan, white satin waist,

S TROUBLES.

The Tribune.

The difficulties between ompany and the city are ceful solution. At a re-City Council an order of

Gaslight Company of the Borden, D. F. Barclay, C. K. Larkin are projected of \$50,000 to indemnify itigation, and the Council ganization the privilege at once. Crude petroped in the manufacture we establishment, and it rangements will be companyed in Pittburg, can per 1.000 cubic feet. He old gas company grants to lay main-pipes in the an excellent prospect here are between two rival gas.

POCKETING FINES.

Examination of Meyer, the North Side Police Clerk,

Belonging to the City. The Evidence Appears to Be Strongly Against That Democratic Officer,

The investigation into the charges against William Meyer, Clerk, and Peter Hansbrough, Railiff, of the North Side Police Court, for alleged malfeasance in office, was commenced yesinterest was manifested in the proceedings judging from the crowd of politicians present. There were his Honor, Mayor Harrison, Ald. McCaffrey, Ald. Barrett, Dr. Canningham. Justice Kaufmann, and a whole crowd of lesser lights whose faces, however, were none the less familiar.

conducted the investigation, and, previous to commencing proceedings, he made the statement that he had ordered this court of inquiry simply to satisfy himself as to whether the charges against the accused were truthful and just, or whether they were false and malicious. MAYOR HARRISON Mr. Crawford conducted the case for the city.

was the first witness called. He was taked to identify the court sheets and the handwriting

One sheet was kept by the Clerk, and the

other was made out by him for Justice Kauf-mann to send over to the Mayor, with his sigmann to send over to the slayor, which his slay nature affixed thereto. He recognized the hand-writing of Mr. Meyer as Clerk.

Mr. Crawford referred to the sheets for Octo-ber, and pointed at different names and figures, which he asked about the correctness of. F. B. Karnish was marked \$5 and costs on the fine-

which he asked about the correctness of. F. B. Karnish was marked \$5 and costs on the fine-sheet, and on the supposed duplicate sent to the Mayor's office, \$3: \$6 was paid. William Johnson was fined \$5 and costs; he paid \$6, and was marked on the sneet \$3. Fred Riddle was fined \$5 and costs, paid \$6, and was marked \$3. Another prisoner was fined \$2 and costs, paid \$4, and was marked suspended, and nothing was sent to the city. Another was fined \$25 and costs, and all but \$5 was suspended, and nothing was returned, although the prisoner paid the \$5. Another was fined \$25 and costs, paid \$12; was marked \$5 and satisfied. Another was fined \$5 and costs, paid \$12; was marked \$5 and satisfied. Another was fined \$5 and costs, paid \$6, and was marked suspended.

The above were only a very few instances among many similar transactions during the menth of October. Justice Kaufmann said that he suspected wrong-doing since the 5th of September, and he had take particular notice of the Clerk's work after that, and had taken minutes of the cases which he regarded as subjects for investigation. He had carefully followed the matter since that time.

Mr. Meyer, in a pompous, injured-innocence is, sat un in the Justice's chair on the platform and cross-examined the witness. He asked him fit had not been his orders, to collect small fines without making out executions.

Justice Kaufmann replied that he told him that some little fines of \$2 or under for drunkenness, etc., might be treated that way where the cultorit came up and paid the amount of his

enness, etc., might be treated that way where the culprit came up and paid the amount of his fine after the Court closed, to avoid being sent to the Bridewell.

PELLOWS WHO WERE PINED. S. D. Cornish was placed upon the stand. He testified that he paid \$6 to Mr. Hansbrough. Michael Gillis, being sworn by the Mayor, testified that on the 23d of October he paid \$13 to the Clerk or somebody who wore a badge, and went out with him to get the money. He identified Hansbrough as the man to whom he paid the money.

John P. Mystrum testified that he paid a fine of \$3 and costs, amounting in all to \$4 for a

John P. Mystrum testified that he paid a fine of \$3 and costs, amounting in all to \$4, for a prisoner named Peter Forsburg, Monday or Tuesday of last week. He paid it to Hansbrough, in the presence of the Clerk, and the money was laid upon the desk.

Pat O'Brien testified that he gave Capt. Gillson \$20 to go over to the court and leave a deposit for the release of a man by the name of Pat Lee. Gillson brought him back \$9.

Capt. Gillson testified that O'Brien gave him \$20; that he left \$11 with the station-keeper for the release of Lee.

made to the city. He testified that he did not know who he paid the money to; he handed it is somebody, and it was passed over to the desk.

Officer Johnson testified that he took the money from Stoner and oassed it over to the desk. The fine was not suspended to his knowledge. He thought the fine was \$2, but was not certain.

Mrs. Rhodes. a German woman, testified that Oct. 23 she paid a fine and costs amounting to \$3. She laid it upon the desk. This fine was marked \$2 on the rolls, and was so returned to the city.

Rudolph Brushack, on the 18th of October, paid \$3 to Hansbrough at the desk. This was marked on the rolls "\$2 and suspended." Nothing was returned to the city.

J. G. Stants testified that on the 11th of November he paid \$5 to Hansbrough. He paid it in a North Side saidon. This was marked on the rolls \$3 and suspended, and no return was made to the city.

Mr. GURNEY.

the young man who has charge of the Police Court returns in the Coutroller's office, was then put upon the stand. He identified the sheets. The weekly report was brought over by Hansbrough and the others by the Clerk. He had examined them and compared them with the Justice's reports. Oct. 10, S. D. Cornish was entered for \$5 and costs. No return was made, and he gave an execution to Hausbrough to collect the amount. No return had been made as yet. In the case of William Johnson the entry was marked "satisfied," and \$4 was returned; the amount sheald have been \$6. Oct. 13 Rollolph Brushack was marked discharged. It was marked the was marked "discharged," while the testimony showed that he paid a fine of \$3 and costs. He was marked "marked and satisfied." the amount should have been \$6. Oct. 21 John Gillan was marked "paid \$4 and satisfied." the amount should have been \$6. Oct. 21 John Gillan was marked "paid \$6 and satisfied." He paid \$1. James Mison was marked "paid \$4 and satisfied." The marked "supporter for the Freie Press, a German paper, was called as a witness by Mr. Mever. He testive to the Freie Press, a German paper, was call

MR. CARL CLAUSEN,

reporter for the Freie Presse, a German paper,
was called as a witness by Mr. Meyer. He testised that he sat by the side of the Clerk every morains, but he did not pay much attention to the details of his work.

The attention of Justice Kaufmann was called by the Mayor to a roll which bore his signature in a different handwriting from his own, and he was asked if he ever employed the Clerk to sign the rolls.

be seed if he ever employed the Clerk to sign the rolls.

PRIZE HANSEROUGH

The then sworn. Mr. Manchester appeared as his counsel. In the matter of Cornish, he explained that he had not collected the execution yet, but had it with him, Gillis paid him \$13 for Holdridge, he thought, in the Woodstock Hotel, and he paid Merer \$11, the other dollar being given to him by the prisoner for going out with him after the money. The fines were mostly paid in the court-room, in the presence of the officers; \$3 was paid for Farsburg by somebody, and the money was passed to the desk. He received \$6 from Hennessey, which he bessed over to Meyer. In the Lee matter, an Alternam taked if he could not get the fine mappended, as Lee was a friend of his. The lexit moraling he asked the Clerk what was done

in the Lee matter, and was told that the fine was suspended. The next day he saw the Alderman and said that the fine was suspended, and also the costs. He told him this before Kaufmann in a saloon. Kaufmann said that he did not remember that he had suspended the fine of Lee, but he presumed it was all right. In the matter of deposits, witness said that he never did anything more than to carry the envelope to the Clerk, take the money out and pass it over to him, and then return the envelope to the officer. It returns the envelope to the officer, the remembered the case of Mrs. Rhodes. She baid her fine. It had to be paid, or he would not let the prisoner go. In the Staats case the fine was paid to him down at Station No. 1,—\$6. He paid the \$5, which the fine snounted to, and kept the remaining dollar, which the prisoner had given him for his trouble. In the matter of John Gillen, he thought there was a mistake. Gillen went out in the afternoon, and said he would pay the costs, but he had never done so. This was marked on the rolls "\$3 and suspended." He had instructions that when a man was fined anything under \$5 for a trivial offense, if he could not collect the fine to let it go, and not send the delinquent to the Bridewell. In the case of Theodore Reese, he was fined \$3 and costs. He paid \$3, and was marked \$2 on the rolls. His mother pleaded poverty, and his fine was suspended, but afterward he pulled out a roll of money and paid \$3 to Hansbrough remarked to Justice Kaufmann the next day that it was strange that a fine should be suspended when a man had his pocket full of money.

WILLIAM MEYER Who Is Charged with Embeszling Money

WILLIAM MEYER was sworn, and proceeded to exoperate himself, but, after a rambling statement, in which he frequently referred to his rolls, then under investigation, for proof, he broke down and said investigation, for proof, he broke down and said that everybody was against him, and that he would make no statement.

Justice Kaufmann asked him if he would swear that he had ever said anything to him about the Lee matter.

Mever replied that he would.

Mayor Harrison said he wanted the custom of suspending small fises because the parties wouldn't oay them broken up.

The investigation then closed.

Things do not look encouraging for Meyer, who will probably be suspended to-day from his position.

CUBAN EMANCIPATION.

The Project a Farce and Delusion. On the 5th of this month a bill for the aboition of slavery in Cuba was read in the Senate at Madrid. It is a Government measure, and has been delayed from time to time from a Ministerial feeling consisting of incapacity and distaste to deal with a question which is at once difficult and dangerous. On one hand is the clear right of man to be free; on the other, is the demand, by slave-owners, that their human "property" shall not be taken from them. One remedy, which has not been suggested by the Spanish Government, is to pay a mitigated money value for the emandinated human beings. The proposed emancipation law has not given satisfaction to the slaves in Cuba, and insurrection having broken out, a reinforcement of the army, from Spain, has been demanded. The further consideration of the subject by the Cortes in Madrid has been postponed until after the wedding of the King, during the present month, which delay may turn out to be unfortunate. As to paying the slave-owning planters, the difficulty is that Spaia has little money in her treasury and no credit.

The plan placed before the Cortes is by no means complicated. We find it summarized in the London Globe with commendable clearness and conciseness, thus: "The slaves are to be emancipated at once; they will become, in name and in the eye of the law, free men as soon as the statute comes into operation. But suggested by the Spanish Government, is to

soon as the statute comes into operation. But they will not be allowed to leave their situations they will not be allowed to leave their situations or exercise any control over their own actions until a period of either five or eight years from that date. They will continue to work as heretotore, only under a different name, and will be expected to address those who are now their masters by the new and agreeable title of 'Protectors,'" These protectors will, moreover, pay them wages, though it does not plainly appear what scale of wares they will be entitled to receive, and as freedom of contract will be wholly wanting it is not probable that, in the absence of some express stipulations, the rate of pay will be very high. Other duties, such as those of tending the sick and educating the more intelligent, are also to be imposed on the "protectors."

This is a notable example of that keeping the word of promise to the ear and breaking it to

son \$31 to go wore to the court and larse \$3 of Pat Les. Gillson brought nim back \$9.

Capt Gillson testified that O'Brier gave him \$30; that he loft \$11 with the station-keeper for the release of Lee.

Following the Leath reversived \$11 from 611.

Son, which be put into an envelope and gave to O'Brier Sommers.

Following the Leath reversived \$11 from 611.

Son, which be put into an envelope and gave to O'Brier Sommers.

O'Brier Sommers testified that he paid over \$6, the amount of the fine, to the Clerk, and returned \$5 to the station-keeper. Or the rolls in the state of the state o

All Saipts' and All Souls' Days in Rome.
Rome, Nov. 2.—Yesterday and to-day—being All Saipts' and All Souls' Days—the entire population of Rome has been moved, as if by one consent, to commemorate the dead. Ancient, indeed, by tens upon tens of centuries, through Paganism and Christianism, as is this custom in Rome, it might have had a special revivat this year. The long road to the Cemetery of San Lorenzo has been thronged both days by a double line of conveyances, often obliged to go at a foot pace, and by a crowd of pedestrians flocking both ways. The silent field of the dead looked as if it had become the busy gathering-place of the living, and it might almost be described as gay from the multitude of flower-vendors assembled outside and the wreaths of garlands with which the dead were covered. The secular custom, also, of lighting lamps and candles at the heads of graves was universally observed. Liberals and Chericals were united in paying together their tribute to their particular dead, and within the basilicas of the Pautheon and San Lorenzo extra muros special honors were rendered to the memories of the King and the Pope. Over the spot where Pins IX.'s body is at rest in San Lorenzo, two magnificent silver wreaths—one bearing the motto "Italy to the unconquered martyr," the other "To Pius IX. from his Rome"—and many others of flowers had been placed. This morning, at the Pantheon, representatives of all the regiments and military isstitutions of Rome assembled, and after Gen. Marro, commander of the military district, had spoken a few appropriate words, they hung a salendid silver wreath before the tomb of Victor Emmanuel. Curiosity to see and try the new tramway to San Lorenzo, opened yesterday, had doubtless something to do with the extraordinary concourse to the cemetery. The soacous carriages were absolutely stormed the moment they arrived at either terminus. It was noticeable that the grave of the murdered Capt. Fadda was covered by a number of weaths by his brother-officers.

Burlin, Nov. 4.—According to the Russian Budget for 1890 the Minister of Finance expects from indirect taxes a revenue of 293,977,383 roubles, or about 16.000,000 more than this year. The most important items are the duties on spirits and vodka, amounting to nearly 230,000,000 roubles—a figure which will give some idea of the enormous quantity of alcohol annually consumed throughout the Empire; salt tax very nearly 19,000,000 roubles, tobacco duty about 14,000,600, surar nearly 6,000,000, stamp duty about 14,000,000 fines of various kinds 8,000,000, and railway passenger tax 7,500,000. The naval estimates for 1830 are stated at about 30,000,000 roubles, the most importent items in which are more than 1,500,000 roubles for supporting maritime establishments at the various ports, 522,683 roubles for schools, 10.811,600 roubles for the construction and equipment of ships, 1,365,450 roubles for artillery, 5,480,425 roubles for maintaining vessels already afloat, 393,705 roubles for hydrographical works, 777,623 roubles for hydrographical shout 70 ceats nominally, but at present about 50 cents in gold.]

BLEACHED BARLEY.

Conclusion of the Suit Against Loewenthal and Others.

The Justice, After Hearing All the Evidence. Discharges Defendants.

The case of Berthold, Loewenthal and others, charged with the illegal bleaching of barley by means of the fumes of sulphur, came up again before Justice Walsh yesterday afternoon. John Lusk was the first witness called for the

prosecution. The witness testified that he had been a Grain inspector in this city for upwards of seventeen years, and that he was at present a Supervising Inspector, visiting all of the ele-vators and railroad depots. He was at the premises on Canal street Nov. 17; but the Court said that as the complaint had been made on the 12th, he should not allow any testimony to be given as to the condition of the grain stored at

Other witnesses were called, but their testimony could not be taken because of the same objection.

AUGUST MARTIN

was next called. He testified that he had been a grain-dealer for the last fifteen years, and had made a specialty of barley. He had been to the premises on Canal street, and had been to the premises on Canal street, and had been part owner of the machinery in the place. His tenants, Slocum & Co., were in possession of the place on the morning of Oct. 29, but had been ejected on the afternoon of the same day, by Mr. Loewenthal's lawyer. He had been at the Mr. Loewenthal's lawyer. He had been at the establisment every day from Oct. 29 to Nov. 11. He had seen them hauling in No. 3 barley, and they had snipped out bleached barley. The witness had examined the barley closely as it went in and came out, and was sure that the blesching process had been carried on in the building. The barley had been shaped over the Illinois Central Railroad, and to Milwaukee. Mr. Julian Kune, one of the defendants, had shipped the barley. Witness had taken the numbers of several freight cars into which the grain had Kune, one of the defendants, had shipped the barley. Witness had taken the numbers of several freight cars into which the grain had been loaded, and endeavored to have the cars detained until the barley could be inspected, but he was unable to have this done. Witness identified several consignment receipts of barley as being receipts for barley received at the Canal street house, and it was denominated "No. 3 barley" on the aforesaid receipts. He knew that all of the defendants had been interested in this process of bleaching barley for the purpose of making it salable. Aug. 2, when Slocum & Kune occupied the place, witness had seen Kune bleaching barley. He had remonstrated with him on the ground that the process of bleaching injured the dryer, but Kune had said that it pad so well he would make amends for any damage that might be done. He saw the bleach-

injured the dryer, but Kune had said that it paid so well he would make amends for any damage that might be done. He saw the bleaching process going on from the basement of the next building. He saw Kune and Spitz through a skylight in the roof of the building on the same day. They were examining the bariey as it came from the spout. Witness then notified Mr. Loewenthal as to what was going on it his building, but no attention was paid to this notification. He went into the building on the following Sunday, and locked the machinery un with strong chains. He had never seen Loewenthal in the building, but had seen all of the other defendants at different times.

On the cross-examination, witness was asked if he had ever borne any other name—than that of Angust Martin. He said that he had not. He was a member of the Board of Trade. He had been suspended at one time, but had been reinstated. He had been in this country twenty-five years, and was born in Prussla. When asked if he had sulphured grain himself, he said that he wouldn't answer that question. Kune had put in the apparatus used for sulphuring grain. The motive of the prosecution was to bring rogues to justice. Love Hughes, a maltister, had made the complaint at the instigation of the witness. The cross-examination was long and tedious, and the direct testimony of the witness was unmercifully picked to picces.

Peter P. Wilson, Cashier for the Milwaukes & St. Paul Railroad Company, was the next witness called. He testified as to the consignment receipts. His testimony corroborated the part of Martin's testimony which bore on this point.

JOHN LINK

states, but mostly of a low grade of quality. He was under the impression that the bleached barley that he saw there had been bleached by brimstone. Witness here exhibited a sample of the pleached barley which he had taken. Witness did not think that bleaching barley destroyed the germ, but it was always marked "No grade" when in market. On cross-examination witness said that although he knew that the samples of barley that he had taken had been bleached, he was unable to tell how or when they had been bleached. He saw ashes under a furnace in the building, but could not tell what substance had been burned to produce those ashes.

JAMES W. CLARK
was recalled. He was put in charge of the Canal street premises by Constable Kakuska, as custodian, on a writ of attachment sworn out before Justice Eberhart. He saw Krafts, Metzel, and others in the building while he was there. Kune had handed witness a sample of barley, and told wim he wanted him to show the sample when he was subpomaed as a witness in the case, as he wanted to use him.

GRAIN-MEN.

Charles C. Warren, a grain commission merchant, was the next witness called. He knew Kune and Krafts, whom he had met on 'Cnange. Spitz had bought a car-load of No. 3' barley from witness. It was paid for by L. J. Kadish.

William Bidwell, another Grain Inspector, was next called. He had been in the business in this city for eight years. He inspected one of the carloads of barley accounted for in the consignment-receipts, and found it to be bleached.

William H. Taylor, a handler of grain, was the next witness. Was at the Canal street premises Nov. 17, together with Link, Martin, and others. He had seen bleached barley in the building. He saw ashes under the dryer, but could not tell their nature. However, he believed that the substance burned had been brimstone.

Justus Killian was recalled. Witness identified the carload of barley mentioned in one of the consignment-receipts as the one he had sold to Krafts.

Conrad Zimmerman, a carpenter, next took the stand. He had acc

Conrad Zimmerman, a carpenter, next took the stand. He had accompanied Martin to the Canal street premises, and aided him in locking up the machinery with chains and padlocks. He had not received his pay as yet.

Love Hughes was also recalled. He testified that barley would not change color unless dampened. When he had taken the sample of barley from the spout, as he testified last Saturday, he had first put it in his pocket, but, on the suggestion of Quinn, who was with him at the time, he placed it in a small bag which he carried, in order that it might retain its odor of sulphur.

the suggestion of Quinn, who was with him at the time, he placed it in a small bag which he carried, in order that it might retain its odor of sulphur.

Several of the teamsters were recalled for the purpose of identifying the consignment-receipts and way-bills of barley taken from the Canal street warehouse to the depots.

Martin was recalled, and stated that he had seen remnants of burned sulphur under the furnace. He was sure it was sulphur, as he had had considerable expereince with sulphur himself.

Here the prosecution rested their case. The counsel for the defense made a formal motion for a discharge.

THE COURT

said that he should like to have the prosecution show anything against any of the defendants, as no one's charactor had been smirched in the least by any of the evidence given. The attorney for the prosecution endeavored to demonstrate to the Court that a probable cause had been shown by the testimony offered by the prosecution, but the Court would not be convinced, and discharged the defendants.

Justice Walsh seemed to have an idea that the prosecution was a malicious one, and he evideutly looked upon some of the testimony as manufactured, as if true it appare ntly tended to show probable cause.

Col. Crawford, a prominent Georgia politician, has written the following letter to the Atlants Constitution: Allow me two minutes in your valuable columns to respond briefly to your announcement that I was for Grant and Lochrane. Having done as much for the Democratic party as any life-long Democrat of my ability and means could or has done in the Stani given up and sacrificed perhaps as much as any other,—241 negroes, plantation, and other property in proportion,—holding Confederate bonds and currency of every series and denomination, quantum sufficit to paper the Capitol; of the first roster of officers from Georgia in the late War; thrice wounded, and keeping the field while able to keep the saddle, it may not be improper to say that my present position is based not more on personal preferences tha

party has so blundered from ditch to ditch that I doubt, if the doors of the White House were open, if the Democratic leaders who have been at the front could find their way in to take their

In front now of such disasters as want of statesmanship has brought upon the country in futile efforts to starve out the dovernment, why should we not take Grant on a broad platform of National issues to beal the wounds of war, restore confidence, and invite capital, rather than totter through another exciting campaign and fall again in defeat! That Grant is able, noble, and great, those of us who have felt his power cannot deny. As General of the victorious army, when a few renegades in Virginia, acting as a Grand Jury, indicted our glorious Lee, Grant was the man who stood nobly and grand before Andy Johnson, President, and said he "would resign his sword before such an outrage should be consummated." Since the memorable event, more than any other, he has elevated the dignity of American ettizoship abroad, and I believe has expanded isto such proportions of statesmanship that he would be the President of the whole people. Gen. Grant is great in his influence and great in his claim upon the confidence of the American people, and, if he would run on his own platfarm, he would sweep the country like a tornado. The reference to my friend, ex-Chief-Justice Lochrane, with whom I have been on terms of closest intimacy for more than twenty years, was in illustration of the policy of placing a strong Southern man of commanding ability—popular in every Southern State—with National reputation, acceptable North, East, and West, Such a ticket, on a non-sectional platform, would heal the wounds which discord flerce has opened through the land; mangurating a wise and pacific administration, inscribed on its banners and under its eagles—in the language of Grant—"Let us have peace." Respectfully, your obedient servant, Robert A. Crawpord. in front now of such disasters as want of dient servant,

FINE FEATHERS AND BIRDS WITHOUT THEM.

To the Editor of The Tribure.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—I am sorry that my indignation for the two unfortunate girls of whom I wrote should have led me into a form of expression which reads like a sneer at the highly-favored women who were most prominent in the recent outburst of patriotism which wel-comed Gen. Grant to our city. The love of personal decoration is universal; a feeling shared with, if not inherited from, the lower animals; and one might as well rail at the demand for food and drink as at the desire for admiration Being natural, it must be right that both men and women should strive to look well; but in this, as in the government of other natural passions, we should exercise reason. That the American people have been unreasonable in their display of fine clothes is a fact which history must record against us, and for this damaging fact men are even more responsible than women, for they are the Committee of Ways and Means, and use their wives and daughters as bulletin-boards on which to advertise their wealth. All their ambition seems to culminate in evening costumes for those they love. In nothing else are women more willing helpmeets, and, in our haste to reach the end we crowd into our narrow, ephemeral dwellings the jewels, laces, and suken fabrics which may be suitable to the dwellers in old ancestral halls, but are certainly quite out old ancestrat nais, but are certainly quite out of place in an ordinary residence. A dress never should cost as much as the home of the wearer; and there is even a sad lack of proper proportion between a thousand-dollar set of diamonds and a hundred-thousand-dollar home; for there are more than ninety-nine other things to take

and a hundred-thousand-dollar home; for there are more than ninety-nine other things to take precedence of the diamonds.

People have been very much impressed by the simplicity of Gen. Grant in returning frem his honored visits to Royalty, and taking possession of his old home, four rooms on a floor; but neither he nor his faithful wife seems to und retard the wide-spread and baleful influence sure to come from her example of dressing like a Queen while living like a republican. Royal robes and a plain, republican awelling are grotesque; are so incongruous as to be painfully ridiculous! Yet, alas, her example is sure to be followed, and followed to an extent dangerous to our commercial integrity as a Nation.

Mrs. Grant, in her position, could so well afford to dress with elegant simplicity, could so easily be a shining example of democratic dignity, as she already is of wifely fidelity and motherly wisdom, that it is deeply to be regretted she should take the opposit role and become the exemplar of those silly women who spend their days in dress rivalry, and so often drive husbands and fathers into crime, bank-ruptcy, despair, and suicide. No evil of this day does more loudly call for reform than the dress mania; and it is sed to see Mrs. Grant's influence on the wrong side! I would she had a higher, truer appreciation of ther place and rower as Christian matter, holding the most.

influence on the wrong side! I would she had a higher, truer appreciation of her place and power as a Christian matron holding the most exaited position held by any woman in this broad land; but she, no doubt, looks on the question from ano her standpoint, and acts from deliberate conviction. The point I wished to press is the cruel inequality between those daughters of the Republic on whom its wealth and worship are so lavishly bestowed and those who are left without security of life or honor; to the great contrast between the women who gathered at the Club last Friday evening and that one who, on one of our public thoroughfares, was put in mortal peril of life and deprived of that honor which to her was dearer than life.

than life.
While writing this I learned that she is the While writing this I learned that she is the daughter of one who did our washing on that fatal Friday, and declined her beefsteak in obedience to the teachings of her Church. So I laid down my pen and went to see her. I found her overwaelmed with shame and sorrow, for no possession is so dear to an Irishwoman as her own and her daughter's honor! Few of our diamond-bedecked dowagers could feel more keenly than this decent, desolate widow the irreparable injury that has been done to her and hers! Her grief is so great that it has silenced her frish volubility, and she sits in her fireless room moaning like one who has received a mortal hurt.

She has succeeded in getting her daughter out of jail, where she lay while her ravishers walked abroad without let or hindrance to boast of their exploits.

I said to her. "Did Maggie know the man

She has succeeded in getting her daughter out of jail, where she lay while her ravishers walked abroad without let or hindrance to boast of their exploits.

I said to her, "Did Maggie know the man she was with?"

"O, indeed she did; an' he was one she would not have teared to walk the world with." He threatened her life, and would probably have taken it had not he and his accomplice been disturbed by Capt. Buckley, who arrested them almost in the act, yet with every evidence of the certainty and enormity of their guilt they were bailed and set at large, while the girls were sent to jail!

We have much ado about "Ould Ireland," and the right of each one of her sons to an office as soon as he touches American soil, but what protection does she ask for her daughters? The Church is the greatest fullionaire in this land, and has absolute control of one of our great political parties; but what has she done, what does she propose to do, to insure personai safety to the teus of thousands of her daughters who contribute so largely to her enormous wealth from the proceeds of their daily toil?

What has thus Republic done, what does it propose to do, for the protection of its working-women? Those who work all day have only the evening hours for social life or recreation. Is not this Government strong enough to preserve them from deadly lojury while in pursuit of lawful ousiness or innocent amusement? These rufflans could not have been more leniently dealt with if they had stolen a coat; and by their treatment we can fairly judge the estimate which American men set upon womsohood. Those who serve as lay figures to display the National wealth are to be protected by private process, on account of the brivate interest of some man, while women in general are without legal protection.

Shame on our lawmakers who forcet they had mothers! Shame on our magistrates who degrade their own daughters by a paltry valuation of female honor! Shame! ten thousand times shame on the churches which croak about the spiration, and forget its te

FIFTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 19.—The recent election shows conclusively that this (the Thirteenth) Congressional District will give a very heavy Republican majority at the next Congressional election, and return to his home the gressional election, and return to his home the Hon. A. E. Stevenson, the present Democratic member,—provided the Republican party is at all fortunate in choosing a candidate on whom all the counties of the district can cheerfully unite,—a failure to do which in the past has been the great drawback and difficulty in Republican Congressional campaigns. The old question as to McLean County's proper right and duty as to the nominee again comes up. McLean County this fall, in spite of the defection and opposition, before and after the nomination, of a professedly Republican newspaper, elected a Rejublican Treasurer by over 1,500 majority,—figures that approach more nearly to old-time figures than the county has given for many years. McLean County will, therefore, feel that she has a right to be duly respected should she ask for the nomination, though, should some other county present a more available man, it is cartain she will grace-fully accede.

That invalid wife, mother, sister, or child can be made the picture of health with Hop Bitters. THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be neceived until so clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS. Booksellers and Stationers, 123
Twenty-second-st.

W.F. BOGART. Druggist. 448 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fith-st.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009
Was Maddion-st., near Western-av.

JOHN P. LEE'S Drag Store, corner Halsted and Harrison.

JOHN P. LEE'S Drag Store, corner Haises, and Harrison.
TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Bine Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.
H. C. HEBGICK, Jeweier, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Idnools.
LOUIS W. H. NEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 East Division-st. between LaSalie and Weils.
L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

PERSONAL SONAL-CA SA: MADISON-ST., SATURDAY,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. FINE STOCK HALLET. DAVIS & CO. PIANOS.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO. PIANOS.

The
KRANICH & BACR,
J. P. HALLE,
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The above instruments are of standard makes; warranted in every respect; second-hand instruments taken in exchange, Call and examine, or send for illustrated ostalogue.

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A LICETTICS ADMIT THE SUPERIORITY OF THE Corner Stare and Adams-sta.

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by STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

CALL ON STORY & CAMP, 188 AND 190 STATEst., for bargains in pianos and organs for the next
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DON'T FAIL TO EXAMINE THE LARGE AND
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Pianos at STORY & CAMP'S, 188 and 190 State-st.

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MATHUSHER, for cale only by STORY & CAMP,
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Single rooms and board, \$4.50 to \$6 per week
Transients \$1 a day. Restaurant meals, 21 tickets, \$4 Transents \$1 a day. Restaurant meals, 21 tickets, \$4.

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I south-front rooms for goat and wife; also, a few
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Wabash-av., corner of Congress-at.

PARTIES WHO WISH GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS
with first-class board and a pleasant home for the
winter, will do well tolexamilar or ome and prices at the
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Address, stating location and terms, 8 17, Tribune.

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MISCELLANEOUS. BEDBUGS AND COCKRO ACHES EXTERMINATED by contract (warranted). Exterminators for sale callor address A. OAKLEY, 107 Clark-st., Room 8. CHICAGO RETORT AND FIRE-BEICK WORKS, 394
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I AM NOW READY TO NEGOTIATE WITH GOOD
parties with a little means to handle my froning
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Call and see it at 75 East Van Buren-st. QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINE ment, in doctor's family. Disease peculiar to the sea skillfully treated Examination and consultation free. Strictly private and confidential. Box 383, Chicago.

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BUSINESS CHANCES.

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\$4.000; cause for selling, poor health. For particulars address soon J. G. DUNSCOMB, Wichita, Kanasa.

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The drivers 30 open and top buggles and phaeons,
new and second-hand, 2 two-seated top, 1 platform
wagon, and all kinds of harness at 70 South Canal-st. DARTNER WANTED—IN A LONG-ESTABLISHED provision and foreign shipping and commission business, with about \$10,000; books show a profit of over \$25,000 last year. Address C V. Tribune office.

SECOND-HAND ENGINE-LATHES, GOOD AS
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One i8-foot bed, 48-inch swing.
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One 4-foot bed, 14-inch swing.

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TEN-HORSE POWER PORT ABLE ENGINE, SECOND Cond-hand, complete. In good order: price, \$200. W. A. JAMES & CO., 275 and 275 South Canal-st.

PIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, NOS. 76, 78 AND
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HARRY HAMMER JUSTICA OF THE TRACE, office and court-mon 154 and 154 ClarkTrace, office and court-mon 154 and 154 Clark-

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TO RENT—A PLEASANT FLOOR AT 45 UNIVERSity place, with board convenient in same block is
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Inlag-room and kitches, furnished complete for
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nleely furnished and cared for, at low prices. 78

West Side. TO BENT-FOUR REAR ROOMS IN NEW BLOCK 529 Madison-st.; key in grocery, 525. E. C. COLE TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT-STORE 143 WEST HARRISON-ST.
I for \$12, and three rooms to rent at \$6 per month.
Apply at 168 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT-ONE-HALF OF THE BUILDING 12
I State-st., four-stored and basement; building supplied with elevator; rent \$50 per month. SAM
GEHR, 114 Desrborn-st.

TO RENT-STORE AND BASEMENT 283 WEST
Madison-st. Thompson's Block (opposite Carson & Pirie's): business centre of West Side: suitable for any first-class business. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229
West Madison-st.

Miscellaneous PO RENT-LARGE AND SMALL WELL-LIGHTED rooms, with steam power and elevators. A. R. SISHOP, 16 South Jefferson-st. WANTED TO BENT.

WANTED-TO RENT-FOUR OR FIVE ROOMS for light housekeeping on West Side east of sahland-av. First-class references. Address E 88, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-BY THREE GENTLEmen, three furnished rooms on the West Side,
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Address R 89, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-COMFORTABLE FURnished room with fire for one gentleman, near
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WANTED-TO RENT-BY TWO GENTLEMEN, A
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WINDSOR HOUSE, ITS STATE-ST., RIGHT OP-poste Palmer House—Boom and board, \$5 to \$7 per week; \$1.50 per day. WANTED-TO RENT-A COMFOSTABLY-FUR mished or unfurnished room by a lady, with on without board, North or couth Side, within two miles of Court-House. Address, with full particulars, R 78, Tribate office.

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A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A etc., at one-half brakers' rates. D. LAUNDES, Rooms 5 and 6, 129 Randolpe-st. Established 1854.

A NY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN OF FURNITURE A WITHOUT PERIOUS, without removal. Boom 11, 25 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE A WITHOUT PERIOUS, DIAMON AND SULVER-UIS. 150 Dearborn-st., Rooms 17 and 18.

(ASE PAID FOR OLD TAIN SULVER-UIS.) DEAR ON SULVER-UIS. BOOM 11, 25 CM and 3d Hillon Office(floenaed), 99 East Mailton-gt. Established 1895.

I WANT TO BORROW \$500. For WHICH I WILL give 2+ notes of \$37.50 each, payable monthly: good party. Good references. Address S.55. Tribune.

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& DEWOLF, Room 7, 184 Description st.

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Room 41.

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party on improved real-estate security. Address
\$54, Tribune office.

TO LOAN—\$1,000 ON CHICAGO BEAL ESTATE
for three years at 8 per cent. E. C. COLE, 144
Description. Dearborn-st.

WANTED-TO BORROW \$1,000; 10 PER CENT
interest paid, and will give situation in my store.
Good salary. Address E 99, Tribune office.

Vinterest paid, and will give situation in my store. Good salary. Address from Fibune office.

\$5500 WANTED, FROM 170 3 YEARS, ON 220 acres of choice land, at 10 per cent interest, by the original purchaser from Government ten years ago, costing him in cash paid out over \$1,400; land worth \$1,500. Address or apply to HUDSON, 79 Randolph-st., second door.

\$5500 wanted for \$6 MONTHS, AT 10 PER cept. worth twice the amount at present market rates. Apply or address HUDSON, 79 Randolph-st., second floor.

\$10.000 in BANK HERE TO LOAN, ON \$10.000 in proved city property, EDGAR L. JAYNE, Attorney, 87 Clark-st., Room 63.

\*\*TUSICAL\*\*

The HERSHEY SCHOOL

THE HERSHEY SCHOOL

THE HERSHEY SCHOOL

Of this widely-known institution begins on

MONDAY, NOV. 24.

Every branch of

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,
taught in the most thorough manner, from the rudiments to the most thorough manner, from the rudiments to the most advanced grades.

PRIVATE LESSONS

aspecially.

CLASS LESSONS

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES

for those desiring to become public performers.

Prices range from viol to 875 per term.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A NEW SOCIETY FOR CHORUS SINGING

Will be formed on

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 28,

It will be known as It will be known as THE HEBSHEY HALL VOCAL SOCIETY,

THE HEBSHEY HALL
VOCAL SOCIETY,
and will meet
ONCE EVERY WEEK.
Its object will be
THE STUDY OF GLEES, OKATORIO AND OPERATIC CHORUSES.
Admission, 20.50 per term of 10 weeks, or \$5 for the season or three terms. Free to members of the school.

POR SALE-FINEST STEREOPTION EXHIBItion in the West; cost \$700; complete in every detal for traveling exhibition; cheap for cash. Address,
with stamp, for particulars JOHN HAMMES, Keokuk,
In. Posta, eards not noticed.

TOR SALE-19; STORY HOUSE, POR REMOVAL,
1403 Portland-av. 2505; cost \$1,000. GEO. A.
Melane, American Express Office. McLANE, American Express Office.

POR SALE-1,000 LBS. OF STEEL WIRE: ALSO, several valuable novelty patents. Call at Room 21 Reaper Block, Washington and Clare-sts.

POR SALE-THE BARGE, FORMERLY THE DARQUE Nelson; capacity 30,000 bushe's grain. Rates Bl. McNOMINKE BARGE LINE CO., 250 West Twenty-second-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

OST-RETWEEN LAKE AND RANDOLI'H-STS., I on Clark. Wednesday afternoon, about 5 o clock, a little blue Scoach terrier bitch, answers to the name of Gip, with tanned lear and cut ears; the same has sucking paps. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning same to L. T. WARU, Commercial Hotel. ing page. The sinder will be liberally rewarded by returning same to L. T. WARD, Commercial Hotel.

L. OST-GOLD EYE-GLASSES-WHOEVER PICKED them up will confer a favor by leaving them at fribune office or 34 South Sangamon-st., and be snitably rewarded.

L. OST-FROM 447 MICHIGAN-AV., A NEW FOUND-land dog; all black: leather collar; name kover. Any person civing information or bringing the same to above number will be solitably rewarded.

L. OST-BETWEEN SOUTH WATER AND 243 Huron-st., a steel purse with money and two keys. Party returning keys to above number can keep money and purse. Mrs. S. F. BUCHER.

L. OST-A POCKETBOOK CONTAINING A SUM OF CInton and Canal-sts. on Madison. A liberal reward will be paid for return to Rublekts, boss millswright, Kievator "D., "Twenty-second and Morgan-sts.

A GUOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-OPI A clothing at 1. GELDER'S, 604 State-at. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Established 1804. A LL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTS Cast-off garments, &c. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Mr. and Mrs. J. LVINGSTON. 418 State A LL CASH PAID FOR LADIES AND GENTLE-A LL CASH PAID FOR LADIES AND GENTLE-men's cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding. Call or address E. HERSCHEL, 546 State-st.

CONSULT THE ONLY RELIABLE ORACLE, MRS. FRANKS, 170 West Madison-st., (recently from Boston). Fee, see and \$1. Ricetric and mass ettle remedies for all diseases. Office hours, 9 a. m. 50 3 p. m.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Book Korpers, Clerks, &c.
WANTED—TO BORROWS, 000 ONE TEAR; WILL,
give situation in my store and good salary to good
man. Address R 98, Tribune office. WANTED GROCK BY-CLERK AT 500 WEST IN-diana-st. Wages about \$10 per month. WANTED-ONE FIRST-CLASS BARBER GER-Kenosha, Wis.

WANTED-A GOOD COLORED BARBER AT Clinton, Bl.; as and work and good pag. JOHN O. WATTERS, Clinton, In. WANTED-ONE OR TWO SMART BOYS, WITH wome experience, in forwarding in bindery. Boys residing with their parents preferred. J. R. Mc-KNIGHT & CO., 184 State-st., second floor. WANTED-HAMMER-MAN ON STEAM HAM-mer to work on steel. Address, with references, S 40, Tribune office. WANTED-FIRST-CLASS STAIR BUILDERS, None but first-class men need apply at pisuling-mill on west Fourteenth-st., between Lumber-st. and Stawart-av. Wanted - First-Class Carpenters and cabinet-makers at 272 North Clarker. J. S. WANTED-FURNITURE UPHOLSTERERS ON the work; none but first-class men need apply. WIRTS & SCHOLLE, 222 Wabash-av., between Adams and Jackson. and Jackson.

WANTED - EXPERIENCED CLOTHING - COTLers at wholesale. Steady employment. CLEMENT. Bane & CO., 117 and 119 Wabash-av.

WANTED-COUPS BODYMAKER: STEADY employment P. L. SMITH & CO., 302 Wa-Employment Agencies.

WANTED-900 HAILROAD LABORERS FOR THE South for grading, track-laying, apiking, etc. Also So for city work, wares \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day, and 100 for the plastics, and various employments in the city. Apply at once to McHUGH & CO., de South Canal-st. Canal-st.

WANTED-500 LABOREMS FOR LEVER WORK
in the South. Wages \$1 per day and board. Apply at once to McHUGH & CO., \$8 South Canal-st.

WANTED-200 RAULHOAD LABOREMS FOR
Iowa and Illinois: 25 saw-mill man; 50 quarrymen; I cook; I waiter: 25 choppers. free fare; 400 for
the South. J. M. SPERBECK, 21 West Raudolph-at. W ANTED -50 LABORERS FOR PINERIES; leave to-day; free fare; 200 for railread and effy; \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day. ANGELL & OO., 10 South Canal-St. WANTED-100 RAILEDAD LABORERS AT \$1.25
and \$1.50 per day, free fare: 100 chappers: 40
for pinerica, etc. CHRISTIAN & CU., 288 South Water-at.

WANTED-FOR THE SOUTH. 200 LABORERS
at 31 per day and board. For fare and particulars
call on CHRISTIAN & CO., 233 SOURM Water-at.

WANTED-BOOK REFFRES. CLEEKS, SALESmen, mechanics, etc., We can obtain for you
the position you are especially quantified to all. Chicago Directory, Room 34, 153 East Washington-at.

Cago Directory, Room 34, 153 East Washington-st.

### Inscription

WANTED—AGENTS—MEN AND WOMEN OF genteel appearance to introduce an arricle which sells at sight and pave 220 to 350 a week in city or country on \$5 to 825 cautis. If money is what you want, our scheme will blease you. Send 25 cents for \$14 amples or starp for papers. Mertill Manf. Co., 27 and 29 North Clark st., Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS OF ABILITY AND GOOD address can find profusible employment on "The New Longfellow." One volume bound ready for the holidays, Call at once and secure territory. HOUGHT-ON, OSGOOD & CO., 99 Madison st. J. B. CHOCKEE, Jr., Manager. Jr., Manager.

WANTED-BOY IN STORE; ONE ABOUT 14
Youngs old: wages \$2 per week. J. M. MOODY.
186 State-st., up-stairs.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS CROCKERY AND
glassware packer; some other need apply. PITKIN & BROOKS, 58 and 69 Lake-st. KIN & BROOKS, Se and 30 Lagest.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR THE BEAUTIFUL
Mewbook. "Mother, Home, and Heaven"; thest authorship, handsomely bound and illustrated; is picases,
everybook. "R.C. TREAT, 107 Clarkes, Calicage.

WANTED—AN ENNEGETIC MAN, POSSESSING
some ability as asiesman, to take orders to this
city and State, Heral inducements offered to the rightparty. Subscription of the content of the city and State, Heral inducements offered to the rightparty. Subscription of the content of the city of the content of the city and state.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL DN, NAVINS EXBlankovy Stock Dector, in English and German;
also agents for family Bibles and Webster s Unabridged
dictionary. Call or address G. W. BORLAND & CD.,
103 State-st.

WANTED-PEMALE HELP.

Bomostics.

WANTED-A GOOD GRIMAN GIRL FOR SECwages to a good girl. Apply at 10 Fulatimet-av.

WANTED-A GIRL TO WORK IN BOARDINGhouse; good washer and tronar; wages, \$3. Aslland-av., corner Forty-firitd-st. WANTED-A SWEDE ON NORWEGIAN GIRL TO do general housework, at 4501 Hyde Park av., third house south of Kenwood Station on Lake Shore. WANTED-GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work. Apply at 23 South Peorla-st. WANTED-A NEAT GIRL (SWEDISH DANISH, or Scandinavian) to do the housework in a family of two persons; must be a good plain cook; 33 a week. References required. Inquire Friday of WESTON HULBERT, publisher, 318 South State-st. WANTED-A NEAT YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE care of children. Apoly at 1101 Indiana-av. WANTED—A GIRL FROM 12 TO 15 TRANS OLD
to assist in general housework where other help
is kept. GEO. L. CONGDON, 195 Lake-st.
WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral housework at 241 Indiana-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BAUNDRESS AT the Windsor Hotel, 26 and 28 West Madison-st. Miscellameous.

WANTED-A GOOD SALESWOMAN FOR A DRYgoods store. Must speak German and come well
recommended. Apply at 200 West Lake-st.

WANTED-A LADT IN OUR OFFICE TO ADdress and fold circulars. Will pay 82 per week.

Must be a legible, rapid writer. Address it 70, Tribuno.

W ANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD HANDS TO Crochet hoods and sacques: good pay and steady work; bring sample of work. Bazar Knitting Co., 253 West Madison-st. Book Recpers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, GRAIN—
commission frm or wholesale house, by a young
man of 22. Re6. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE GROcery house as store or oatside city salesman by one
who has had 20 year's experience; is specially well
posted in teas. Address R 70, Tribune office.

posted in teas. Address R 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YUUNG MAN AS
bookkeeper or bill-elerk in any business, References from present employers. Address R 50, Tribuna.

Tradess.

SITUATION WANTED—TO BOOKBINDERS—BY A good general band, well up in edge-gilding and marbing. Address Y Z, Tribung office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS OATMEAL MILLER and stone-dresser. Inpulse of L. McGUIRE, 737 State-8t. S and stone-dresser. Inquire of L. McGUIRE. 737
State-st.
State-st

KREFE. City Post-Office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS
9 groom and coachman, where fine horses are kept;
understand the business thoroughly; willing and obliging. Address R 88, Tribune office.

Ing. Address B 86, Tribune office.

Miscellancess.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN.

I desire to make an honest living. Is there any one who will give me employment? Address W. H. F., care Y. M. C. Association.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TOUNG MAN TO run errands or do handwriting in office or hotel; east come well recommended. Address R. H. C., care Y. M. C. A., 150 Madison-8.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED stenographer. Can attend to eliber court-reporting or business correspondence. Address H 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIREMAN WITH AN expineer. Address H 94, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—PERMALE.

Domestics.

Denostics.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEO WORK in a small private family on West Side. Apply
at 49 Nebraska-at.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRI, WHO
is willing to learn. Address 450 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A PRIVATEO boarding-house, by one who can also fill a socition
as waiter. & GT. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE
Ogirl as cook on the South Side. Address Ros, Tribune office.

CITUATION Siri as cook on the South Side. Address R.96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSE—Work. Apply at 744 West Lake-st.

Siria Tions wanted—By Two Socandinavia. Siria to do housework. Apply rear of 62 Sedgwickst, basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRICTLY FIRST-Oclass and respectable German Protestant cook or housekeper. Interform Boston. Good pay expected, No answers to postal-cardia. Address Mrs. C., No. 500 Carroll-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do second-work or general housework in a small family. Reference if required. Call at 621 South State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS woman cook. Address 162 Twenty-fourth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT CITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO COMPETENT Signis, one as cook, the other as second girl. Best of reference, Address A, 720 West Lake-st.

Sigita, one as cook, the other as second girl. Best of reference. Address A, 720 West Lake-st.

Cituation wanted—in a first-Class Place by a lady who fully understands cutting and fitting by S. T. Taylor's system. Address Mrs. B B, 46 South Sangamon-st.

RupesCituation wanted—as Wet-Nurse By A moman in perfect heaith. Call or address A R, 276-West Lake-st.

Cituations wanted—as Wet-nurse By A moman in perfect heaith. Call or address A R, 276-West Lake-st.

Cituations wanted—families in Nebo of good scandinavian or German fonale help can be uppiled at G. DUSKES office, 195 Milwarkee-av.

Cituations wanted—families in city and computy; fee, 50c. Giris boarded. MRS. O'NKILL, 190 West Adams-st.

Miscellamacas.

Cituation wanted—By A Laby Thorough-thorough-familiar with law papers. Best of reference from former employers Address Br. Tribuco office.

Cituation wanted—By A Graduate of The

OTTUATION WANTED BY A GRADUATE OF THE SHOOT OF THE SHOOT

## THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

S. D. AYERS, of Cairo, is at the Gardner. ELI WOLF, of Alton, Ill., is at the Gardner. C. PHILLIPS, of New York, is at the Gardner. WILLIAM ADAMS, JR., is at the Palmer

S. A. HURLBUT, Belvidere, is at the Palmer P. P. CLARK, Red Oak, Ia., is at the Palmer

Amos Fox, Atlanta, Ga.; is at the Sherman T. E. CASSIDY, St. Louis, Mo., is at the She

S. W. EDDY, Baltimore, Md., is at the Tre ent House F. R. BUNN, Fort Yates, D. T., is at the Grand

J. L. DELANO, Denver, Col., is at the Grand J. J. WILLIAMS, San Francisco, Cal., is at the

T. E. EDMUNDS, Webster, Mass., is at the C. D. W. Young, Hudson, Wis., is at the

E. W. DURANT, Stillwater, Minn., is at th

JOHN M. BAILEY, Woonsocket, R. L., is J. M. PERKINS, Denver (Col.) Tribune, 1 ont House. GEORGE HUNTER, Glasgow, Scotiand, is at

Grand Pacific Hotel. DAVID C. TOWNSEND, Philadelphia, is regis tered at the Palmer. H. B. Munn, Washington, D. C., is at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

GEORGE B. CORKHILL, Washington, D. C., is JULIUS FRANKEL, Heidelberg, Germany, is at

BISHOP JOHN SHARP, Salt Lake City, is at the

the Grand Pacific Hotel. CONGRESSMAN C. G. WILLIAMS, Wisconsin, is at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

J. VAN DEVENTER, Clinton, Ia., was at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday. W. C. AND H. A. HOLMES, of Omaha, were at e Tremont House yesterday.

W. C. DEWEY, National Steamship Company New York, is at the Palmer House. THE REV. H. H. WIKOFF and wife, Madie Wis., are at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

UNITED STATES SENATOR W. B. Allison, Iowa, was at the Grand Pacific Hotel. C. A. PLACE, C., M. & St. P. R. W., Milwau kee, is stopping at the Palmer House. JAMES CARY, the extensive cranberry raiser

of Berlin, Wis., is at the Tremont House. URIAH WELCH, proprietor St. Nicholas Hotel New York, is at the Grand Pacific Hotel. COLUMBUS DELANO, ex-Secretary of the In-

ior, Obio, is at the Grand Pacific Hotel. THE REV. DR. JAMES McGolrich, Minne polis, Minn., is at the Grand Pacific Hotel. W. A. H. LOVELAND, President Denver Pa-

L. H. CLARK, Chief Engineer of the Lake ore & Michigan Southern Railroad, Cleve

GEN. SHERIDAN WAS FEELING much better sesterday, and, although still unable to go bout, will probably be at headquarters again within a very few days.

THE IRISH-AMERICAN Republicans were to have been addressed by Gen. Logan at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening, but, as he is in Cairo, the thing was postponed indefinity. CAPT. VOLKMAR, the Recorder of the Chicka-mauga Board of Inquiry, is still busily engaged with his maps and reports, but the Board will not hold a regular session for some weeks to

A CLOCK VALUED at about \$15 awaits an owner at the West Madison Street Station. It was found under a sidewalk at No. 15 Union street by E. P. Shaw, of No. 107 West Monroe street.

THE DEMOCRATIC County Central Commit-tee met at the Palmer House last night, and, after a long discussion, decided to reorganize the said clubs and hold more meetings in the

THE TEMPERATURE yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribune Bullulug), was, at 8 a. m., 16 deg.; 10 a. m., 17; 12 m., 20; 8 p. m., 21; 8 p. m., 19. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.82; 8 p. m., 29.86.

Count DE BOULANGER, who recently made a visit here, and, during his brief stay, made so many friends, especially on the Board of Trade, was married Tuesday to a New York lady, and talls for Europe with his bride to-morrow. A GOODLY NUMBER of the boss horseshoers

of the city met last evening in the Methodis Church Block, corner of Clark and Washington Streets, for the purpose of talking over matter pertailing to their trade. Nothing of impor-lance was done.

THE VETERAN REFORM ASSOCIATION (Democratic) recently decided to reorganize, and the Committee appointed for the purpose got together at the Palmer House last evening and prepared a constitution and by-laws, which will be submitted at the next meeting.

it is a MATTER of fact that the dry-goods men have sold more goods in this city during the present month, and have enjoyed larger receipts than in any one month before in the history of Chicago, even when goods sold for 200 per cent more than they do to-day.

R. T. Brown, THE THIRD waiter of the Grand Pacific Hotel, was last evening presented by the regular guests of the bouse with a gold watch, chain, and charm, upon the occasion of his leaving for Indianapolis, where he goes to better his position. He has been in the employ of the Graand Pacific Hotel since its opening, and has always given satisfaction to guests and employed.

A THAM OF HORSES attached to a heavy truck wagon belonging to Joseph Stockton, and briven by Denis Harrison, ran away at 9 o'clock vesterday morning at the Adams street bridge. At the corner of Market street they ran upon he sidewalk, and the pole of the wagon broke a window in the office of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company and tore down a piece of fenema. One of the horses fell into the coal-yard.

THE STRIKING CIGAR-PACKERS held another meeting at the corner of State and Randolph streets last evening. The Committee on Strikes reported that aid had been proffered the strikers from New York, Cincinnati, and other places, whereupon it was agreed to hold out until the last cent they could get had, been spent. They appear to think that the employers will accede to their demands in the end, and this adds to their regulation and keeps them in good spirits their resignation and keeps them in good spirits to enjoy the holiday they are having.

A. S. Wood, a yard switchman for the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, had two fingers of his left hand badly crushed while coupling cars at I o'clock in the afternoon in the yard at the corner of Kinzle and Leavitt streets. Ben Robinson, a freight conductor on the road, also had three fingers on his right hand crushed in a similar manner, while coupling cars at Danville. He was brought to the residence of Mrs. De Golver, No. 630 Hubbard street, and was there attended by a physician.

THE LADIES OF the Woman's Exchange held a special meeting in their rooms at No. 103 State atreet yesterday morning, at which Miss Dora Holbrook was appointed Agent of the Exchange, vice Miss Huff, resigned. A communication from the Wilson Sewing Machine Company was read, offering the Exchange the use of the Company's salesrooms at the corner of State and Madison streets during Christmas week in which to dispose of their articles. The offer was accepted with thanks. No further business of importance was transacted.

business of importance was transacted.

THE FIFTEENTH WARD Democratic Club met last evening on the northeast coreer of Huribut and Menomonee streets. The Committee appointed at a previous meeting in relation to the hiring of a hail for a dance on the evening of Dec. 20 reported their ill-success, and were sent out again. On their return they reported that they had hired Fidelia Hall for that evening. Mr. Maguire moved that a vote of thanks be tendered Mayor Harrison for the appointment of Mr. Metz—a member of the Club tor the position—to a piace in the Water Department. In seconding the resolution, Mr. McNally said he thought the true idea of Civil-Service reform consisted in appointing none but Democrats to office, and he believed hereafter Mayor Harrison would stick to the Jacksonian motto,—"To the victors belong the pools." He believed is weeding out all Re-

publicans from the municipal offices, so as a give the other fellows a show. The motion of Mr. Maguire was adopted, and a committee appointed to wait on the Mayor and present his with the thanks of the Club.

pointed to wait on the Mayor and present him with the thanks of the Club.

Coroner Mann yesterday went to a place three miles from the Town of Thornton to hold an inquest upon Mrs. August Prager, 70 years of age, and an old resident in the locality, who was found dead in a well in the pasture several days ago. Justice Shannon had, at the request of the Coroner, held an inquest, but the result was unsatisfactory to the neighbors, and they wanted the Coroner to make a personal investigation. The Justice, unaware of the new law, held the inquest with twelve jurors, and this the Coroner thought was sufficient warrant to set aside the verdict. A full investigation was had, and from the evidence the jury found that the deceased had failen into the well while attempting to fish out a small tim-pail which was found in the bottom, and, being a large, fleshy woman, was unable to extricate herself. The well was only about six feet deep, and consisted of two bottomless barrels sunk in a low place in the pasture. Inquests were also held vesterday upon Adolph Stempel, who shot himself at the corner of Clark and South Water streets while laboring under a fit of mental aberration. Also upon Patrick Corrigan, who fell unconscious to the floor in a saloon on West Twenty-second street, and died shortly thereafter. There were all sorts of stories affoat to the effect that the deceased was violently ejected from the saloon, and injured in this manner. The jury found that death was caused by apoolexy. The deceased left a family living at No. 716 Centre avenue.

St. MATTHEW'S REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

ST. MATTHEW'S REPORMED EPISCOPAL. The congregation of St. Matthew's Reformed Episcopal Church held a very pleasant sociable last evening in the ball corner of North Clark last evening in the hall corner of North Clark and Centre streets. There were about 150 persons present, and among them several clergymen of other denominations. The Rev. Dr. Patterson led in prayer, after which a hymn was sung by the infant class of the Sunday-school.

The Rev. R. H. Burke, formerly Rector of Immanuel parish, sooke briefly of the foundation and growth of St. Matthew's, which was organized on Nov. 15, 1878. The Rev. Mr. Adams, Rector of the parish, presented an informal report of the work which had been accomplished. He said that they had met with much encouragement on all hands, and felt that truly God had been with them. Forty-six communicants had been received during the year, and there are forty families connected with the church and attending the services. There is also a Sunday-school of sixty members, and the hall in which the Church worships is well filled every Sunday.

the hall in which the Church worships is well filled every Sunday.

The Rev. Mr. Wilson, of St. John's parish, said he was thankful to Christian friends of all denominations for the large measure of charity and sympathy which had been extended to the infant church. Bishop Cheney made a short address, full of encouragement and good cheer, and the meeting closed with the singing of a hymn. The ladies of the Church had prepared a suppose in the adjoining rooms, and to pared a supper in the adjoining rooms, and to this all present did ample justice. The sociable was pronounced a decided success by all who SOUTHERN CROPS.

C. Harris. General Superintendent of the Texas Pacific Railroad, arrived at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening. Mr. Harris makes his headquarters at Marshall, Tex. He reports business as booming as it has never boomed before in the Lone Star State. The cotton crophic war is the largest ever known, when only a fore in the Lone Star State. The cotton crop-this year is the largest ever known, when only a poor crop was anticipated. The hot weather of October, which continued into November, caused its growth in unprecedented quantities. The fields have been picked and picked, and yet they look white with the snow crop. Shreve-port, La., has prospered as it has not before since the War. The Red River is dry, and the since the war. The Red River is dry, and the planters are compelled to take their cotton by teams to town, whence it is shipped to New Orleans. Heretofore the planter took his five or six bales of cotton to the river bank on his plantation, hailed a passthe river bank on his plantation, hailed a passing steamboat, put his stuff aboard, and started with it to New Orleons, where he sold it. This year he could not do it, and hence the business success of Shreveport. The Texas Pacific is also benefited by the big crops, and the Company is unable to furnish all the cars demanded for transportation. Most of the cotton is for European exportation, though some goes to the New England States. New Orleans is made the entrepot for European and Eastern shipment. Mr. Harris remains in this city until Saturday, when he starts for Boston.

A CAPTAIN MISSING. For the reason that he has not turned up since Tuesday last, Capt. William Thompson, of the schooner Orkney Lass, is reported as missing, and his friends are anxious about him. The fact has been reported to the police authorities, and search instituted for him. Capt. Thompson was last seen in thicky's tumber office on South Water street, near Franklin, and left there to go to a bank to draw some money. He is 55 years old, has black hair and eyes and full beard, and is well clad. The Orkney Lass lies in the Burlingon Slip, near Sixteenth street, and the Captain has not been aboard of her since Tuesday.

# THE CITY-HALL.

THE MAYOR WAS ENGAGED investigating the haracter of some of his appointees yesterday. THE MAYOR CONTINUES to wait for "facts" before acting upon the petition of the temper

THE TREASURER vesterday received \$5,303 rom the Water Department, and \$194 from the Controller. CORPORATION COUNSEL ADAMS will render

an opinion to-day on the 2 per cent tax limitation question.

THE HON. "BILL" SPRINGER, of Spring-field, called at the Mayor's office yesterday, but failed to see him. THE TRUSTEES of the Police and Firemen's Fund were to have met yesterday, but a quorum was wanting. They will meet to-

ONE OF THE WARD INSPECTORS yesterday re-ported that there were twenty cases of measles at the Half-Orohan Asylum, and that the little folks there were in any amount of trouble. THE CONTROLLER HAS commenced his annual report, and will have it ready Jan. 1. It will show all the business of the year cleaned up, all the vouchers disposed of, and the exact financial status of the city up to Dec. 1.

PROPOSALS WERE OPENED yesterday for pav ing and grading Lake street, from La Salle to State. The bids ranged from \$1.22% to \$1,40 per square yard, the lowest bidder being W. H. Watson. The award has not yet been made.

Two MORE BRIDGE ACCIDENTS were reported yesterday,—one to the Ashland avenue bridge by the tug O. B. Green, and the other to the Kinzie street bridge. Neither were serious, but both could have been avoided with a little care. THE MEAT CONDENNATIONS vesterday were os follows: At No. 52 West Jackson street market, two hams; at Nos. 3 and 4, two hams; at Nos. 1 and 2, two plates of beef; at Nos. 9 and 10, three hams; and at No. 167 South Water street, one box of chickens.

THE HARBOR MASTER westerday reported that the hull of a dispidated canal-boat was afloat in the South Branch, obstructing navigation, and that no owner could be found for it. He was instructed to tow it to some convenient point and pull it on shore.

THE COUNCIL, AT ITS last meeting, ordered Controller Gurney to advertise for the erection of two new engine-houses, but since no plans have been made, and such work does not belong to his Department, he will ask that body to correct the mistakes it made at its next meeting.

THE IDEA HAS GOTTEN out that the city wants to purchase a lot of bridge-gates, and every day there are about haif-a-dozen persons around with patented concerns for sale. Mr. Waller has a happy way of disposing of them, however, and they never come a second time. He turns them over to the Superintendent of Bridges, who is a good talker, and this is the last seen of them. No one knows where they are buried. The city don't want any bridge-gates.

A Mr. King called at the Department of Public Works vesterday with a proposition to put down a new style of pavement, the founds put down a new style of pavement, the founda-tion to be about twelve inches of macadam, cov-ered with about four inches of crushed granit. It can be laid at about the same cost as the wooden pavement now in use, and it is claimed that it forms a perfect roadway and will last fifty years. It is in use in Detroit, and largely in Canada, and Mr. Waller thought it was a good thing.

IN VIEW OF THE NEAR APPROACH of the tim IN VIEW OF THE NEAR APPROACH OF the time for the Council ato commence work upon the Appropriation bill, Ald. Thompson, as Chairman of the Committee on Fire and Water, has written to all of the cities in the country having a population of 200,000 to learn how much is a population of 200,000 to learn how much is being spent for fire purposes by them, and what is being paid the firemen, and how many are employed. He has heard from several, but his information on the subject is not yet sufficient for him to form any conclusions or make any intelligent comparisons. When his informa-tion is complete, however, he will lay it before the Council.

The Committee on Fire and Water held an extended session yesterday afternoon to take another turn at the various lumber ordinances before them. A Committee of the Board of

Underwriters, and a Committee of lumber Underwriters, and a Committee of lumber-dealers were present, and the freest and fullest discussion was had. The result of it was, that the Committee agreed to report to the Council recommending the amendment of the existing ordinance by striking out the words "or maintain," which will make it apply simply to lumber-yards to be hereafter established; by increasing the number of feet of lumber allowed to be piled in a yard from 5,000 to 10,000; and by prohibiting the establishing of yards within sixty feet of a building. The ordinance as amended, met the views of all concerned, and the Council will, no doubt, concur in the recommendations of the Committee.

PAYING WATER-TAXES. PAYING WATER-TAXES.

PAYING WATER-TAXES.

After the 30th instant, the penalty will be added to the water-tax in all cases, which is 25 per cent upon the foot frontage. This is all right, of course, since it applies to all alike; but, since public offices are run for the public convenience, there is considerable complaint on account of the Water Department's stingioess in affording the people an opportunity to conform to the rule. The office does not open until 9 o'clock, and closes at 4, and in these hours it would be utterly impossible for everybody to pay who might desire to avoid the penalty. The rush is as great between these hours already that there are many instances where persons have had to call several times before getting waited on; and it is an every day occurrence that persons come after 4 o'clock and find the doors locked and everybody gone home. The office should be kept open from Suntil 5 o'clock at least, and the people given overy opportunity possible to pay their taxes, if they are, by an inexorable rule, to be punished for not donexorable rule, to be punished for not de

A PLEASANT CHAT.

Col. Hammond, O. W. Potter, and J. C. Ambler, of the Citizens' Association, called upon Commissioner Waller yesterday to talk over the matter of the Fullerton avenus conduit, and to insist upon the Fullerton avenus conduit, and to insist upon the Fullerton avenus conduit, and to insist upon the Fullerton avenus completed. Mr. Waller said it would be tried as soon as completed, provided the river was open, but expressed some apprehension as to the effect of numping out the river upon our water supply. He was fearful that when the wind was blowing from a certain direction that the river water would be carried to the crib, a reposition the Committee had not considered. Mr. Potter thought, to guard against such a contingency, that the conduit might be operated one day each week, and than when the wind was favorable,—and the other gentlemen concurred in the suggestion—that, if the conduit proved a success, it might not be necessary to operate it continuously. The that, if the conduit proved a success, it might not be necessary to operate it continuously. The matter of sewerage was also talked up in a general way, and, in the course of the conversation, Mr. Waller suggested that, if the conduit machinery could not be made available as was proposed, it might be used to force the river water through a main sewer from the West Side, which must be built at no distant day, to some point south, there being a natural descent in the surface from Indiana street south. The conference was very interesting, and the many

way or another, no doubt. The conduit, it'is thought, will be ready for trial between the 10th THE COUNTY-BUILDING. THE COMMITTEES ON Hospital and Public Charities met yesterday afternoon and audited

conference was very interesting, and the many suggestions dropped will be of advantage one

the Charities Committee. THE COUNTY COURT was occupied during the orenoon in the trial of one of the Western Indiana Railroad condemnation suits, but no conclusion was reached. In the afternoon the jury went out to view the premises, and the case will be resumed this morning.

some bills. A few passes were also granted by

IN THE CRIMINAL COURT yesterday morning, the jury which retired on the previous evening found Thomas Fitzgerald guilty of grand larceny and under 18 years of age. He was remanded for sentence. Andrew Rogers, who had bleaded guilty to an assault, was booked for thirty days in the County Jail. Henry Whitpile pleaded guilty to burglary and Joseph Johnson to assault, and both were remanded. William Casev and James Sullivan were put on trial for hungflary.

THE GRAND JURY yesterday returned into court eighteen indictments against different persons for robbery, larceny, assault, and other crimes. There were no homicides in the list, and no cases of public importance. The jury crimes. There were no homicides in the list, and no cases of public importance. The jury also investigated twelve cases and returned eight true bills. The case of the O'Mallev brothers, who are charged with killing one Duoley at Eric street bridge, was partly heard, but it appeared that Dooley struck the first blow, and it is doubtful whether an indictment even for manslaughter would be supported by the evidence.

the evidence.

YESTERDAY WAS "INSANE day" in the County Court, and five cases were adjudicated upon. Lorinda Everden, of Oak Park, a single woman aged 40, and Sallie J. Bve, a married woman of 28 years, were adjudged insane, but not paupers. In the first the insanity is of several years' duration; in the latter of about two months, and in each case the cause is unknown. John Furstenberg, a German aged 41, said that he died four years ago, and that the Lord brought him to life again. Michael Freidhoff, a German aged 43, and Catherine McNamara, a single woman aged 29, were delared insane and paupers. paurers.

THE COUNTY TOLL-ROAD Inspectors have notified the Rosebill & Evanston Gravel Road Company that their road from its southern terminus to the second toll-gate from Chicago is in a scandalous condition. The remedy is in a scandalous condition. The remedy is said to be the spreading of a certain amount of gravel and the digging of open ditches on either side of the road. The Lincoln Avenue & Niles Centre Gravel Road Company were also notified that their road was in bad shape from its southern terminus to Bowmansville, that the bridges and culverts needed repairs, and that if such repairs were not made within five days the Inspectors would order the toll-gates to be thrown open, and would forbid the collection of any more tolls. tion of any more tolls.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SERVICE
held a session vesterday afternoon. and went
through the salary lists, but reached no actual
conclusion. It is proposed to appoint an attorney to look after the interests of the county in
the lower courts, but the matter is in a crude
condition so far, and no attempt has been made
to fix a salary. It was voted to increase the
salary of the Committee clerk from \$1,200 to
\$1,500, and of the messenger from \$300 to \$400.

There was a long discussion over the demand
of the Deputy Sheriffs for a restoration of their
salaries to the old standard. In the end it was
voted to increase them \$200 each, making \$1,800,
instead of the \$2,000 saked. The Recorder's
office and the offices of the Clerks of courts
were left alone, for the simple reason that the
Board has no power over them. Some changes
were made in the County Clerk's office and the
Sheriff was allowed an extra Assistant Clerk.
A Chief Clerk was substituted for the Assistant
County Agent, the same salary attaching to the
new position as to the old. This afternoon the
Committee will again look over their work, and
finally decide what they will recommend to the
Board. It is quite probable that much of ves-THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SERVICE finally decide what they will recommend to the Board. It is quite probable that much of yesterday's work will be reconsidered, and that further changes will be made.

# GOVERNMENT GRAFT.

Two HUNDRED BARRELS of alcohol were exorted from this city yesterday. THE SUB-TREASURY redeemed \$4,000 in silver

esterday and paid out \$1,000. THE GOLD DISBURSEMENTS at the Sub-Treas ry yesterday amounted to \$20,000. THE OFFICIALS and laborers at the new Gov-

ernment. Building got their semi-monthly

stipends yesterday. THE INTERNAL-REVENUE receipts at Collecto Harvey's office yesterday amounted to \$28,420. Of this amount, \$25,326 was for tax-paid spirits, \$2,814 for tobacco and cigars, and \$157 for beer. James Cordard, the Adams street lunch-shod man, who was indicted by the present Grand Jury for passing counterfeit money, had his trial yesterday before Judge Blodgett and a jury of twelve men, and was, in the general opinion of about everybody, very properly ac-quitted. As nearly as it could be made out, he seems to have idnocently passed the bill on a man to whom he owed some money, and the impression is that the creditor used this as a screw to squeeze him into paying up.

screw to squeeze him into paying up. The King investigation was summarily concluded yesterday morning, and Special-Agent Burns has returned to Washington with a large mass of rubbish of about the value of the gossio retailed at a sewing-circle. An attempt was made to introduce some more of the "testimony," but the Special Agent seemed to have had enough of the whole affair, and adjourned peremptorily. The case will now be transferred to Washington, where it will be finally decided who is Superintendent and who is Master-Mewho is Superintendent and who is Master-Me chanic on the new Custom-House.

chanic on the new Custom-House.

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST of the dutiable goods received at the Custom-riouse yesterday: Kaiman Bros., 5 cases cigars; Alex. Rafecus, 6 cases cigars; Carson, Pirie & Co., 1 case dry goods; Leany Bros., 2 cases dry goods; Kantzler & Hargis, 10 cases cigars; W. A. Olimsted, 1 case maps; Callaghan & McNellis, 4 boxes linens; Field. Leiter & Co., 31 packages dry goods; B. P. C. E. Baker, 807 bags sait; Spooner & Warner, 13 cases porcelain goods; Rogers & Co., 60 tons pig iron; Winlow, Wright & Co., 28 cases build, 16

packages porcelain goods; Burley & Tyrrell, 28 packages earthenware; A. B. Meeker & Co., 30 tons pig iron: P. O'Neill, 48 parrels whisky; Chapin & Gore, 50 barrels whisky. Collections,

THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY beard the las witnesses yesterday in the match-bond cases voted on the indictments to be presented, looked into one or two other matters which have been held in abeyance while the match-bond capitalists were receiving attention, and adjourned to adjourned to meet again this morning at 10 o'clock. It is thought that there will be a crop of indictments to-day, and that the inquisitors will get their pay and go home. It can be figured down to a pretty fine point just about who the unfortunates will be, but for obvious reasons it would hardly do to publish their

COMMISSIONER RAUM has lately decided hitherto vexed question in regard to spirit pack-ages made in initation of foreign packages. The decision, briefly, is that the use of any cask or package made in imitation of a foreign package, with any imitation of the marks or required on packages containing foreign spirits, is prohibited, but that the names of domestic spirits, which, in their origin, were imitations of foreign names of similar spirits, and which have by custom and usage of the trade for many years been accepted and treated as the true trade-name of the spirits, are not the tations referred to and prohibited by

> UNION LEAGUE. A MEETING OF THOSE INTERESTED

n organizing a Union League Club was held resterday afternoon in the club-room of the Sherman House. Among those present were L. L. Coburn, Phil Hoyne, E. R. Bliss, 1ra W. uell, Judge Bradwell, S. J. Hanna, and O. H. Salisbury. L. L. Coburn was selected temporary Chairman and E. R. Bliss was selected as emporary Secretary. It was moved that a committee of five be appointed to prepare a draft of by-laws and constitution, they to report at a meeting to be held next Monday evening. Mr. Hoyne suggested the necessity of having a committee on membership, to see that none but the right kind of men were admitted. Men were needed of character and standing and who would pay their dues.

Mr. Blies moved that committees of five each

e appointed on constitution and by-laws, mem nership, and temporary organization.

Judge Bradwell moved that all applications Judge Bradwell moved that all applications for membership pending a permanent organization be referred to the Committee on Application when appointed. Carried.

Messrs. William H. E. Bradley, J. B. Bradwell, Phil A. Hoyne, and D. R. Bliss were appointed a Committee on Application for Membership; Messrs. William Peun Nixou, Ira W. Buell, E. A. Otis, Jesse Spalding, and Charles B. Farwell were selected as Committee on Constitution and By-Laws; Andrew Shuman, S. J. Hanna, William Aldrich, Luther Lafin Mills, and E. G. Keith were selected as Committee on Tempo-Keith were selected as Committee on Tempo

Temporary Organization.

Judge Bradwell moved that the temporary Chairman hereafter call the meetings of the Club. After some further discussion, the Club adjourned until Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Sherman House club-room.

The following is the original circular proposing to organize the Union League Club, with it

We, the undersigned citizens of the United States, hereby agree to form ourselves into a political club, to be denominated the Union League Club of Chicago, to be constituted of members who believe in the unity of the States and the enpremacy of the United States Government, and ledge ourselves to aid in sustaining its authori gainst all its enemies, both at home and abroad and to the furtherance of this end we agree or the purpose of organization on Thesday, the

William H. Bradley, L. L. Coburn, Phil. A. Hoyne, Luther Lain Mills, Consider H. Willet, William Aldrich, ohn R. Walsh, McGregor Adams, Young Scammon, W. Blatchford, C. S. Squiers,
Wm. Penn Nixon,
O. H. Salisbury,
S. J. Hanns,
E. R. Bliss,
E. G. Keith.
Hiram Barber,
Ira W. Buell. Jesse Spalding,
O. W. Potter,
A. W. Kingsland,
Enos Ayres,
Andrew Shuman,
D. W. Muan,
James B. Bradwell,

PINCHING POVERTY. FOUR CHILDREN AND A CRAZY MOTHER. Acting upon a report made by Sanitary Inpector H. Severin, of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, Dr. De Wolf vesterday sent one of his inspectors to visit a destitute family at No. 355 Larrabee street. At the place named a terrrible sight met the inspector. The house is an ordinary-sized two-story frame building, street, the lower story of which is occupied as grocery by Jonas Rosenthal, who has his dwelling above it. Asking of Mr. Koseuthal where his destitute tenant could be found, the nspector was led into the back yard, where door in the lower part of the house was opened which led into the cellar. The only light sup-plied to the place came through its one four-pane window, which was deeply incrusted with hour-frost, and a number of cracks between the boards which formed a thin wall between hoar-frost, and a number of cracks between the boards which formed a thin wall between the cellar and the biting cold outside. As soon as the inspector had become accustomed to the lack of light he glanced round the premises, and found the unfortunate family whom he had been sent to befriend. The mother, a woman of about 50 years of age, whose incoherent utterance and wiid-staring eyes showed that she was insane, was busying herself over a crazy apology for a cooking-stove, upon which she was preparing a breakfast for the four children who were huddled together, trying to keep warm with the aid of a semi-transnarent quilt, whose yellowish tiuts had just enough suggestion of form to show that it had once been a bright shawl pattern. The floor beneath them was the bare, damp ground, with here and there a patch of ice to prove that the inch of timber which separated the family from the open air had but little protection in it from the cold. There were two piles of coal in the cellar,—one of them a goodly-sized lot of a couple of tons or so, which belonged to the grocer above; the other, a tiny pile of about a scuttleful and a half, which was the remnant of what she had purchased with part of the dellar, which lessector. Severin had

pile of about a scuttleful and a hair, which was the remnant of what she had ourchased with part of the dollar which Inspector Severin had given her the day before to relieve her immediate necessities. The inspector found by conversing with the woman that her name was Mrs. Ahrens, and that the family had had NOTHING TO EAT FOR TWENTY-FOUR HOURS when Mr. Severin had discovered them, and given them temporary assistance. He further learned that she was the widow of a man who was in the city employ at the time of his death, which occurred suddenly while he was engaged in working on the streets. The woman also stated, and the fact was afterwards substantistated, and the lact was alterwards substated ated by several of the neighbors, that her hus-band had left her, when he died, the sum of \$250, which he had deposited in the German Savings Bank. The information was also sup-plied by the neighbors that it was the loss of this money which crazed the unfortunate woman, her insanity having arisen immediately after the collapse of the bank which had her little fortune in care. Having satisfied himself that the case was one requiring the immediate attention of the county

requiring the immediate attention of the county, the inspector supplied the woman's wants at Dr. De Wolf's expense, and departed.

Later in the day a TRIBUNE reporter visited the scene of squalor, in company with Lieut. Baus, of the Larrabee Street Police Station. The celiar in which the family had resided was found to correspond fully with the description given of it by the Health-Officer, but it was minus its tenants, who had been taken to the residence across the road, of Mr. Martin Huels, a well-to-do grocer, and one of the most prominent members of the Catholic German population who are gathered together in this part of nent members of the Catholic German popula-tion who are gathered together in this part of the city. Mr. Huels stated that he intended to take care of the woman and her four children until they should be cared for otherwise. He said that he was one of the Trustees of the St. Michael's Catholic Church, and that during the afternoon he would consult with the Rev. Father Mueller, one of its pastors, as to

THE DISPOSITION OF THE CHILDREN, leaving the woman to be cared for by the county. Mr. Huels is also one of the Directors of the Rosenill Catholic Orphan Asylum and he expressed his intention of having the children sent there the following day, if the Church authorities agreed to such disposition being made of them. He stated that Mrs. Ahrens was undoubtedly insane, but that she did not appear so to a casual observer; that she was a hardworking woman, and had tried hard since her busband's death to take care of the family, three of whom she had sent regularly to St. Michael's School as long as she was able, taking the fourth child—a little baby—with her when she went out to do a day's wors. The struggle was too heavy for her, however, and a little over a week ago she had been turned out of her home by her landlord to whom she owed an account. The refuge in Mr. Rosenthal's cellar was the only one which offered, and she took it, intending to live there all winter if possible. Her condition was made the worse by the fact that she had run up bills here and there, Mr. Huels himself being a creditor to the amount of \$40 for groceries supplied THE DISPOSITION OF THE CHILDREN,

here and there, Mr. Huels himself being a creditor to the amount of \$40 for groceries supplied
her.

Lieut. Baus, stated to the reporter that he
intended to arrest the woman during the evening and convey her to the station, where she
would be made comfortable until the County
Agent took her in charge. Her trial would
come off on the Thursday following, when in

the event of the charge of insanity against her being clearly proved and she would be removed to the Elgin Asylum. Should it fail, then she would be taken to the County Poor-House for the winter, while the children would be cared for in the Rosehill Orphan Asylum.

NATIONAL CONVENTIONS. PUT THEM IN THE EXPOSITION BUILDING. The opinion very generally prevails through-

out the West that the National Conventions of

the two great political parties next year should

be held by all means in this city. Chicago is re-eminently better fixed for the entertainment of such popular outpourings than any other city n the country. It is more accessible from all arts of the Union; it has larger palatial hotels parts of the Union; it has larger paintal notes and more of them; its theatres are unsurpassed; in the "dog-days," when all the outside world is frying and sizzling in a vain attempt to get a mouthful of cool, invigorating air, our lake breezes make Chicago the only desirable watering-place on the continent; its parks and drives, its endless panorama of brillianey, and last though by no means the least, it is the only city on the continent which possesses a building that at a trifling expense can be adapted to the wants of two such imposing bodies as the Republican and Democratic National Conventions. At intervals since last summer a good ceal of figuring has been indulged in, informally it is true, by leading politicians of both parties, and among them were several members of the Exceptive Committees, looking to securing the Exposition Building for the purpose named. Mr. E. G. Asay, the President of the Exposition Association, has been talked to, and be, for himself and the Directors, has unequivocally stated that if it be determined on to hold the Conventions in this city, the Exposition Building will be furnished free of expense. Two or three days before his death the late Senator Chandler, the Chairman of the National Republican Committee, made a thorough examination of the structure, and at first expressed a doubt as to its adaptability on account of defective acoustic qualities. When assured by and more of them : its theatres are unsurpas ination of the structure, and at first expressed a doubt as to its adaptability on account of defective accoustic qualities. When assured by Mr. Assy that the Directors would fix it up at an expense of \$8,000 or \$10,000,—the erection of a temporary sounding-board, platform, and committee-rooms,—he expressed himself as being thoroughly satisfied, and promised to do all in his power to secure the holding of the Convention here. There is a strong feeling on the part of some Eastern Democrats, notably those of Pennsylvania, in favor of holding the Convention here. They favor it for the those of Pennsylvania, in favor of holding the Convention here. They favor it for the reason that the Convention will be removed from local influences, which they fear would be antagonistic to the best interests of the party. Some two or three months ago a prominent local Democratic politician canvassed the financial situation, and ascertained that the hotels and railway companies would contribute liberally to the payment of the expenses incurred in holding either or both Conventions here. This part of the business may therefore be now considered as settled.

VOCKE--VAN HOLLEN.

THE ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES of Mr. Vocke in connection with the funds of the Germania Fire-Insurance Company did not come before the Federal Grand Jury or will they come before that body for the double reason that it will in all probability adjourn to-day and that the matter is to be preented before Justice Wilson, from whom it will sented before Justice Wilson, from whom it will probably pass in the regular course of events to the Criminal Court, where the County Grand Jury can properly investigate it. The papers are preparing under the direction of Col. Van Arman, who represents the prosecution, and will be filed to-day, provided there is no hitch in the program, before Justice Wilson. Those to be filed before Judge Drummond, for the purpose of obtaining a review of the former proceedings in the United States Court and a reversal of Judge Blodgett's decision, will not be ready for two or three days. The will not be ready for two or three days. general situation may be summed up in the brief statement that Mr. Vocke courts investi-gation, and that the other side is disposed to accommodate him.

has been moved by Van Hollen's return to make the following statement to an evening paper reporter:
The day before Van Hollen left Chicago he went to Golsen, according to he latter's state-ment, who had been one of his intimate friends, and said, "Billy, let me have \$500." "What and said, "Billy let me have \$500." What
for; aren't you City-Collector, and haven't
you plenty of money?" asked Golsen, somewhat surprised at the request. "I have a note to pay in
connection with my brewery, my private business, that I want to pay, and if you let me have

the money I'll pay you back in a few days," replied Van Hollen.

Thereupon Golsen, having faith in Van Hollen, gave bim a check for \$500. Van Hollen gave in return his note to secure the loan. This occurred in the afternoon. Next morning Van Hollen departed, neglecting to reimburse Mr. Golsen. The latter endeavored to recover his money in Canada by a civil process, but the Sheriff was unable to find any property to satisfy the judgment. Now since Van Hollen has returned to Chicago, Golsen thinks about having him arrested for fraud in obtaining money by false pretenses. The immunity which State's Attorney Mills granted to him during his sojourn in Chicago applies, it is alleged, only to freedom from arrest on the charge of embezzlement.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING

of the Chicago Mining Board was held yester day afternoon in the club-room of the Tremon House. There were present Jacob Rosenberg D. A. Kohn, S. H. McCrea, I. N. Stiles, J. W. Preston, John W. Williams, George A. Ives, E. Von Jenisen, W. P. Nixon, F. E. Morse, L. C. Huck, Charles L. Crain, and Jesse Spalding. The President, Jesse Spalding, occupied the hair. The Committee on Rooms reported that the

had secured permanent quarters for the Ex-change at No. 143 Madison street, and that the rooms would be open by Dec. 1. The Committee on Membership reported that he following brokers were recommended an

duly elected: Gary elected:
Frank C. Pope,
N. P. Harrison,
E. S. Hunt,
L. W. Danham,
V. E. McHenry,
T. G. Press,
Pardridge,
J. Fisher,
O. Slaughter William Loeb,
F. P. Erskine,
John A. Rice,
A. L. Chetlain,
Charles Henrotin,
E. L. Brewster,
E. E. Wood,
F. G. Saltonstall,
H. J. Christoph,
Ira Holmes,
George C. Eldridge,
M. Weinschenk, and
Forman. Slaughter. Avery. Rumsey, . A. Mair, H. G. Forman.

H. G. Forman.

These first twenty-five members are to be admitted on payment of \$150, and the sum at which future membership can be secured was left undecided until the next meeting.

After deciding that the fee for listing mining property should be \$500, the meeting adjourned until Wednesday at the new rooms.

MRS. EBECTA SHERMAN. THE FUNERAL SERVICES.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Electa Sherman

took place yesterday afternoon from her late residence, No. 881 Wabash avenue. The house, which is the old homestead of the family, was filled with guests who had come to attend the services and take a last look at the features of the deceased. There were two remarkable features in the gaineriug: the one the large proportion of ladies present, the other the full representation present of Chicago's old citizens. The decorations were very profuse and beautiful. In the back parior, over an oil painting of ex-Mayor Francis C. Sherman, was a magnificent anchor of white flowers, the gitt of Mrs. George Scaverns. Between the two pariors were hangings of smilax, and suspended from the arch was a lovely lyre containing a picture of the deceased, presented by Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Murohy. At the head of the casket, which was laid in the front parior, was a handsome crescent of white flowers, surmounted by a crown bearing a small cross of violets. Across if ran the word "Grandma," and the card attached showed that it came from the grand-children, Ella and Lee. A very preity wreath at the head of the casket was inscribed with the word "Rest." A sickle and shead of wheat was the gift of Mrs. Martha Sherman. At the foot of the casket were a floral oillow bearing it the word "Mother" and another sickle, the gift of Mrs. Martha Sherman. At the foot of the casket were a floral oillow bearing the word "Mother" and another sickle, the gift of Mrs. Martha Sherman. At the foot of the casket were a floral oillow bearing the word "Mother" and another sickle, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. George Taylor. A very graceful wreath was a token of regard from Mrs. By Dr. W. S. Watton, and Mrs. George A. Seaverns, members of the St. Paul's Church choir, siter which Mrs. Ryder, made a brief prayer. The hymn "Come unto Me," was then sung, after which Mrs. Ryder preached a short but eloquent funeral sermon. The hymn "Nearer, my God. to Thee," closed the funeral services, after which those preached the face of the deceased lady, which was single large of the funeral services, after which those preached a short but the long the funeral services, after which those preached a short but the single of the funeral services, after which those preached a short but the single of the funera the deceased. There were two remarkable features in the gathering; the one the large

body was then conveyed to Graceland Cemetery, where it was placed in the family lot beside the remains of the late husband of the deceased and of Edwin Sherman. The pall-bearers were Messrs. S. B. Walker, Thomas Hovne, Marcus C. Stearns, Peter Page, Cornelius Price, and Fred Tuttle.

SUBURBAN.

The most notable event which has yet occurred in Evanston this season was the party given at the residence of Mr. Simeon Farwell last evening. More than 150 invitations had been issued, and the spacious man-sion was filled with the elite of the village and friends from Chicago. The paror. library, and halls were beautifully

The pawor. library, and halls were beautifully decorated by the ardt, the caterer. The company was well contained by the host and houses, and dispersed at no very late hour.

Encouraged by their success last Commencement, the college-boss have decided to hold field day exercises once each term. The contests for this term will occur to-morrow afternoon, when there will be exhibitions of running, jumping, boxing, throwing, base-ball, etc. The badges will be presented by the ladies of the Woman's College.

MYDE PARK. At a meeting of the Board of Education of the First District held last evening, it was resolved to buy the lot on the corner of Frederick place and Fifty-fourth street for school purposes, at a cost of \$25.500

cost of \$3,500. a cost of \$3,500.

The petition for the purchase of the lot on the corner of Greenwood avenue and Forty-fifth street was withdrawn and a new one was started for the purchase of the lot at the corner of Forty-sixth street and Greenwood avenue.

#### "COL." M'CARTY.

Becord of the Man Who Is Said to Have Eloped with Miss Sickles.
It has been affirmed, denied, reaffirmed, and e-denied, within a recent period, that a certain M'Carty had run away in Europe with a Miss Laura Sickles, daughter of Gen. Sickles. For the sake of the lady and her family and riends, it is to be hoped that the report is untrue, for the M'Carty with whom the rumor has mated her is no other than the dashing individual who, under the name of "Col." W. C. M'Carty, used to be seen about the streets of Chicago, where ne attained no little notoriety by his brigandish dress, his "mashing" airs, and his perfect sea of troubles with unappreciative creditors. THE TRIBUNE, within the past four years, has gotten his history down to a pretty fine point, and a look at the files has revived some points in it

rumor of his marriage. in the first place, it might interest the present Mrs. M'Carty-if there be such a personto know that she is not the first lady on whom the "Colonel" has bestowed that name. In November, 1875, the gay adventurer married the widow of a certain doctor in this city, who committed suicide, shortly after the fire, owing, was said, to weight of domestic troubles What became of

which may be of interest in connection with the

MRS. "COL." M'CARTY NO. 1, the records do not state. But the "Colonel's" greatest notoriety—leaving out all mention of the small army of Chicago creditors whom he at one time and another left in the lurch—grew one time and another left in the lurch—grew out of his mining operations in this country and England. He leaped to the pinnacle of fame when he struck what was known as "The American Bureau of Mines," a concern having its headquarters at No. 70 Dearborn street. In some never-explained way he became a Director in the institution and its first Vice-President. His extravagant tales in regard to certain mining property which he pretended to possess in ing property which he pretended to possess in Texas must have done it for him, for he never out up a dollar, and his directorship was finally out up a dollar, and his directorship was many declared vacant on the discovery that he was too expert at imitating other people's handwriting, or, as others explained it, on the discovery of the mining frauds with which he was connected and which gave him the two-world notoriety al-

and when gave him the two-world notoricty al-luded to.

The "Colonel's" partner in this scheme was one Dr. George Collettso, of Texas, who turned up here in 1874 as the head and front of "The Great Bastrop Coal Company." It was a big thing,—on paper,—but the Chicago capitalists didn't "tackle kindly" to it. The "Colonel" still had the run of the Bureau,—was in it, though not of it,—and with his assistance Collettso obtained the Bureau's seals, and attached lated to 'work the Britishers on the other side,' on whom they had determined to move. With equal facility the "Colonel" secured the seal of the British Consul, which was sufficient to obtain them recognition abroad. To obtain ready money,—always necessary, even with the clever-est rogues,—Collettso advertised for a young man in want of a situation. The dupe appeared, was induced to put \$400 in the "Bastrop," and was appointed Secretary at the munificent salary of \$5,000 a year. Leaving the Secretary to earn his salary, and get it if he could, Col-lettso straightway decembed, and the "Collettes straightway decamped, and the "Colonel" speedily followed him to London, to strike the Britishers. Their errand was for the

purpose of PLACING "BASTROP" STOCK,
and the infinit amount of cheek and plausibility
at their command stood them in good stead.
They got a large number of subscriptions, and,
on the strength of them, drew on the Bureau in
this city for \$5,000. The latter institution in
the meantime, however, had obtained information from Texas that Collettso was an unmitigated fraud, whose broper place was the Penitentiary, that the Company was a myth, and
that he hadn't a foot of land in the State. It
also happened about the time that M'Carty and
Collettso drew on the Bureau, that a certain
Chicago man then in London, observing the
Bureau's alleged indorsement of the fellows,
wrote over here about them, and got a reply to
the effect that Collettso was a fraud of the
deepest dye, and his blamed old company an
infernal boax. The Britishers woke up one
morning to find that the "Bastrop" had busted,
that Collettso had skipped, and that his alleged
contracts with the railroads to take the coat,
along with the boods and other suffers had PLACING "BASTROP" STOCK,

that Collettso had skipped, and that his alleged contracts with the railroads to take the coal, along with the bonds and other stuff ne had brought from Texas, were forgeries.

But the pair turned up again in England, and began working a new scheme, to-wit: "The Wichita Copper Company, limited." Everything was again lovely until copies of The Tribung containing a full exposure of their former game reached London and set the Britons by the ears. But M'Carfy and Collettso were equal to the occasion. They blustered and swore that the story was all a lie, and the "Colonel" threatened the direst punishment to "the man that wrote that article."—when he caught him. But they did more than bluster. They suomitted a proposition to the Britishers to organize the "Wichita," with 15,000 shares of £4 each, of which Gollettso was to take 500. All he wanted was that £3,000 should be subscribed for the which Colletts was to take 300. All he wanted was that £3,000 should be subscribed for the purpose of defraying his expenses in London and sending a carty of Englishmen to America to investigate matters and vindicate the pair's assertion that they were strictly honorable and white-souled.

THE ENGLISHMEN WERE AGAIN TAKEN IN.

white-souled.

THE ENGLISHMEN WERE AGAIN TAKEN IN, subscribed 1,100 shares, paid Collettso £1,800 for his expenses while in London, and put aside £500 for the expenses of himself, the "Colonel," and the two Englishmen,—F. G. Lane and James Secomb,—who were to come over with them and do the investigating. Pending the investigation, the organization of the company was held in abeyance.

The quartet struck the country in the spring of 1875. The "Colonel," for some unexplained reason, didn't ceme to Chicago to lick the whole Tribuns staff, or any member of it. On the contrary, he traveled south of this latitude, heading for St. Louis and thence further west. He was haif fellow well met all along the road, and the Britons incautiously telegraphed back that he was a trump, or words to that effect, and the stock of "Wichita" boomed until it got to a premium of £10. Finally, the party reached Texas. Then began the search for those mines. It lasted several weeks, the "Colonel" and Collettso leading the Britons a wild-goose chase, helping them spend the remaining £500, but never gladdening their eyes with the sight of the much-talked-of property. After a variety of adventures, the foreigners telegraphed to their friends on the other side not to send any more money to M'Carty or Collettso, and turned their steps homeward. They passed through Chicago on their way, reaching here May 27, 1875, and, in a visit to The Tribune office, agreed in pronouncing the "Colonel" and Collettso unmitigated frauds.

The "Colonel" got into trouble again in the spring of 1837 in New York, where he was MAULED'-UP FOR STEALING

stalks of the healthiest plants. Farmers think they will winter safely in their retreat and cout in the spring to begin their ravages in the fleids. Tufts of wheat builed up in m the fields. Tufts of wheat builed up in many widely separated localities reveal the same condition of affairs. The rains and mild weather that followed the recent prolonged drought have brought the fall wheat forward very rapidly; most fields show a growth of about three inches. The recent warm weather has produced hereabout a second crop of new potatoes, with blooming violets and budding lilles, and the frequent blossoming of honeysuckles, cherries, and pluma.

SPRINGFIELD NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 20.—Revenue Agent J. H. Hale to-day completed the customary quarterly examination of Collector Merriam's office, and reports that it is one of the very best conducted offices in the country. Mr. Hale said: "If there is an office in the United States

said: "If there is an office in the United States that is first-class in every respect, the Eighth District of Illinois is."

Licenses to organize were issued to the American Clydesdale Association, Soringfield; capital, \$1,000, the object of which is the publication of the "American Clydesdale Stad Book"; also to the Carbondale District Fair Association, of Carbondale, and the Farmers' Iron Frame Post Company, Chicago; capital, \$150,000.

Sealest fayer is becoming almost a retitant Scarlet fever is becoming almost an epidemic in this city. Six deaths therefrom were reported yesterday, and as many more to-day.

Prepare for the holidays by purchasing some of pawson's candy at 211 State street.

We can recommend St. Jacobs Oil to our readers, for it is really a good remedy.

Popular dentists finest and best sets \$8; filing attes. McChesney Bros., Clark and Randolph-sta

Indigestion, dysoepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Measman's Peotonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritions properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled-conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by dragists.

MARRIAGES.

RANIOM-BURTIS-On Tuesday. Nov. 18, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. George C. Lorimer, D. D., William B. Ransom and Luiu M. Bur-

DEATHS.

EUBBARD-Suddenly, Nov. 20, at her home on Dearborn-av., Helen P., wife of Gilbert Hubbard, Notice of the funeral service will be given have after.
CENTRR—On Nov. 20, at his late residence, 313
West Twelfth-st., John Center.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
FSF Hartford, Wis., papers please copy.
CUSTIS—On Wednesday, Nov. 19, Charles H. Custis, his light bear.

CUSTIS—On wentersay, in his sith year.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the services at his late residence, 148 South Sangaments.

Friday at 3 p. m. Remains to be taken to Washington, D. C., on 9:40 p. m. train of the B. & O. R. B. BURROWS—Samuel Burrows, Jr., aged 28, at the residence of his parents, 122 South Morgan-st. Funeral Sunday at 2 o'clock.

ANNOUNCEMENTS COL. GEORGE R. CLARE WILL LEAD THE GOS-pel Temperance at noon to-day in the F. M. C. A. Royms, 150 Madison-st. W. H. Murray will lead the meeting this evening. meeting this evening.

THE YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB OF THE
Second Congressional District will hold an adjourned meeting at Justice Matson's office this evening
at 8. As business of importance to the Club will
be considered, members are requested especially to be
present.

THE SEVENTERNTH WARD IRISH AMERICAN Republican Club will meet this evening at 140 Chicago-av. 8 p. m.

BOYAL BAKING POWDER. ROTAL BAKING PARING

**POWDER** 

AUCTION SALES. FRIDAY MORNING,

Nov. 21, at 9:30 o'clock, AT OUR AUCTION ROOMS. 78 and 80 RANDOLPH-ST.

# We will sell, without reserve, a large and desirable layout of Elegant FURNITURE,

100 Carpets, 150 Stoves, 200 Comforters, 300 Pairs of Blankets, 250 Cases Stove Polish, Also a large stock of New and Second-Hand Furniture, Parlor and Chamber Suits, Diuing-Room and Klichen Furniture, Lounges, Wardrobes, Tables, Chairs, Bed and Sedding, Chromos, China, Crockery, and Glasware, and General Merchandise.

ELISON, POMEROT & CO...

Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-21.

GUARDIAN SALE. ENTIRE FURNITURE AND OUTFIT CALEDONIAN CLUB, 167 Washington-st., Third Floor.

Saturday Morning, Nov. 22, at 10 o'clock. By order Wm. James Esq., Guardian, we will sell the entire contents of above Club-Rooms, consisting of 250 Wood-Seat Chairs, Stove, Gas Chandellers and Fixtures with Globes, Tables, Bookcases, Wardrobes, and 200 VOLUMES BOOKS. The whole to be sold without limit or reserve.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctire...
78 and 80 Randolph-1

BY FLERSHEIM, BARKER &

# **OIL PAINTINGS! OIL PAINTINGS!**

AT OUR STORES 84 & 86 Randolph-st., To-Day, Thursday, Nov. 20, and Friday, Nov. 21, at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. each day, AN ENTIRE

New and Elegant Collection FROM A WELL-KNOWN ART DEALER

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS. sections are to sell without limit or r PLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO.

CANDY CELEBRATED THROUGH OUT the Union-appropriate to the Union-appropr

THE

Supreme Court Internatio

Validity of Bank under Spec

The Distinction of Issue

Minor Objections a Was Passe Proceedings in the

New Suits,

ILLINOIS BAN Following is the Court-written by Mr case of the People vs. the validity of the char Bank, and, indirectly, ois charters granted s In the year 1867 the State passed, and the act to incorporate "The Trust Company," with which charter granted

which charter granted and loan money, and bills, notes, bonds, or oletters of credit. All needs in the transact to take and hold real e for the payment of locorporation.

Said corporation was 1868, has from that the business of dealits own funds on secun posits of money from same on approved seen and selling exchange, securities. and sening accurations.
On the 16th day of M torney for the Count Court of Cook County file an information in ranto, alleging in the partners of the county of said charter are obn

of Art. X of the Cons the powers conferred and that the act in que ted to a vote. of name of the corp in June, 1872, statute, to that Bank. That the defer statute, to that Bank. That the defer others, claim that a co ganized under said c question was constitu under said charter, and said, are exercising the charter, and requiring warrant they do so.
The defendants ans mitting the allegations and averring that the corporation was occar and valid, although it to a vote of the people since the adoption of the about 175 charters or at establishing corporation those conferred upon Mutual Trust Company submitted to a vote of list of them in an exhib That about thirty sui

in the exhibit, which Supreme Court of the umber of suits have against such corporation taken to said Supreme courts of this State ha practically construed a the validity of the char That the Legislature nized such corporation collected large sums of that this corporation money as taxes, under State. That the Const and treats as valid all ized with banking powe before that time passe

the State.

That the assets of the amounted to over \$1,6

That the Merchants'
Company of Chicago w other banks in Chicago like private character. The Criminal Cour denied leave to file relator appealed to this The main question w the repugnancy of the the respect of its not l and approved by a vot The section is as foll "No act of the Gene

corporations or asso powers shall go into eff in force, unless the sam the people at the gener ing the passage of the by a majority of all the by a majority of all the tion for and against an The corporation in power to loan money, it bills, notes, bonds, or and hold money and is so unquestionably has but it has not full basi authorized to issue be

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those possessing the those possessing the deposit and discount. Wholly unprovided for so the at the banks of deposit a we cannot impute to tution the absurdity of such distinction. such distinction.

If we hold, then, as must, that it was the tions to make this p dues, in respect to all exceptions are the such that it was the such that excepting any, we are the words "banking a 2. Sec. 4 would the sec. 2 for the case of
But by what langue
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plants. Farmers think in their retreat and come perin their ravages upon neat bulled up in many ites reveil the same conrains and mild weather cent prolonged drought wheat forward very rapa growth of about three rm weather has produced on of new potatoes with

ov. 20.—Revenue Agent impleted the customary of Collector Merriam's it is one of the very best the country. Mr. Hale flee in the United States ery respect, the Eighth

ning almost an epidemic a therefrom were reported y more to-day.

we by purchasing some of Jacobs Oil to our read

RIAGES.

Nov. 20, at her home on wife of Gilbert Hubbard. service will be given hereat his late residence, 318 Center. ster. pers please copy. y, Nov. 19, Charles H. Custis,

are invited to attend the nce, 146 South Sancamon-st., as to be taken to Washington, h of the B. & O. R. R. Kas.; William C. Hayes, aged railroad accident. nd-av., Sunday at 11 a. m.

CEMENTS. RK WILL LEAD THE GOS-coon to-day in the Y. M. C. A. W. H. Murray will lead the

ILLIAMSON'S BIBLE STUDY eld at the lecture-room of the er Clark and Washington-sta.

KING POWDER.

MORNING

RANDOLPH-ST at reserve, a large and desirable out of Elegant

VITURE ets. 150 Stoves, forters, s of Blankets, s Stove Polish,

New and Second-Hand Furniture, suits, Dining-Room and Kitchen Wardrobes, Tables, Chairs, Bed os, China, Crockery, and Glass-erchandis. ELISON, POMEROY & CO... tioneers. 78 and so Itandolphi-st.

DIAN SALE ITURE AND OUTFIT ONIAN CLUB. ton-st., Third Floor. g. Nov. 22, at 10 o'clock.

a kaq. Guardian, we will sell the hove Club-Rooms, consisting of ra. Store, Gas Chandellers and Tables, Bookcases, Wardrobes, and JMES BOOKS.

OUR STORES
6 Randolph-st., ay, Nov. 20, and Friday. at 10 a. m. and 2 AN ENTIRE

Elegant Collection DEALER G FROM BUSINESS.

LERSHEIM, BARKER & CO.

THE LAW.

Supreme Court Decision in the International Bank Case.

Validity of Bank Charters Granted under Special Acts Sus-

tained. The Distinction Drawn Between Banks of Issue and Those of

Minor Objections as to the Way the Act Was Passed Overruled.

Deposit.

Proceedings in the Chicago Courts .-- Divorces. New Snits, Judgments, Etc.

ILLINOIS BANK CHARTERS. Following is the opinion of the Supreme Court—written by Mr. Justice Sheldon—in the case of the People vs. Berthold Loewenthal et al., being a proceeding to test the question as to the validity of the charter of the International Bank, and, indirectly, of all banks holding Illiois charters granted since 1848:

In the year 1867 the General Assembly of the State passed, and the Governor approved, an act to incorporate "The International Mutual Trust Company," with as capital of \$500,000, which charter granted the right to have, hold, which charter granted the right to have, hold, and loan money, and to buy or sell exchange bills, notes, bonds, or other securities, and issue letters of credit. Also, to hold real estate needfal in the transaction of its business, and to take and hold real estate in trust as security for the payment of loans and debts due the

Said corporation was organized in the year 1868, has from that time to this been engaged 1808, has from that there to this been engaged in the business of dealing in money, loaning out its own funds on security, and in receiving de-posits of money from others, and loaning the same on approved securities; and also buying and selling exchange, notes bonds, and other

on the 16th day of May, 1879, the State's At-Court of Cook County filed, in the Criminal Court of Cook County, a petition for leave to file an information in the nature of a quo warranto, alleging in the petition that the provisions of said charter are obnoxious to the 5th section of Art. X of the Constitution of 1848, in that of Art. X of the Constitution of 1848, in that the powers conferred are "banking powers," and that the act in question was never submitted to a vote of the people. That the name of the corporation was changed in June, 1872, under the general statute, to that of the International Bank. That the defendants, Loewenthal and others, claim that a corporation was duly organized under said charter; that the act in question was constitutional, and that they, under said charter, and in the name last aforesaid, are exercising the powers conferred by that

and, are exercising the powers conferred by that charter, and requiring them to show by what warrant they do so.

The defendants answered, showing cause, admitting the allegations of fact in the petition, and averring that the statute under which the and werring that the statute under which the corporation was corganized was constitutional and valid, although it had not been submitted to a vote of the people. They also allege that, since the adoption of the Constitution of 1848, about 175 charters or statutes have been passed. stablishing corporations with like powers as those conferred upon the said International Mutual Trust Company, without having been submitted to a vote of the people, giving the list of them in an exhibit attached.

That about thirty suits have been brought by

That about thirty suits have been brought by or against the various corporations mentioned in the exhibit, which have been taken to the Supreme Court of the State, a list of which is contained in another exhibit, and that a large number of suits have been brought by and against such corporations which have not been taken to said Supreme Court, and that all the courts of this State have, for twenty-eight years, practically construed and treated said corporations as constitutional and valid; and that particularly the corporation in question had had five suits in this court, in no one of which was the validity of the charter questioned.

That the Legislature of the State has recognized such corporations in its revenue laws, and collected large sums of money from them, and that this corporations in the revenue laws of the State. That the Constitution of 1870 recognizes and treats as valid all the corporations organ-

and with banking powers under special statutes before that time passed by the Legislature of the State.

That the assets of the corporation in question

amounted to over \$1,600,000.

That the Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Company of Chicago was organized in 1857, under a similar charter, and has since been doing business as a bank, and its assets at the present time are at least \$5,000,000; and that there are other hanks in Chicago done havings to the charter of the contract of t

time are at least \$5,000,000; and that there are other banks in Chicago doing business under a like private character.

The Criminal Court upon hearing the case, denied leave to file the information, and the relator appealed to this Court.

The main question which is presented is as to the repugnancy of the charter in question to Sec. 5 of Art. 10 of the Constitution of 1848, in the respect of its not having been submitted to and approved by a vote of the people.

The section is as follows:

"No act of the General Assembly authorizing corporations or associations with banking

"No act of the General Assembly authorizing corporations or associations with banking powers shall go into effect, or in any manner be in force, unless the same shall be submitted to the péople at the general election next succeeding the passage of the same, and be approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election for and against such law."

The corporation in this case is given the power to loan money, to buy or sell exchange bills, notes, bonds, or other securities; to have and hold money and issue letters of credit; and so unquestionably has some banking powers; but it has not full banking powers, as it is not authorized to issue bank-notes to circulate as money.

ls it a corporation with banking powers in the Is it a corporation with banking powers in the sense in which the words "banking powers" are used in Sec. 5 of said Art. 10?

We are not to rest upon the words alone, as they are found in that section, for their meaning, but we are to view them in connection with the context. This Art. 10 is entitled "Corporations," and it evinces the purpose, we think, to make some provision of security for the debts and liabilities of all private corporations.

tions.
Sec. 2 provides for the case of corporations

Sec. 2 provides for the case of corporations so possessing banking powers, by saying that dues from such corporations shall be secured by such individual liabilities of the corporators, or other means, as may be prescribed by law. This leaves one class of corporations,—viz.: those possessing "banking powers," unprovided for in this respect of security. Sec. 4 then comes in and provides for this class,—the class possessing banking powers,—by saying that the stockholders in every corporation, or joint-stock association for banking purposes, issuing bank notes to circulate as money, shall be individually responsible to the amount of their stock for the debts and liabilities of the corporation. In this mode we think security was provided for as to the dues from all private corporations,—Sec. 2 doing so as to all corporations, except those possessing banking powers; so that the two sections together provide as to all private corporations. If this be not so, and it be taken that as Sec. 4 relates only to corporations is suing bank-notes to circulate as money the two sections together do not include that species of corporations possessing doubt the sections together do not include that species of corporations possessing only the backing powers of securing deposits and making discounts, then the framers of the Constitution did the very absurd thing of making express provision in regard to the securing of the ddes from all private corporations, except those possessing the banking powers merely of the ddes from all private corporations, except those possessing the banking powers merely of the ddes from all private corporations, except those possessing the banking powers merely of the ddes from all private corporations, except those possessing the banking powers merely of the ddes from all private corporations, except those possessing the banking powers merely of the ddes from all private corporations, except those possessing the banking powers merely of the does from all private corporations, except those possessing the

if we hold, then, as we think we reasonably

excepting any, we arrive at the sense in which the words "banking powers" were used in Sec. 2. Sec. 4 would then provide for the case of corporations possessing banking powers, and Sec. 2 for the case of all other corporations.

But by what language does Sec. 4 provide for the case of corporations possessing banking powers? It is this: "The stockholders in every corporation, or joint stock association for bank. powers? It is this: "The stockholders in every corporation, or joint-stock association for banking purposes, issuing bank-notes, or any kind of paper credits to circulate as money," etc. Thus showing that the words "corporations possessing banking powers," employed in Sec. 2, and "corporations issuing bank-notes to circulate as money," employed in Sec. 4, are used interchangeably, as meaning the same thing, and that bororations with banking powers, in the sense in which the words banking powers are used in Sec. 2, mean banks of issue.

which the words "banking powers" are used in Sec. 2, we may well conclude that they were used in the same sense in Sec. 3. That when that section enacts that no act of the General Assembly authorizing corporations or associations with banking powers shall go into effect unless submitted to and approved by a vote of the poople, it means by corporations with banking powers, corporations susing bank-notes to circulate as money, and relates to banks of issue. Words often have a popular sense different from their strict technical import, and Courts not infrequently are called upon, in the construction of language, to hold that words are used in a popular sense where they have a different technical meaning. The case of Comstock et al. vs. Gage, unreported, is an instance where it was a question whether the City Treasurer of Chicaro had committed a criminal offense in the violation of a provision of the city charter against the loaning of the public money, by making a deposit of it in bank. And it was held that, although strictly and technically the deposit was a loan of the money to the bank, it was not so in the popular sense of the term, and that the word loan was used in the charter in its popular sense.

term, and that the word loan was used in the charter in its popular sense.

And it is regarded here, that the popular understanding of a bank, or an institution with banking powers, is that of a bank of issue, and that there is reason to believe that the words banking powers, in this case, were employed in accordance with such popular understanding.

We think that enough of doubt thus arises to make room for construction, and to render legitimate the resort to other aids in the construction of this language of "corporations with banking powers," as used in this article of the Constitution, such as the evil to be remedied, contemporaneous exposition, and the conditions and the con-

the Constitution, such as the evil to be remedied, contemporaneous exposition, and the consequences to follow.

Previous to the time of the Constitutional Convention of 1847, there had not, as we believe been in the State any incorporated bank purely of deposit and discount, with, may be, the single exception of a bank at Kaskaskia. The banks of the State and Territory previous had been banks of issue, and their history had been most calamitous. been most calamitous.

In The People vs. Marshall et al., 1 Gilm. 682. in reference to the construction of a clause in the Constitution of 1818, in reference to banks, this Court used the following language: "This construction of the Constitution is warranted, not only by its language but also by a considnot only by its language but also by a consideration of the evils we may suppose its authors intended to guard against. By reference to the history of the country, just before and about the time of the adoption of the Constitution, it will be seen, that it was overwhelmed with independent banks, most of them insolvent, or daily expected to become so, and as a necessary consequence the event of almost all

ent, or daily expected to become so, and as a necessary consequence, the paper of almost all of them greatly depreciated. These evils were in the mind of the Convention, and admonished it to guard against their recurrence in future." In Brown's History of the State, written in 1844, the author says: "All the banks of Illinois have ceased to be. Their history is brief—their story instructive, and the lesson taught will long be remembered. Under the Territorial Government three banks were chartered; one at Shawnestown, one at Edwardsville, and one at will long be remembered. Under the Territorial Government three banks were chartered; one at Shawneetown, one at Edwardsville, and one at Cairo. There was also a bank at Kaskaska. Of the latter it is needless now to speak; it issued no bills, and of course defrauded no man. We regret our inability to say as much of others"; p. 428. Again, speaking of these banks of issue, he says: "The plates, like those of the Mormon prophet, constituted all of its capital.

It had hardly commenced business before its bills fell to 70 cents on the dollar, and soon thereafter to 50. They at length fell to 25 cents, when they ceased to circulate. . . A currency composed entirely of irredeemable paper flooded the country and expelled the previous metals"; pp. 431, 482.

Such had been the wide-spread, ruinous effects which had been produced by banks of issue paper money, the issue of such banks perishing every day in the hands of the people and becoming worthless, and in view thereof, and as a safeguard against their recurrence, we may suppose these two constitutional provisions to have been adopted; that in Sec. 4, for the individual liability of stockholders to the amount of their stock in banks player issue; and that in Sec. 5 that

liability of stockholders to the amount of their

liability of stockholders to the amount of their stock in banks of issue; and that in Sec. 5 that no such bank should be chartered without the sanction of a vote of the people.

The evil from banks which had been felt, and which we may well suppose was deemed necessary, and was attempted to be guarded against, was in respect of banks of issue slone.

That the Legislature have passed and the Governor approved the large number of like charters, as set forth in respondent's answer, commencing with the first Legislature in 1849 passing one such charter, and the second in 1851, passing several such charters, and so down, is not questioned on the part of the relator; nor that there have been the various suits at law in that there have been the various suits at law in the couris of this State, as set forth in the answer where this question of constitutionality was never raised. This is a contemporaneous and practical construction of the Constitution of 1848 in this respect, which is entitled to great

Great regard ought in construing a statute to be paid to the construction which the sages of law who lived about the time or soon after it

law who lived about the time or soon after it was made put upon it, because they were best able to judge of the intention of the makers. It is moreover a maxim that contemporanea expositio est fortissima in lege.

In this connection and in view of the latter remark may properly be considered the claim made here, that the Constitution of 1870 recognizes and treats as valid all the corporations organized with banking powers under special statutes before that time.

It is answered to the above that at the time of the framing and adoption of the Constitution of 1870 there were many banks in the State legally organized under the general Banking law of 1851, and that the language in the foregoing sections, "All existing charters," "corporations for banking purposes now created," and "every banking association now organized and "every banking association now organized under the laws of this State," refers only to under the laws of this State," refers only to lawfully existing charters, and to banks legally organized under that general Banking law. It is not to be supposed that the members of the Constitutional Convention were not aware of the then existence of these many banking institutions in the State which had been created of the then existence of these many banking institutions in the State which had been created by act of the Legislature without submission to a vote of the people; and it may be reasonably considered that they fell in with the uniform contemporaneous and practical construction of the constitutional validity of their charters, and that in the framing and adoption of the several provisions of the Constitution relating to then existing banking institutions there was had in mind and intended to be included all the recognized banks of the State,—all de facto banks then existing which had been organized underspecial charters granted by the Legislature. We think these provisions may not improperly be viewed as a constitutional recognition of these banking institutions.

In view of the number of these corporations with banking powers, the large amounts of captal invested, and the important interests involved in them, it may well be conceived that the consequences of declaring their charters to be unconstitutional and void would be disastrous in the extreme. In a case of doubt, the argument ab inconvenient is admissible and has weight.

All considered we reach the conclusion that

weight.
All considered, we reach the conclusion that a sound construction does not require that we should pronounce the act of the Legislature in question unconstitutional because of its not having been submitted to a vote of the people.

should pronounce the act of the Legislature in question unconstitutional because of its not having been submitted to a vote of the people. There are two minor objections made against the act of incorporation.

One is that it is a violation of the provision of the Constitution of 1848, that "no private or local law which may be passed by the General Assembly shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title." The title of this act is "An Act to incorporate the International Mutual Trust Company."

It is said that the body of the act confers banking-powers, and nothing else. But such banking-powers as are conferred by this act may be held as not improperly pertaining to the purpose and object of a mutual trust company.

We do not perceive that the act can be truly said to contain more than one subject, or that that is bot expressed in the title, viz.: the subject of a creation and administration of a trustfund, and the powers given are incidental and auxiliary thereto. We think the words Mutual Trust Company describe with sufficient fullness the functions and objects of the institution, as set out in the charter.

The remaining objection is, that the act of incorporation was not passed in compliance with the provisions of Sec. 21, Art 3, of the Constitution of 1848, as follows: "Sec. 21. Bills may originate in either House, but may be altered, amended, or rejected by the other; and, on the final passage of all bills the vote shall be by yes and noes, and shall be entered on the journal, and no bill shall become a law without the concurrence of a majority of all the memberselect in each House."

The history of the passage of the bill is, that it originated in the Senate as Bill 427, and after the second reading was referred to the Committee on Corporations, who reported the same back amended, which report was concurred in, and the bill was read a first and second time, and referred to be engrossed for a third reading, and afterward the bill was read a first and second time, and referred

The bill was ordered to be reported back to which the same thing, and that the was directed to be reported back to the Senate, and the Clerk reported to the Senate that the was directed to inform the Senate that the was directed to inform the Senate that the House of kepresentatives has concurred the two words banking powers are used in mean banks of issue.

The bill was ordered to be reported back to the Senate, and the Clerk reported to the Senate that the House of Kepresentatives has concurred the House of kepresentatives has concurred the House of the following titles,—to wit: Senate bill No. 427, for "An Act to incorporate the Tuber National Mutual Trust Company," amended as per amendments attached thereto. The word Tuber is evidently a mistake of the printer in setting up 'Inter.' No question is made on this word. The bill is identified.

No question is made on this word. The bill is identified.

Afterward the Committee on Enrolled Bills reported that the bill had been laid before the Governor for his approval.

The journal of the Senate nowhere shows that the bill as amended by the House had afterward ever been cassed by the Senate, and it is in this respect that it is claimed by the relator that the bill never in fact became a law in conformity with the requirement of said Sec. 21.

The position is that the concurrence of the Senate in the amendment by the House was necessary to the final passage of the bill, and that that concurrence should have been by vote by sees and noes, entered on the journal of the Senate, otherwise the Constitutional provision that "on the final passage of all bills, the vote shall be by ayes and noes, and shall be entered on the journal," was not compiled with.

We do not understand that such an amendment to a bill must be read three times, or that we do not understand that such an amendment to a bill must be read three times, or that it must be voted on by ayes and noes; but that all which is required is that the amendment proposed by one House shall simply be concurred in by the other, without a call of the ayes and noes, and entering the same on the journal. And we believe the practice of the Legislature is not to call the aves and noes upon amendment, but

simply to cencur.

If the constitutional provision did not apply here, and it was only necessary that there should be concurrence simply of the Senate, without its being by a vote by ayes and noes enwithout its being by a vote by ayes and noes en-tered on the journal, then, although the journal does not show concurrence, and is silent on the subject, such concurrence would be presumed. The law appears signed by the Speakers of both Houses, and approved by the Governor, and is duly published as a law of the State. The presumotions should all be in its favor, as a law duly passed. The law certainly in part was only passed. The law certainly in part was duly passed by both Houses. The objection is, that the amendments to the bill by the House were not duly concurred in by the Senate. What the amendments were, does not appear; but simply the statement that there were amendments. They may not have been material, but only in matter of form, and not in any way affecting the substance of the bill; and if they should not, we conceive, be held to invalidate the law, although they were not concurred in by the Schate, upon the same principle that immaterial error shall not reverse a judgment. The burden is upon the party assalling the validity of the act in this respect to show its invalidity, and to make out a clear case. It is not enough to raise a doubt. We are of opinion the judgment of the Criminal

We are of online the judgment of the Criminal Court should be affirmed.

Judgment affirmed.

Mr. Justice Walker was unable to concur in either of the propositions of the majority of the Court.
W. T. Burgess was attorney for appellants and Rosenthal & Pence represented appellees.

WHAT IS A JUDGMENT? In the case of The City vs. Palmer, just decided by the Supreme Court, the question was raised as to what a judgment was. This was an action for damages awarded for opening State street. The property was taken possession of by the city in 1870, and the damages were awarded by the Board of Public Works in an assessment made under the old charter. The assessment made under the old charter. The amount in controversy was \$14,316 and interest since March, 1872, and the question was raised whether this award was a judgment so as to draw interest. The Supreme Court held that the award was to be considered as a judgment within the meaning of the statute allowing interest on judgments, and that interest is allowable in the present instance from the time the city took possession of the property for a street. A petition for rehearing will be filed by the city.

AN OLD CASE. A suit was begun yesterday by Samuel Shoyer against Potter Palmer. About two years ago, while Mr. Shoyer was at the Palmer, he was, he says, robbed of one solitaire diamond scarf-ring, one solitaire diamond stud, one penknife. fou new shirts, and a pocketbook, which were reasonably worth \$1,500. He presumably had other wearing apparel, though he does not say so, but at any rate he had the above articles. He charges that Mr. Palmer, as proprietor of the hotel which bears his name, is responsible for the loss of these articles, and should nay for notel which bears his name, is responsible for the loss of these articles, and should pay for them. There appears to be a difference of opinion on this subject, and failing to collect their value amicably Shover vesterday brought suit claiming \$2,000 damages.

TTEMS. Judge Blodgett was engaged all day yesterday in hearing a netty case involving a violation of the Internal-Revenue law. The case was that of Albert Friedrichs, a salconkeeper accused of not canceling the stamps on one of his whisky barries. It seems that after the barrel in question was emptied Friedrichs, in good faith, told his barkeeper to cancel the stamp, and the latter did so, by cutting across it four times with a sharp benchile. The cuts were very clear, and it was only by close inspection that they could be seen. The only question in the case was whother this was "obliterating" or "effacine" within the meaning of the law. The Department of the case was whether this was "obliterating of the canceled, but the Judge held those rules need not be followed, or at least that a man could not be indicted for not obeying them, and that merely cutting through the stamp and leaving to the the Judge held those rules need not be followed, or at least that a man could be so stretched as to cover a mere disfigurement or defacement, and that it would open the door to frault oallow such a practice to creep in.

Judge Rogers is engaged in hearing the case of Dewar vs. The Bank of Montreal, to recover about \$3.700 doordied in The certificate of the posit was orificulty made out to Wagack, and assigned to Dewar. The former, however, it is allered, subsequently got possession of it again surrepititionsity, canceled the indorsement, and got the certificate cashe i. The case was heard that spring before dudge Moral is all in, and the arguments are now going on.

Judge Jameson Saturday will take up all motions for new trials that have been continued, and dispose of them. He will also bear all motions for new trials that have been continued, and dispose of them. He will also bear all motions for new trials that have been continued, and dispose of them. He will also bear all motions for new trials that have been continued, and dispose of them. He will also bear all motions for new trials that have been continued, and dispose of them. He will also bear all motions for n day in hearing a petty case involving a violation of the Internal-Revenue law. The case was

against Stettauer Bros. & Co.

Thomas L. Thatcher filed a bill against Charlotte, Mathew, Alcibiades, and Joseph Charlotte, Mathew, Alcibiates, and Joseph Cullen, Britannia Van Houten, William Van Houten, Ellen and Marshall Cassingham, Lottle and Henry Leatherman, and E. B. Stevens executor, to foreclose a mortgage for \$1,200 of the E. 2 of the N. W. 2 of Sec. 11, 31, 9 in Grundy County.

CHICUIT COURT. Lazarus Silverman began a suit to \$5,000 against William Gerwien and Abaham A. Gottlieb. James Batchen and John Smithcommenced

an action in trespass against Jon McCord to recover \$8,000 damages.

Mary Burns began a suit of recover \$10,000 damages from the City of Chiago. PROBATE OURT.

In the estate of Frederick Tuike, deceased, proof of will was made and letters testamentary granted to Elizabeth Tuike on an individual bond for \$11,000.

The will of Henry Bergman, deceased, was

The will of Henry Bergman, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary granted to Mary Tabor on her individual bond for \$10,000.

In the estate of Richard Baker, a deceased minor, letters of administration were granted to Albert Baker, and bond of \$10,000 approved. Guardian's letters in the estate of William and John Byrne et al., minors, were granted to Martin Brennan, and bond of \$12,200.

Letters of administration in the estate of Conrad Engemann, deceased, were granted to Christina Engemann, and bond of \$10,000 approved.

THE CALL JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—The criminal calendar.

THE APPELLATE COUNT—Motions.

JUDGE GARY—77, 80 to 82, 84 to 144, all inclusive except 114 and 143. No case on trial.

JUDGE GARY—Assists Judge Gary. Nos. JUDGE JANESON—Assists Judge Gary. Nos. 8, 150 and 8, 151. Lyon vs. Brazz. on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—43 and 46. No. 44, Wyman vs. Wyman, on hearing.;
JUDGE ROGERS—No call. Set case 1, 411, Dewar vs. Bank of Montreal, on trial.
JUDGE MORAN—No call. No. 3814, Seath Park Commissioners vs. Dunlevy, on trial.
JUDGE BARNUM—Motions.
JUDGE TULEY—CRIMINAL COURT—Nos. 401, 440, 473, 475, 429, 464, 481, and 482.
JUDGE LOOMIS—Term Nos. set cases 805 to 898.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—H. P. Smith vs. Henry Rehwoldt, \$226.—E. S. Dreyer & Co. vs. Jean Didier, Mindsel Didier, and J. N. Didier, \$216. 61.—John Seba vs. Catherine and Patrick L. Touny, \$020. 70. Touhy, \$620.70.

JUDGE GARY—George Hazzard vs. Nicholas Ens-ley, \$6,000.—Albert Poritz vs. Silas C. and F. O. Herring, John and James Farrell, \$1,859.—Adam Barfoot vs. R. A. McClellan, \$375. Cincuit Count Confessions A. P. Smith et al. vs. Alanson and Alanson H. Reed and J. W. Reed, \$1,016,63.
Junes Roomns—Edwin Clinton vs. Bell Mann, \$88.61.

# \$88.61. JUDGE MORAN—K. G. Schmidt vs. John and Maria Mahlmann, \$290, —J. F. Brabrook vs. John Ste-phens, \$402.82. IRELAND.

Project for an Irish National Convention in 1882-A Centennial Celebration-Promoters of the Movement Hope that History Will Repeat Itself.

New York Herald, Nov. 18.

A cable-dispatch published in a recent number of the Herald made known the determination to hold a General Convention in 1882 arrived at by the representatives of the Irish National party who constitute the National Convention Committee. The year thus chosen is one which has a peculiar significance for Irishmen. It will be the centennial year of an event which is generally regarded as the most glorious in Irish history. In 1732 the great Convention of the Volunteers was held at Dungannon, and the action of that memorable assembly led directly to the declaration of Irish right and the repeal of Poynings' law, which up to that date held the Irish Parliament in subjection to the English Privy Council. Irish Nationalists of to-day hold that the present situation of the country is substantially the same as that in which it was previous to 1782. They claim that its dependence on the pleasure of English statesmen was not more complete at that time than it is now; and, as the Dungappon Convention led to a period of perfect autonomy, they hope that history may repeat itself in 1882, and that a Convention of Home-Rulers, also assembled at Dungannon. may prove the dawn of a new period of legisla-

tive independence.
Poynings' law was adopted during the reign of Henry VII., under the administration of Sir Edward Poynings. It provided that all laws enacted by the Parliament of England which re-lated to the welfare of England should have validity and be acted upon in Ireland; that no bill should be enacted or even brought forward in the Irish Parliament which had not previously received the sanction of the King and Council in England; and finally that it should not be law-ful to call a Parliament in Ireland until "the Chief Governors and Council had cartified to the Chief Governors and Council had certified to the King, under the Great Seal, the causes and considerations, so that the same might have the approval of the King." This meant, in plain English, that no Irish Parliament could be assembled unless all its work was ready mapped

out beforeband.

The first movement against the restrictions of this act was made in 1780, when Henry Grattan moved in the Irish House of Commons a resolution to the effect that nobody had power to make laws for ireland excepts the King, Lords and Commons of that country. This motion was, at the suggestion of Flood, withdrawn but it seemed like a spark which kindled the entire people, or at least as many as at the time entire people, or at least as many as at the time had any sort of political status. The Irish Volunteer organization, which had originated during the period of the American War of Independence, was about 1782 at its zenith. It numbered 75,000 men, well armed and drilled, and officered by gentlemen of high standing. The Empire was just then strained to its utmost point of endurance by foreign wars. It was at one moment even in danger of invasion; and, when the Volunteers joined to a man the opposition to "Poynings' law," that opposition became irresistible. The Dungamon Convention consisted of 200 delegates chosen by this "patriot army," They assembled, armed, on Feb. 15, in the Protestant church of the place. A vast host of Volunteers rested on their arms without the building. A certain Col. Irvine presided.

The resolutions adopted reiterated with emphasis the resolution which Grattan had prepared two years before, and denounced "Poynings' law," in express terms. The Convention speedily bore fruit. The complete legislative and any sort of political status. The Irish Vol

Other letters of Mr. Parnell and to the Committee coincide in these views. The difficulties of the impediate enterprise were great, the premises of 1882 tempting, and, as the cable has announced, Mr. Smyth's plan appears to be all material points adopted. The notion of assembling a representative body to deliberate on quessions of great moment to the nation was, by the present century, first put in circulation by O'Connell. In 1843 he meditated calling a "Council of Three Hundred" to deliberate on the great question of repeal. The "Convention act" was, however, an obstacle, and the "Liberator's" arrest in the close of the year prevented any attempt to close of the year prevented any attempt to put the design into operation. What will Mr. Parnell's Convention achieve, supposing it ever becomes an accomplished

What will Mr. Parnell's Convention achieve, supposing it ever becomes an accomplished fact?

"Oh! it will pass resolutions more or less inflammatory. There will be a deal of loud talk, and then an adjournment."

So says its opponents, the enemies of Home-Rule. All shades of Nationalists, on the contrary, expect the greatest things from it. What was done in 1782 is possible now, they assert. "No." say the advocates of the Union, "the conditions are entirely different." Then reasoners of this class go on to argue that the difficulties of the Empire in the last century vere the real cause of the concessions then granted. No similar periis now surround the Throne, they say. Then, again, the Irish have no 75,000 drilled troops to back their demands. On the contrary, they are disarmed and disorganized, in the hands of a powerful police and military force, and bound in chains by an elaborate railroad and telegraph system. Further, they argue that, while the Irish Parliament vas in the hands of a Protestant ascendency party but little danger to the Empire was to be feared. Its policy, they think, was likely to run in a parallel groove with that of England. Now they fear that autonomy for Ireland would soon lead to complete separation of the countries, the power in Ireland being in the hands of the Roman Catholic najority of the population. Such a contingency as this is, of course, in the minds of this class a catastrophe to be averted by any means, however violent.

The loyal Fome Ruler, on the other hand, assures the Government that a separate Legislature for Ireland would prove a new prop to the

stability of the Empire. "Give this people local self-government," they cry, "and gratitude will make them yours forever. They will fight your battles and pay your debts. Above all, since they will become prosperous and happy, they will shun all revolutionary projects, and respect the peace and integrity of the Empire as their own best safeguards." But, as to the Convention, they hold that after it no Ministry can dare to withhold the concessions that Ireland demands. They expect an overwhelming expression of popular opiniun in favor of Home Rule: and, if the moral force thereof should be insufficient to melt the stony heart of a British Premier, they have confidence in the covert suggestion of an appeal to force, which a great National demonstration must involve. On this suggestion of force the "Advanced Nationalists." or revolutionary party, place no reliance. Armed revolt might be successful even to-day, they think. They still hope to effect a complete separation of Ireland from the Union through its means, but they are quite willing, meanwhile, to take, any installment of independence that a Convention or peaceful agitation may secure. One idea, however, is peculiarly pleasing to them. The Convention might declare Ireland legislatively independent, and assume to itself the functions of a Provisional Goverdment. In such a moment the "Advanced Naflonalists" would hearfily co-operate, and they will doubtless labor to bring it about. This is a possibility which the English bress has already foreseen with dread, and the Times has thought it well to point out to the Administration the necessity of checking such a design by strong measures.

There is, however, a large party who hope that, while the entire project is yet in embryo, the advent of a Liberal Cabinet to power may take the wind out of the sails of the Irish National leaders. They believe that the adoption of a conciliatory policy toward Ireland, and the concession of some minor measures, may prevent the present separatist movement from ever coming to a

#### VIEWS OF A STALWART.

Disbeliever in Southern Gush, or Non-Party Candidates for President-Let the Republicans Elect Their Man Without Partnerships.

To the Editor of The Tribu CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—I note the fact of quite an extended discussion, by the journalists, of the subject of the breaking up of political parties. The New York Times says: "He must be a very careless observer of passing events, and of the tendencies they indicate, who does not perceive the widespread presence of disintegrating forces in both parties." Where are the signs of the disintegration of the Republican party? Zach Chandler, who, in his lifetime, was accounted a very shrewd observer, had not, up to Sept. 23 last, discovered any of these signs. On that date he wrote to a friend:

The prospects for the success of the Republican party in the National election next year look much more favorable now than they did the year preceding the election in 1876. Republicans are united, and earnestly preparing for success as the only hope of saving the country from the shotgun rule of the Confederate Democracy.

Can we capture him?!" The issue on which the late political battles were tought was this: Ary we a Nation? Citizens speak and vote their sentiments freely throughout the North: they are not permitted to do so in the South In the late elections the Northem people said: The shotgun policy must cease; bulldozing must cease; political assasination must cease; and, if necessary, the power of the Nation must be exerted to gat a stop to these abominations! On the heely of this edict of the people Gen. Grant come; to Chicago, and public sentiment, with great unanimity, points to him as a fit man to take the helm of state as the exponent of the National idea. Bowed under a great weight of der pision, certain Democrats seek to break the free of their party fall by declaring that both parties are going to the dogs, and that consequently, it is a good time to mangurate a folitical millennium in which there shall be no give them as victory or

party fall by declaring that both prities are going to the dogs, and that consequently, it is a good time to mangurate a political millennium in which there shall be no such thing as victory or defeat. This is very characteristic of Southern Rebel-Democrats. They tried four years to shoot the Nation to death; they falled. Then they begged to be retored to citizenship; they succeeded. Then they critically they falled. Then they begged to be retored to citizenship; they succeeded. Then they proposed either to rule or ruin it; and, thing to rule it because they lacked control of the Executive Department, they swore they would starve the Nation to death. The curain was not rung down on the last act of this drama nine months ago; and yet here is much talk of the South having "goten over its sentimentalism," of having "leaned lessons out of Northern books," and having become "practical." It isn't six mouths since the Yazoo atrocity was committed and it is still less time since the Kemper County trial farce occurred. Mr. Stephens of Georgia, is referred to as ready to quit the Democratic party and support a "National" andidate for the Presidency. But Mr. Stephens of Georgia, is referred to as ready to quit the Democratic party and support a "National" andidate for the Presidency. But Mr. Stephens of Georgia, is referred to as ready to quit the Democratic party and support a "National" andidate for the Presidency. But Mr. Stephens of Georgia, is referred to as ready to quit the bouth in an empire of a monarchy, can beat the North! Then we have, in aid of this wild theory that the South has been been converted with all the suddenness of St. Paul, attempts to twist the speeches of Georgia Grant, and be threatens the North by the intimation that the South, in an empire of a monarchy, can beat the North! Then we have, in aid of this wild theory that the South has been been converted with all the suddenness of St. Paul, attempts to twist the speeches of Georgia and all shades of opinion. Says the New York Times: "With chara

characteristic firmness, and with a sense of selfrespect which entitles him to honor, he (Grant)
has refused to be paraded as the special property
of politicians, who would use him for their own
benefit, or as the champion of a party natifing on
its knees to tender him its leadership." The simple
answer to this is, that the Republican party has
not offered to parade Gen. Grant. Bo effort
has been made, so far as the public knows, by
anybody to give a partisan character to the
Grant receptions. The Times quotes,
or rather misquotes, Grant's speeches in
Chicago to show that he is not in
sympathy with the idea upon which the
late elections were won; whereas the fact
is his speeches show that he had caught the inspiration of those elections, and faithfully reflected it. It says: "Responding to the greeting of the Army of the Tennessee, he referred
to those who 'fought, and fought bravely, on
the opposit side from us' in a strain that would
startle the superloyal orators who lately
preached the doctrine of extermination." And
aga'n:

At the banquet on the following evening, he rebuked these gendemen, who go about urging the
pecessity of reconquering the South, by offering
counsel which to them must sound like treason.

"Let us be true to ourselves," he said; "avoid
all bitterness and ill-feeling, either on the part of
sections or parties, towards each other; avoid
quarreling among ourselves, and we need have no
fears for the future." Sound as it is, the advice
will grate on the ears of partisans who have singled
out Gen. Grant for performing the bloody work of
the conqueror required to fuffill stalwart desires.

Nobody has "preached the doctrine of extenuation." Nobody has authorized any
"bloody work of ethe conqueror" for Gen.
Grant or any other man to perform.

Gen. Grant did, in all his speeches delivered
in Chicago, deprecat sections of the country.

In response to Mayor Harrison's address of
welcome, he said, among other things:

An American citizen is regarded in a different
light from an American

And at the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee at Haverly's:

This is a non-partisan association, but composed of men who are united in the determination that no foe, domestic or foreign, shall interfere betteen us and the maintenance of our grand, free, and enlightened institutions and the unity of sil the States.

I am glad these Society meetings keep up their interest so long after the events and scenes which they commemorate have passed away. They do not serve to keep up sectional feeling or bitterness toward our late foe, but they do keep up the feeling that we are a Nation, and that it must be preserved one and indivisible. [Cheers.] We feel the kindest for those who fought and fought prayed our the opnosit side from us. They equally claim-with our-

partisan Republican, I have failed to see that word.

By all means, let Southern Democrats support Gen. Grant for President, but let them not do so under the impression that he is prepared to concede away the rights of the Nation or that he will be ad to believe in the advent of a political merenium merely because certain Southern Democrats, seeing defeat staring them in the face, show a disposition not only to hedge, but to make big bets on him.

Let the Republican party take care lest it shall become as much demoralized by its victories and the prospect of having an invincible standard-bearer as the Democrate party is aiready by its defeats. It will be time enough to conide in Southern Democrats when they go to the polls without shotguns.

# IRELAND FOR THE IRISH.

Great Anti-Rent Meetings\_Resist G Eviction Advocated.

Special to London Times.

DUBLIN, Nov. 6.—A land meeting, attended by about 12,000 people, was held to-day (Sunday) in Eyre square, Galway, presided over by the Rev. Mr. Dooley, the parish priest. Messrs. Parnell, M. P., and Mitchell Henry, M. P., were present. Maj. Nolan. M. P., was prevented by military duties from attending, Dr. Ward, M. P., was kept in London by the death of his wife, and no explanation was given of the absence of Mr. George Morris, M. P. The Right-Hon, Lord Campbell and a number of landlords were present among the crowd. Mr. Tierney proposed the first resolution, calling on the land ords to help the people. He described Mr. Parnell as the Achilles of the Irisa force, Mr. Mitchell Henry as the Ulysses, himself as a sort of male Cassandra, whose warnings would not be listened to, and a local paper as the Trojan horse that was to destroy them. Mr. Parnell proposed a resolution asking that the surplus Church funds should be applied to the establishment of a peasant proprietary. He said the Bright clauses of the Land act had been very much abused. but if the buyer and the sellers co-operated to make them work they would be perfectly workable and very useful during the coming winter. He had been charged with trying to drive the landlords out of their properties, with trying to confiscate their properties and put the land into

landlords out of their properties, with trying to confiscate their properties and put the land into the Confederate Democracy.

Does victory, based on valid grounds, tend to disintegrate a great political party? If it does, the Republican party may be in imminent danger of going to pieces; otherwise not. The Democratic party is undoubtedly greatly demoralized. The defeats which it has lately encountered are quite sufficient to produce a depression of spirits. But the Democratic party is more demoralized by the presence of Grant and the prospect of his becoming the Republican Presidential candidate than it is by reason of its deteats. There is debatable ground—in Indiana and New York—for the Democratic party as against anybody but Grant, and Democratic realize the force of this feature of the political situation. "Can we?" say they, "weaken the force of Republican victory with Grant in 1880? Can we capture him?" The issue on which the late elections the Northern sentiments freely throughout the North: they are not permitted to do so in the Sotth In the late elections the Northern people said: The shotgun policy must cease; bulldozing must cease; political assasination must cease; and, if necessary, the power of the Nation must be exerted to pat a stop to these abominations! On the beels of this edit of the people Gen. Grant come; to Chicago, and public sentiment, with great luanime. Saturday at Atheory, he said the Angel of Death was hanging over the country, and they heard the beating of his wings as he brought famine in his train. The Assistant Commissioners of Agriculture had made a special report on the distress in the country, and representations had reached the Government on the subject from all sides. The people were determined not to be expairiated or to go into the workhouse. The Government could always a country the money a some of the money. into the workhouse. The Government could advance to the people some of the money they had taken from the country in taxation. The appeal they now made would not be in vain if they clinched their fists and determined in the presence of their Maker that they would be united. [Cheers.] Other resolutions, calling for improvements in Gaiway Harbor and for the construction of a railway from Galway to Clifden, having been passed, the meeting terminated.

construction of a railway from Galwa: 50 Clinden, having been passed, the meeting terminated.

Another agrarian meeting was held to-day at Gurteen, County Sligo, at which contingents attended from Boyle. Ballymote. Tubbercurry, Carrick-on-Shannon, Kilfree, and Baltaghaderin. The surrounding country appeared in excellent condition; the homes of the small farmers are neat and comfortable, while the people attending the meeting were well clad, not at all in the condition which one would naturally expect from the speeches recently delivered by the advocates of the "Pay No Rent" system who have backed up their cry with such overdrawn pictures of decression and want. The gathering numbered about 7,000, and there was the usual complement of bands and banners. Among the mottoes on the flags were "Irish lands in Irish hands," "Remember '47," "God save Ireland," "Faith and Fatherland," "The land for the tillers; down with the land robbers," etc. The Chairman said if they did not receive Government aid the people would be driven to the poor-house or to paupers' graves. He counseled the speakers to be temperate and moderate in their language. The Rev. Canon James M'Dermott, P. P., moved the first resolution, which called for a considerable reduction of rents. They had lost in the value of cattle, sneep, horses, and butter, in one year, thirty millions of money. It was the duty of Govern-

of rents. They had lost in the value of cattle, sneep, horses, and butter, in one year, thirty millions of money. It was the duty of Government, then, to step in and save the people.

Mr. John O'Connor, of Dublin, in seconding the resolution, said the Government proposed to assist them to emigrate to Zaluland, but they would not go. [Cries of "Never," and "Send the landlords there."] No, they would hold by their farms, and let no power drive them from the land which the Lord had given them. The British Government would find it necessary after some time to come begging to them for that support which it would require in

them. The British Government would find it necessary after some time to come begging to them for that support which it would require in the hour of its trial. The hour was surely coming, and he would tell the British Government when it made that request to recall the memories of Elizabeth's reign [groans], of James' career, of Cromweil's slaughter, of William's burnings. He hoped the recollections of Wexford and Drogheda, of 1847 and 1879, would tell them what their duty would be when the English Government called upon them to sustain it in its struggle against Russia.

Mr. Joseph Dillon, bagister, supporting the resolution, said the people had been too long going cap in hand to landlords and agents. They must now adopt another attitude, and, following the advice of Mr. Parneil, keep a firm grip on their homesteads. He was convinced that no landlord in Counaught would attempt to evict tenants that winter. [Cries, "We won't let them."] They did not go begging to the Government. England had in the last fifty years drained this country of about nine nillions a yest, and they had only had a partial restitution. But, having obtained that, they should struggle on still until Ireland was free both in government and land. [Cheers.]

The Rev. Denis O'Hara moved a resolution in favor of a peasant proprietary, and oled ng the meeting not to support any candidate at the

government and land. [Cheers.]

The Rev. Denis O'Hara moved a resolution in favor of a peasant proprietary, and pledging the meeting not to support any candidate at the next election who did not declare for that. They must, he said, get a large reduction, in some cases the entire remission, of rents. They could not give the landlords what they had not got. ["We will give lead."] No. that was too heavy; they should give something lighter—nothing. The pledge they were asked to give as to their future members was a proper one, for they were misrepresented at present [groans], and must have, in place of Col. King-Harman and his colleague, men who would actively support Mr. Parnell. [Cheers.]

Mr. Davitt, who was received with cheers, said the papers stated that the Right-Hon. James Lowther [groans] was now the guest of their highly consistent and patriotic Home-Rule member Col. King-Harman. [Groans.] The papers also credited Mr. Lowther with an original discovery that the tenant farmers of Ireland had £30,000,000 in the Irish banks to tueir credit, and that that money formed a good security to the landlords to obtain their rent during the discovery was a true one, it only represented £16 or £18 to each of the 600,000 farmers of Ireland, and they were not, after their years of tool, going to hand that over to the landlords. They must first attend to the wants of their homes and families, and if after that they had a charitable disposition towards meeting the wonts of the landlords spare. He believed that rent for land in any circumstances in prospectous times or in bad times was an unjust and immoral tax upon the Industry of the people.

selves the blessings of our great common country.

We claim for them the right to travel all over this broad land, to locate where they please, and the right to settle and become citizens and enjoy their political and religious convictions free from molestation or ostracism, either on account of this, or their connection with the past. We ask nothing more for ourselves, and we rejote to see them become powerful rivals in the development of our great resources in acquisition of all tast should be desirable in this life, and in patriotism and love of country.

If there is not enough in these excerpts to satisfy "stalwart desires," the Stalwarts must be hard to please. And, if there is a word in all Grant's speeches delivered since he lunded at San Francisco which can be legitimately construed into a recantation of his old views as a partisan Republican, I have failed to see that word.

By all means, let Southern Democrats support Gen. Grant for President, but let them not do so under the impression that he is prepared to concede away the rights of the Nation or that he will be did to believe in the advent of a political methodium merely because certain Southern Democrats, seeing defeat staring them in the face, show a disposition not only to hedge, but to make highets on him.

Let the Republican party take care lest it shall become as much demoralized by its victories and the prospect of having an invincible standard-bearer as the Democratic party is aircady by its defeats. It will be time enough to condide in Southern Democrats when they go to the polls without shotguns.

consummation of their hopes must take time, they should meantime ask their representatives to obtain some measure of fixity of tenure. He wis heart and soul in favor of peasant proprietary; but, while working for that they should accept whatever would for the present root the people in the soil, secure from the Leitrins, the Lucans, the Scullys, the Bucklevs, and the Bridges of the land.

Mr. Feards Cooke moved the next resolution, pledging tenants not to occupy farms from which previous bolders had been evicted. Mr. James Daly seconded the resolution. He called on the tenants to pay no one, except, perhaps, the shopkeepers, for they might want them again. If any one was evicted the people should assemble in their thousands and reinstate him. Mr. J. B. Killen, barrister, said since the time when the cursed feudal-laws were introduced by Norman savages the land of Ireland had been three times confiscated, but always in favor of the people. He left it to them to say whether that was to be done by the pencil, the pen, or the sword. Voices—"Plenty of lead."] The Rev. Canon McDermott said they had not come there to talk about using physical force. Mr. Killen said he did not recommend it; but he would be glad to see every man of them carrying a rifle, and knowing how to use it. The time for namoy-pamby speaking had passed; they had been beggars long enough, and now they must be meny and, acting like men, the day would be won. At night bonfires were it on several hills about in the Gutteen and Boyle.

Some alarm has been created in the County Roscommon by the posting of threatening notices, warning the tenants not to pay any rentawhich are not reduced to Griffith's valuation.

# CINCHONA RUBRA.

How a Burlington Man Was Cured of His Thirst for Liquor. Burlington Hawkeys,

We often quote: How far that little candle throws his beams; So shines a good deal in a naughty world. But there is a good deal of that kind of shines

ing that the world never sees. A good citizen of our goodly city sees his friend and neighbor struggling in the flerce clutches of intemperance. Again and again he tries to throw off the power of his foe, but always fails. His feelings are deeply touched; there is but one chance left to save the man, and he will try that. He sends to Chicago to Dr. D'Unger, procures the Cinchona Rubra, gives it to his Iriend, and the man is saved. All appetite for stimulants is destroyed, and, though weeks have passed, he has not the least desire to take any kind of liquor. The man who has done this deed for his bro her is not a member of any of the temperance societies, not a very active churchman,—but a man who loves God and his fellow-man, and is ready to lift up the failen. His purse is open to any needy cases that cannot afford this expensive but certain remedy.

How many talented and noble men we have in Burlimgton, who know that they are being destroyed physically and intellectually by strong drink! Here are one or two cases of the cure of such men:

A prominent Virginian, who has been carred, writes: "I received your medicine in due time, and took it four times a day. I found I had none of the miserable feeling that follows the sudden leaving off of whisky. I find m health ance. Again and again he tries to throw off the

none of the miserable feeling that follows the sudden leaving off of whisky. I find my health better and my head clearer for business."

A young lawyer, who used one small bottle, wrote: "I have not touched liquer since taking the thoture. I have full faith in it."

A twenty-years drunkard, after using one bot-

tle, writes:

A twenty-years drunkard, after using one bottle, writes:
Out of disaster and ruin complete:
Out of the struggle and weary defeat;
Out of the syrow, and bondage, and shame;
Out of the evils too fearful to name.

If there is any drunkard in Burlington who wants to free himself from this tyranny, and has not \$15 that it takes to procure the remedy, if he will let his case be known to the Woman's Christian Temperace Union of this city he will be freely supplied, and have all o her help that it is in the power of the Union to give. If there are others who want to know more of the Cinchona Rubracure, they can obtain pages of testimoniais of its wonderful work, and full directions for obtaining it, from the Secretary of the Union. The Union meets next Friday afternoon, at the residence of Mrs. W. S. Berry, corner of Maple and Seventh streets, South Hill. All persons interested in the work of temperance are welcome there.

By order of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

America.

Lucronal Gausser. Oct. 29, 1879.

An Englishman on Spelling-Reform inc
America.

Liverpool Courser. Oct. 29, 1879.

To the Editor of the Liverpool Courier—Sir:
Referring to your admirable article on the "English Spelling-Reform Association," many of your readers will probably be interested in the progress of the movement in America. The spelling of this letter is in accordance with the Anglo-American system, in which the letters of the Roman alfabet are used consistently for the sounds they have oftenest in the common spelling, and is such that, while the correct pronunciation of every word is indicated, "He that runs" can read it, new letters being dispensed with.

sounds they have oftenest in the common spelling, and is such that, while the correct pronunciation of every word is indicated, "He that runs" can read it, new letters being dispensed with.

The prejudice against spelling-reform is fast dying out, supported as the movement is by the first schoiars of the day, and by a large number of the leading newspapers in England, and especially in America; and a great stride has been made from the time—only a few years ago,—when Dean Alford deemed it worthy of his high position to argue that to omit the "u" in "honor" was a clear proof of imporance, valgarity, and everything that was bad.

In Scribner's for the present month of October there is a caustic article on the superstitions clinging to "English Spelling as it is," by persons who have little knowledge of the history and construction of their mother tougue, and a still less knowledge of the general principles of filology in comparing one landange with another, but yet set themselves up as "defenders of the orthodox faith in spelling."

Among other smart things, the writer says, that the affection of these people for our petrified orthografy is not only a love which casesth all understanding, but a love which sentirely devoid of understanding.

In the Home Journal, a New York paper for Sept. 17, just to hand, there is a leading article headed "A Step in Right Spelling," from which I give a few extracts: "The movement to remedy the gross defects of the present system—if system is the proper term for choos—of spelling the English language is making very gratifying advance, especially in the West. Chicago has for some time been a focus of discussion, and, in true Western style, it proceeds without ado to put its newly-accepted principles into practice. The Tribune of that city has adopted some of the innovations recommended by the American Filological Association, taking a sort of first stoe toward revolution. It now fights its old political enemy under the diminished guise of a 'demsgog,' throws the weight of the sume

Although we have heard persons remark, "I worth its weight in gold," still Dr. Bull's Cookyrup is to be had at all drugstores for the amprice of 25 cents a bottle.

# FINANCE AND TRADE.

Another Successful Attack on the Prices of Stocks---Foreign Exclange and Money.

A General Tumble the Feature of the New York Stock Exchange,

And the Money Rate Advanced to an Almost Unprecedented Figure.

The Produce Markets More Active and Generally Stronger, but Nervous.

More Demand for Wheat and Provisions--Corn Raher Weak.

The New York Wheat Market Excited. with a Sharp Advance.

#### FINANCIAL.

A new feature in the Government bond mar-ket was an active inquiry for the 5s of 1881, which are relatively cheaper than the other issues. The 4s opened in New York at 103 bid and 1031/ asked, with sales at 1031/4. In Chicato the price was 102% bid and 103% asked; the %s were 106% bid and 106% asked; the is, 02% and 102%; and the 6s of 1881, 105% and 108. In the afternoon the 4s sold 1/2 lower, at

Foreign exchange was higher, with a discripinstion in favor of future bills. The supply bills has been lessened by the check given ex ports by the rise in prices. At the same time, the demand for bills has increased with the growth of importations. Posted rates for sterling were 481% and 484%. Sterling grain bills were 479, with a better feeling for future bills; 479% was paid for ure deliveries. There was a difference of between rates for spot and December bills. renc h grain bills were 528% for Paris bills. nch provision bills were 529% for Antwerp and 528% for Havre. German marks were 9314. week are not so heavy as of late, but still make an imposing total, namely: \$6,987,695, against \$6,365,550 for the corresponding week of last year. Since Jan. 1 they aggregate \$308,-526,252, against \$300,424,985 for the corresponding period of 1878, an increase of \$8,101,317.

Consols, which have been advancing for several days, opened 3-16 higher, at 98 7-16, and

nade another 1-16, to 98%.

The Bank of England in the past week has st \$1,985,000 in bullion. Its reserve is now 5 15-16 per cent of its liabilities.

Country orders for currency have begun to increase again. The colder weather has started the hog movement, and Chicago will probably lose many millions of currency in the next six veeks. New York exchange was weak. There were sales at 25c per \$1.000 discount, and more was offered at that figure. The quota-tion between banks was 250050 per \$1,000 discount. Loans were in more active demand. Board of Trade men, especially the packers and proon men, are borrowing more freely. Rates Bank clearings were \$5,000,000.

Local securities were in more request. West Town 5s were sold at 1011/2, Cook County 5s at and between dealers Chicago 7s of 1899 at 114%, the 7s of 1895 at 113%, and 7s of 1892

Business in stocks was very near a standstill vesterday in Chicago. It was a day of extraorlinary activity in New York, but the interruption of telegraphic communication was so nearly complete as to be a virtual embargo on the Chi cago operators. Our brokers and their cus-tomers were compelled to stand by and watch he rapid changes of the market without being sble to take any advantage of them. The quohour late. No answers could be got to any pri-vate messages. Up to two hours after the close ess in New York the Chicago brokers had received no answers to the multitudinous messages they had sent to buy and sell. No one could tell in this state of affairs whether orders had been executed or could be executed, and, in consequence, Chicago was practically ent off from the stock market. There was was a day in a thousand for making money in stocks. It is an odd coincidence that when the stock market breaks the Western Union gener-

dvices from New York. The break in the market was evidently due to a combined attack by the professionals, and also to a natural uidation of profits by outside specu-ors who have been successful far be beyond their anticipations. Many sales at yesterday's lowest prices gave s handsome profit. Gould, Sage, Cam-mack, Osborne, and the other professionals have tried repeatedly in the last six weeks to been a little more successful than the preceding one, and they finally ran prices down yesterday to the stop-order level. Once the stop-orders began to operate, the decline assisted itself. The

out almost all the stop-orders.

The only stocks that advanced were Illinois Central 1/4, to 981/4; Kansas City 21/4, to 41; Chesapeake & Ohio preferred 14, to 2814; and the second preferred 16, to 2116.

losses were: New York Central 1%, to 120%; Michigan Central 1%, to 93%; Lake Shore 1, to 101%; Northwestern 2%, to 87%; the preferred 1%, to 101%; St. Paul 3, to 74%; Louisville & Nashville 1, to 84; Union Pacific 11/4, to 87; Erie 4%, to 40%; the preferred 51/4, to 68%; Wabash 114, to 54%; Ohio & Mississipp 416, to 27; C., C., C. & I. 116, to 78%; St. Joe 3%, to 33%; the preferred 4%, to 63%; Delaware & Hudson 4%, to 78%; Lackawanna 4%, Essex %, to 100; Canada Southern 1%, to 72%; Kansas & Texas 4%, to 20%; Minneapolis 4, to 46; Western Union 1, to 105; Pacific Mail 4, to 994; Iron Mountain 44, to 474; C., C. & I. C. 3, to 1934; Kansas Pacific 2, to 87; Atlantic & Pacific 196, to 4334; Reading 536, to 6636; Sioux City 236, to 37; the preferred 4, to 6736; San Francisco 136, to 90; the preferred 4 to 5336; Northern Pacific 50: the preferred 4, to 5314: Northern Pacific 214, to 3014; the preferred 114, to 56%; Chesa-

ake & Ohio 11/6, to 161/4; Sutro Tunnel 1/4, to

84%, and closed at 85%.
In railroad bonds, in New York on Tuesday, prices were tregular. - Eric consolidated seconds declined to 89, and do funded 5s to 88%. but the former recovered to 80% at the close. Boston, Hartford & Eric firsts were strong, and advanced, under brisk purchases, from 531/2 to 54%, closing at 54. Kansas & Texas consolisented fell off a fraction, selling down to 93, but do seconds rose from 49 to 50, reacted to and closed at 49%. Chesapeake & Ohio declined from 65 to 63%, and do currency 6. Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg firsts to 68%, feil off to 67, and closed at 67%. hio & Mississippi, Springfield Division, rose om 75% to 79; and Chicago, St. Louis & New c. seconds rose to 46, but Trust Company

closing at one time had reached 26 to 20-100, and only a few points have been lost since.

The third call displayed a brisk inquiry, and full prices were paid.

prices were paid.

LOWEST AND HIGHEST PRICES OF THE DAY AT 2:15 P. M.

Nov. Dec. Jan. Feb. March. 12.15 12.18 12.27 12.51 12.65 12.48 12.59 12.73 12.86 Spot cotton has been raised ½ in quotations, middling upland to 12½, but is called nominal. Spinners took 647 cales, and 1,000 bales were delivered on contracts. New York & Colorado sold on Monday at

The following shows the opening, highest, lowest, and closing prices:

Opening. Highest. Lowest. Closing Mich. Central.... 95
Lake Shore..... 102%
C.& Northwest'n. 89%
Do preferred..... 103% C.e. Northwest'h. 89% Do preferred... 103½ M. & St. Paul ... 77½ Do preferred... 100 Illnois Central... 98 Chicago, B. & Q. 120 Louisv'le Nash. 85% Eric... 88% 8 & Essex. .. 100% Canada Southern Mo., K. & Texas. Erie 2d mort.... Iron Mountain... C., C. &. I. C. 87%

Do pf'd...
L. E. & West....
St. L. &. S. F...
Do do pf'd
Northern Pacific.. 5114 57% 3214 58 18% Ches. & Ohio ... 183
Do pf d ... 28
Do 2ds pf d ... 21
N. Y. El. R. R. 130
Met. El. R. R. .. 1254
Man. El. R. R. .. 65
Sutro Tunnel ... 5% 65% 5% GOVERNMENT BONDS. U. S. 6s of 81... 105% U. S. new 5s of '81, ex int 102% U. S. new 4½s... 106% U. S. 4 per cent coupons 102% FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

COMMERCIAL BILLS. Sixty days

LOCAL SECURITIES. Chicago Municipal 7a, 1892 1124 Chicago Municipal 7a, 1884 Chicago Municipal 7a, 1895 Chicago Municipal 7a, 1895 Chicago Municipal 7s, 1899 ... Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1892 ... Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1895 . Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1899 ...\*113 \*100% \*101

\*And interest. COIN QUOTATIONS.

Kroners (Swedish)
Mexican and S. American doubloons
Spanish doubloons
Russian roubles, paper
Austrian florins, paper

TRASK & FRANCIS. Bankers and Brokers. 70 BROADWAY, N. Y. Members of the New York Stock Exchange and New York Mining Stock Exchange. All classes of Securities Bought and Sold on Commis-sion and Carried on Margins.

Daily Market Letters sent to Customers. UNION TRUST CO. BANK, N. E. cor. Madison and Dearborn-sta. RECRIVES SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
INTEREST ON SAME at the rate of 4½ per cent
per annum, subject to the rules of the Bank. No notice required to draw money. G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

> FIELD, LINDLEY & CO., New York. 88 LaSalle-st., Chicago. STOCKS. Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange ALBERT M. DAY. Manager.

WATSON, LA GRANGE & GIBSON. 90 Wall-st., 426 California-st., New York. San Franci BANKERS AND BROKERS. Special facilities and advantages in furnishing LEGITIMATE MINING INVESTMENTS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO
COOK COUNTY 78,
CITY BONDS,
SOUTH PARK BONDS,
LINCOLN PARK BONDS,
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
Safe-Deposit Department, entrance on Washington-st.

An equally good security, bearing higher rate of in-CHARLES HENBOTIN,

# BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune. NEW YORK, Nov. 20 .- This was a "bear" day. The stock market opened weak and generally lower, and the bear attack was kept up until nearly noon, when an improvement set in, and prices advanced from 1 to 3 per cent. During the atternoon they were irregular and feverish. The situation appeared thus: The large speculators directly responsible for the enormous rise of the last few months had sold their stocks. Several sold two or three weeks ago; others not until last week. The bulk of these stocks were bought by "the lambs," whose aggregate purchases were sufficient to carry prices up after the large professional speculators had unloaded. The latter have not, it is believed, ceased to be "bulls," but wanted their stocks back at lower prices than they sold. They once or twice tried locking up money. That failed, and they finally resorted to the ordinary tactics, and their success is now a matter of record. It will be strange if they are not now taking the stocks back, and if they did not

buy largely at low prices yesterday. It may not be that the market will immediately start for another grand rise. It would be natural to have it feverish and uncertain for some time, if it is to be taken hold of for a grand movement in December or January, but that the present break was to buy stocks and make a turn is the opinion of many close observers of experience. Mobile & Ohio was quoted at 24; Chesapeake

& Ohio, 1614. The earnings of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad the second week in November, 1879, were \$93,260; increase, \$18,474.

Joseph he second week in November were \$44,232, an increase of \$3,998.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
New York, Nov. 20.—This was one of the nost noteworthy days in the history of the Stock Exchange. The recorded transactions reached the unparalleled figure of 683,120 shares, while the actual dealings must have exceeded bree-quarters of a million shares. Although the excitement was great, there was nothing approaching a panic. The Times says: We have frequently of late warned the public against the inordinate character of speculation in stocks which has advanced quotations since the beginning of the year on an verage of more than 40 per cent, the wild-cat securities being most heavily affected. This speculation was started and fostered by a number of noterious persons, with pleuty of means at command, who have for some years made a specialty of stock-gambling. Deladed by prosspecialty of stock-gambling. Defauct of homeone fortunes on paper ready to be grasped, the public rallied to the aid of these regular gamblers, and the craze spread rapidly throughout the country. Brokers were overwhelmed with orders, and pressed to execute them fast around. Those who were content with a

enough. Those who were content with a limited profit undoubtedly made money, but this number was small. The time came upon which the original manipulators had calculated. Having raised prices unnaturally, they unload-Having raised prices unnaturally, they unloaded upon the public. The latter, however, kept on buying with utter recklesness even when the absurd speculation in exportable products had reached the extent that prevented exports. It is asserted on good authority that of wheat alone there is now stored here fully 10,000,000 bu, or five times the usual stock, waiting a further rise, and the banks are flooded with offers of mercantile paper founded on advances of this sort of merchandise. The result has been to so interfere with foreign exchange as to wipe out the profit on importing gold. The original prop has thus been change as to whe out the brone on importing gold. The original prop has thus been knocked from under the advance, and the only remedy seems to be either in a decline in values here or advance in Europe. The speculation having gone before the anticipations and control of the regular gamblers, they have and control of the regular gamblers, they have several times raided the market, but unsuccessfully, and with heavy loss to themselves. Monday they renewed their attack with greater vigor than ever, and have kept up the bombardment every day since. Influence blocks of stock were thrown do the market, and eagerly snapped by the public's brokers. The latter were immediately called upon for margins, and to draw on their customers. Every available meins was taken to lock up money and break the market, and on every break the country was floeded with telegrams exaggerating the excitement and pre-

grams exargerating the excitement and predicting a panic. Meanwhile the notion had begun to gain headway that it was time to expect a change, and many persons were frightened into believing they had better get out. By their aid prices have been nammered down to a point where "stop orders" are coming in. These orders, which are to buy or sell the moment the stock designated reaches a certain figure, are an extremely important feature in speculation. Large quantities of stocks held by outsiders were at once poured upon the market in this way.

This was the situation when business began

day. A vigorous raid was immediately made. Persons notoriously in the employ of the raiders rushed about in the plain endeavor to create ers rushed about in the plain endeavor to create
the impression that a terrible canic was impending. Thoroughly scared, many outsiders sent
instructions to sell. Under all these causes
prices dropped from 1 to 7½ all around, the
greatest recorded single decline of the year.
Attempts to rally caused a see-saw process, but
the decline was the feature at the close.

Whether these rapid changes were entirely
the result of the struggle between the gamblers Whether these rapid changes were entirely the result of the struggle between the gamblers and the public, or due in -part to purchases of the gamblers at the lower quotations, was not in doubt. It was asserted that the rush of orders to sell from the country continued to increase in volume, and that piles of these will be thrown on the merket temporrow. Be evend that thrown on the market to-morrow. Beyond that, there is no prediction whether the break will continue. When prices get low enough to suit then, the big gamblers will take a hand in again. Gould, Keene, Cammack, Sage, and other leaders were absent from their offices nearly all the atternoon, taking, their clerks said, half a day off.

seconds from 48 to 45; Chesapeake & Ohio firsts, series B, from 61½ to 60½; and do currency 6s from 38 to 37 Commons. Chicago & Indiana Central firsts closed at 84.

State securities duth

The Stock Exchange to day was a scene of wild excitement, consequent upon the renewal of the downward novement of yesterday. The transactions were the largest yet recorded, and the fluctuations wide and violent. As soon as the market opened there was a great rush to sell, and prices tumbled ringly, the pressure to sell increasing as the morting advanced. At first Erie and coal stocks led the decline, then many of the new shares particusted, and finally the whole list broke down. The decline ranged from 1 to 7½ per cent, and was attended with an enormous business in man of the active an enormous business in man of the active stocks. The downward movement was inaugu-rated by some of the large speculaors, who sold out last week, and who, flading the me market did not yield sufficiently under the sales, made a bold attack along the entire line, particularly on Erie and the coal roads. This stock was be-gun last Manday, and continued with presented on the and the cost roads. This steer was begun last Monday, and continued with lucreasing force each day until to-day, when it resulted in the decline already notices. The break this morning caused brokers to dall upon their customers for more margins, and many speculators, not being able to respond, were sold out which assisted in the general decline. Again there were a large number of stop orders in the market, and the sales of stocks against these tended to add to the demoralization. The telegraph also brought in orders to sell, and for a time there was a general scare. The bears called upon the bulls for ad ditional margins, and money was bid up to ½ per diem and interest, all of which, of course, had an adverse influence on values. There was a raily just before meridian of ½ to 3½ per cent, which was not sustained, and the market

broke again.

At the second Board there was another recovery, which was also subsequently lost, but after 2 o'clock the scare of the earlier part of the day subsided very materially, and a much steadier feeling prevailed. There was a general improvement in prices, ranging from ½ to 3½ per cess from the lowest point of the day. In this upward movement nearly the entire list participated, with the greatest activity in Erie, the coal stocks, and Granger shares. Just previous to 3 o'clock money was bid up to ½ per cent per diem and interest, which checked the improving tendency of the purpose.

improving tendency of the market, and caused a The events of the day were freely discussed in and out of the Exchange, and the general opinion prevailed that the market would resume its old buoyant tone as soon as the leading operators acquired what stocks they want. The uncertain element is the district section to be the certain element in the situation seems to be the

time required to complete the acquisition.

The Post says the leading speculators, to whom the depression of the week was mainly due, were to-day large buyers, they taking the stocks furnished on telegraph and mail orders. Whether these large speculators have got back their full line of spaces is a question, but that whether these large speculators have got back their full line of shares is a question, but that they have replaced the former holdings to a considerable extent is beyond doubt.

The Graphic remarks that the effect of this bear raid (for it is really no more than that) upon the general market cannot be otherwise than healthful. It will serve to bring into the market, the solid hourse for expendences which

than healthful. It will serve to bring into the market the solid buyers for sound stocks, which, when the profitable character of the traffic now being done by the trunk lines and the plentitude of money, which is cartainly to soon prevail here, are considered they cannot expect to buy much cheaper this year.

Another financial writer says: "There were indications this afternoon that both Gould and Sage were buying stocks, for Gould speciaties were comparatively stocady, while the others were unsettled. Vanderbilt'a friends also came to the support of his specialities. It is believed that to-morrow will be the last day of the raid. the support of his specialties. It is believed that to-morrow will be the last day of the raid, but it is not reasonable to look either for a steady or a strong market for some days. Outsiders will be deterred from speculating until they see a decided reaction, and more confident buying, and it may be that the market will not resume its natural tone before pext week.

"It is believed the Secretary of the Treasury will soon begin purchases of bonds for the sinking fund, and that on the strength of this another buil movement will be engineered."

Transactions reached the immense aggregate

other buil movement will be engineered."
Transactions reached the immense aggregate of 682,000 shares: 217,000 Erie, 47,000 Lake Shore, 22,000 Wabash, 36,000 Northwest, 44,000 St. Paul, 42,000 Lakeawanna, 16,000 New Jersey Central, 9,000 Delware & Hudson, 7,000 Michigan Central, 6,000 Union Pacific, 20,000 C. C. & C. 13,000 St. Joes, 17,300 Onios, 15,000 Westers Union, 30,000 Pacific Mail. 10,000 Wasan, St. Louis, & Pacific, 36,000 Kansas & Texas, 15,000 Iron Mountain, 2,001 Louisville & Nashvide, 11,000 Northern Pacific, 1,100 Indianapois, Oincinnati & Lafayette, 4,000 Chesapeake & Ohio, 1,000 Reading, 7,000 St. Louis & San Francisco, 2,000 Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, 2,000 Alton & Terre Haute, 7,000 Suro Tunnel, 1,200 Mobile & Ohio, and 1,100 St. Paul & Minneapolis.

num and 1/4 per diem, closing at 7. Prime mercantile paper, 6/6/7 per cent. Sterling exchange strong; 60 days, 480%;

sight, 48394.

The United States Assay Office in this city will ship to the Mint at Philadelphia to-morrow the first installment of specie for \$10,000,000 on a transfer order from the Secretary of the United States Treasury. It consists of eight United States Treasury. It consists of eight tons of old gold coin and bullion, amounting in value to \$4,000,000. It is designed for recoinage into coin of small denominations. It will be followed Monday next by a second installment of the same amount, and shipments will continue until about \$45,000,000 are used.

Steamship Canada brought \$109,000 in gold

GOVERNMENT BONDS. STOCKS.

STATE BONDS. CLEARING-HOUSE REVIEW.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The clearings for the past week tell the same marvelous story of business activity everywhere throughout the country except at San Francisco, where the business activity everywhere throughout the country except at San Francisco, where the transactions for the week were \$12,000,000, against \$18,250,000 last year,—a decrease of 4 3-10 per cent. The cities which rank first are New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Baltimore, Cincinnati, and New Orleans.

The Public's table shows the following gains: New York, 88 9-10; Boston, 49 7-10; Philadelphia, 97 9-10; Chicago, 24 9-10; Baltimore, 37 4-10; Cincinnati, 13 6-10; New Orleans, 35 7-10; St. Louis, 13; Milwankee, 39 9-10; Louisville, 45-10; Pittsburg, 26 3-10; Providence, 26 5-10; Indianapolis, 46 9-10; Kansas City, 15 7-10; Cieveland, 2; New Haven, 40 9-10; Lowell, 56 9-10; Syracuse, 32 9-10.

9-10; Syracuse, 32 9-10.

9-10; Syracuse, 32 9-10.

The volume of business still continues immense, it being \$1,110,500,000 this week, against \$637,000,000 the same week last year; but the Public thinks such remarkable proportions of increase are not to be expected hereafter.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dismach to the Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nor. 20.—After the irregular closing of the stock market last evening, little hope was felt of to-day, and everything opened weak and lawer. 34 per cent off for Reading, Northern Pacine, both preferred and common, Lehigh Navigacion and Northern Central, and 34 on Pittsburg, Titusville & Buffalo. Lehigh Valley alone was higher all day, and that only 34, while Pennsylvania held its and that only ¼, while Pennsylvania held its own. At the opening it rose ½, to 49, and feil off, with everything else, to 48¼, closing at 48¼, which was ½ lower than yesterday. Lenigh Valley gained ½ during the day, closing at 52, on sales of 2,520 shares, though it went as low as 51. Other coal stocks were very weak, and snowed the heaviest decline yet. Reading dropping from 35%, and closing at 33%, which was % off of the last sales. There were 29,215 scares sold, and there was once or twice an attempt to rally it, but it fell back again, though it went to 34%, after solling as low as 33%. Lehigh Navigation, which has held its own remarkably well, and was steady, even under yesterday's attack, showed no strength to-day, and fell from 39% dows to 37 without the least resulting strength at 36%. The Northern again. Gould, Keene, Cammack, Sage, and other leaders were absent from their offices nearly all the atternoon, taking, their cierks said, half a day off.

To the Western Associated Press.

Naw York, Nov. 20.—Governments steady.
Railroad bonds heavy and lower. Eric consolidated seconds fell off from S74 to 84%, and recovered to 86%. Boston, Hartford & Eric firsts defined from 53 to 51; Kansas & Texas consolidated assented from 93 to 90%; do seconds from 48 to 45; Chesapeake & Oho firsts, series B, from 61% to 60%; and do currency 6s

per cent of the preserved. Transburg, Transville & Buffalo was handled for 6,145 shares,
from 9% up to 10, and down to 9%, closing at
36 higher. Philadelphia & Erie opened
1 per cent lower, and dropped ¼
further, to 15½. The siver mining stocks, also,
suffered, Argent dropping from 8½ to 8, and
Orion falling off from 3 to 2½, the lasked price
on Saturday, with sales of 3.130 shares. Catawissa fell off to 15½, and Hestonville to 2½.
The decline of the day was 3½; Northern Pacific
common, 2½; Reading, 2½; Lehigh Navigation, 2; Northern Central & North Pacific preferred, 1½; Schuyikill Navigation preferred,
1½; Pirtsburg, Titusville & Buffalo, 1; Catawissa, ½; Huntington & Broadtop preferred,
and Philadelphia & Erie, ½; Orlon, ½; Argent,
½. Total sales, 37,054 shares, and those in
the short list of stocks. The market closed
weak, and, except for the Northern Pacifics and
Lehigh Valley, at the lowest figures of the day.
The avowed intention of the Mayor to dispose ine avowed fatention of the Mayor to dispose of the city's interest in the Pennsylvania Raiload, amounting to 59,149 shares, will effectually prevent its reaching par and holding it for any length of time. With the certainty that this amount of stock is only waiting for 50 to tumble on to the market, there is little chance of its being put up to par. Besides, Mayor Stokely has \$5,000,000 left of his 4 per cent loan yet unsubscribed for, and the sale of this stock would at once provide a market for it. Under the original charter of the Company any city or town is entitled to a Director for every 10,000 shares of stock that it holds up to 30,000. The

ety pow elects three. Losing its stock would lose its Directors.

The fall on the Stock Exchange has not affected brokers in the least, and no failures are reported there; but A. J. Andrews & Son, grain jobbers, were compelled to announce their inability to meet obligations to-day. They owe \$20,000 and it is hoped that they will pay in full, as their trouble is due to a superabundance of real state.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

Secial Dispatch to The Tribune

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—With a steady decline at New York and a more stringent tendency in the money market here the stock market ruled weak, quiet, and unsettled, at a material decline from vesteday. Council Bluffs was the only exception, the stock steadily advancing, and closing strong and 10½ per cent higher than last evening. Sales to-day: Atchison, 111 @110%: Council Bluffs, 65@70½; Little Rock, 34½ @33½; do 7s, 79½; Fort Scott common, 25 @24½; do first mortiage 7s, 102; Wisconsin Valley, 6; preferred, 4s; Chicago & West Michigan, 46½ @45; Chrismatil & Sandusky, 16 @14½ @14½; Kansas & lawrence Southern, 55 @50; Burlington in Nebrasa, 123.

Land stocks—Boston, 0.29½ @10½ @9½; Brookline, 626½ @6; Maveck, 7½; Water-Power, 11@10½; Waverly, 50; East Boston, 17.

FOREIGN.

London, Nov. 20.—Consols, 98.

American Securities—Illinois Central, 10a;
Penusylvania Central, 50; Reading, 26;4; Erie, 45;4; preferred, 75;4; seconds, 89;4; new 5s, 105;4; 44s, 1089; 46, 1003.

The builton in the Bank of England decreased £375,000 during the past week. The propertion of the bank's reserve to its liability is 45 15-16 per cent. per cent.

Rilver is quoted at 53 3-16d per ounce.

Paris, Nov. 20.—Rentes, 81f 32/4c.

The specie in the Bank of France decreased 15,575,000f during the past week.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 20.—The following are the closing stock quotations: are the closing stock quotations:

Alpha 12 Northern Belle.

Alta 44 Ophir.

Belcher 33 Overman.

Best & Belcher 191 Raymond & Ely.

Bullion 58 Savage.

California 58 Sarra Nevada

Chollar & Potosi 7% Union Consolidated

Consol. Virginia 54 Yellow Jacket

Crown Point 31 Bodie 18 Bureka Con 18 Putosi

Exchequer 44 Imperial Rureka Con. 18 Potosi.
Exchequer. 44 Imperial
Gould & Curry 10% Martin White.
Grand Prize 1% Mono.
Hale & Norcross. 15% Independence.
Justice. 2% Consent ed Pacific
Justice. 30%
Mexican. 30%
Julia levies an assessment of \$1.00 pc

Julia levies an assessment of \$1.00 per share BOSTON. BOSTON, Noy. 20.—Copper stocks:
Calumet & Hecla 260 Pewabic ...
Copper Fails ... 7 Quincy ...
Franklin ... 28 Ridge ...

REAL ESTATE. North Water st, 300 ft e of State st, a f, 390 ft to river, dated Nov, 18 (Chicago West Fourteenth st, same as the above, dated Nov. 18 (J. W. Campbell to Daniel Wells, Jr.)
Case st, 20 ft n of Indiana st, w f, 20x75 ft, dated Nov. 19 (Jacob Lauer to Daniel Weaver)
Sacramento st, 166 ft n of Van Buren st, e f, 25x1264 ft, dated Feb. 7 (David Horn to M. J. Howard)
Sacramento st, same as the above, dated Oct. 28 (M. J. Howard to A. M. Garner) Oct. 28 (M. J. Howard to A. M. Garner)

Commercia: st. 194 ft sof Wabansia, w
f. 24x123½ ft, dated Oct. 9 (John T.
Dale to Ross Horner)

Clybourn av, ne cor of Perry st. Lots 7
and 8, improved, dated Nov. 19 (J. E.
and F. A. Towner to Carl Roeske)

Shurtleff av, 75 ft s of Twenty-eighth st,
e f. 25x125½ ft, improved, dated Nov.
5 (William Speede to F. W. and L.
Rueckheim)

shirtleff av. 25 it so of Twenty-eighther, (25x125); ft, improved, dated Nov. 5 (William Speede to F. W. and L. Rueckheim).

Shurtleff av. 250 ft s of Twenty-eighther, et. 25x125); ft. dated Nov. 5 (W. F. Milligan to W. Nothdurft).

North Water st. se cor of Franklin, 240 ft to river, dated Oct. 15 (Hiram Wheeler to Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company).

The premises No. 1473 Prairie av, dated Nov. 20 (Master in Chancery to Dorothea Selbert).

West Huron st. 200 ft east of Armour, sf. 25x123 ft, dated Nov. 20 (George Bickerdike to Wilhelm Timm).

West Jackson st. 73 2-10 ft wof Lincoln, nf. 120x121 ft, dated Nov. 10 (J. N. Balestier to Stephen W. Rawson).

Aldine square, 159½ ft wof Vincennes av, s f. 22x125 ft, improved, dated Nov. 20 (L. E. and W. H. Launder to Frances E. Moore).

West Madison st. 125 ft e of Calapbell av, nf. 40x121 8-10 ft, dated Nov. 20 (Roland R. Landis to William Sivjer, Jr.) Ewing st. 100 ft wof Clinton, sf. 25x118 ft, dated Nov. 11 (A. Enzenbacher to Frank Dworak).

South Park boulevard. 473 ft n of Thirty-seventh st. e f. 30x124 ft, dated Nov. 20 (N. B. Rappleyer to A. J. Smith).

The premises No. 468 South Irving place, dated Nov. J (Levi Rosenfeld to Stephen H. Davis).

2,000 NORTH OF CITY LIMITS. WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Melrose st, 400 ft c of Evanston road, s
f, 50x186 ft, dated Nov. 19 (A. A. and
F. L. Baldwin to M. J. Fairelough)...;

Baxter st, between School st and Belmont
av, 50 ft to alley, improved, dated March
6 (Carl F. Brueckner to Theodore Feils)

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WTHIN A RADIUS
OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Wait to George Beldam)....incennes av, between Forty-second and Pierce sts, w t. 189½x150 ft, with 530½ nt to alley in same subdivision, dated Nov. 19 (John H. P. Dodge to Thomas

#### COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock

	BRCEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.
lour, bris	11,906	12,325	11,308	9, 251
heat, bu	87,754	112,875	74, 252	20, 225
orn, bu	117,858	83,347	114, 153	31,933
ats, bu	29, 571	43,695	17,532	62, 367
ye, bu	6, 303		5,896	1,000
arley, bu	21,918	9,080	7,454	13, 35
rass seed, los.	235, 615	66, 760	101, 162	41, 390
lax seed, lbs	459,720	177, 730	537,900	51,956
room corn. ibe	114,000	42,000	26, 997	82, 172
meats, lbs		637, 362		2,982,197
eef, tos			69	48
cef. bris		60	290	230
ork, bris			293	936
ard. 10s	222,050	153,650	522,870	231,016
allow, lbs	8,200	60,667	50,411	197,680
never, 1bs	221, 230	121,049	140,310	139, 997
rea'd h'gs, No	17	71	220,010	100,000
ve hogs, No.	46,534	e 49, 093	5,438	3,092
attle, No	3,408	4,840	1,382	1, 25
neen No.	919	1,447	13	415
ides, lbs	279, 134	200,585	174, 280	160, 108
ighwines, bris	50	2004 000	69	50, 100
ooi, lbs	146, 717	270,924	414, 353	42,66
otatoes, bu	5,560	4,918	201	
oal, tons	10,590	5,490	2,800	1,2%
ay, tons	115	140	80	1,212
umber, mft	5,984	3,327	2, 159	2,264
ingles, m	3,810	428	1,090	
it, bris	19,459	406	3, 232	220
oultry, coops.	4, 640		9 700	2,040
oultry, lbs	3,030	9,300	8,760	8,650
rgs. pkgs	658	561	9937	400
heese, bxs	5,979	5,591	321	423
r. apples, bris	10, 128		1,408	6, 205
apples, bris		5, 137	833	1, 197

Withdrawn from store during Wednesday for city consumption, 2,874 bu wheat, 2,328 bu

corn, 2,314 bu oats, 1,474 bu barley. The following grain was inspected into store n this city vesterday morning: 3 cars No. 1 winser wheat, 24 cars No. 2 do, 6 cars No. 3 do, 60 cars No. 2 spring, 46 cars No. 3 do, 17 cars rejected, 4 cars no grade (160 wheat); 123 cars No. 2 corn, 17 cars high mixed, 38 cars rejected and new mixed (178 corn); 9 cars white oats, 29 cars No. 2 mixed, 9 cars rejected (41 oats); 2 cars No. 1 rye, 11 cars No. 2 do, 3 cars rejected (16 rye); 9 cars No. 3 bariey, 12 cars extra, 4 cars feed (25 barley). Total, 420 cars or 197,000 bu. Inspected out: 112,716 bu wheat, 191,976 bu corn, 300 bu oats, 1,657 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were more

active yesterday, and generally firmer under a fair demand for most descriptions of produce The receipts of grain were smaller, and that more than offset a depressing set of advices from across the Atlantic. Provisions were helped by higher prices for hogs yesterday, be ing the first day of the season cold enough to tempt packers to operate freely. Mess pork closed 17%c higher, at \$10.00@10.05 for November, and \$11.221/@11.25 for January. Lard closed 71/c higher, at \$6.771/@6.80 for December, and \$7.00@7.021/2 for January. Short ribe closed at \$5.471/2 for January. Spring wheat closed 1c higher, at \$1.16% spot and \$1.17% for December. Winter wheat closed on 'Change at \$1.22 for No. 2 red. Corn closed 1/4c lower, at 40%c for November and 43%e for May. Oats were unchanged, closing at 83%@33%c for November and at 38%c for May. Rye was %c better, closing at 72c spot, and January was 74c. Barley was nominal at 80c for spot. Hogs were active and higher early, but closed weak at \$3.80 @3.95 for light, and at \$3.80@4.10 for poor to extra heavy. Cattle were active and 10@15c

sembling Lima beans rather than the corn that

They say that fully two-thirds of all the grain on which appeals are taken from the decision of the Inspector are plugged with poor stuff, which the shippers evidently think will not be detected under a covering of good grain. Country shipspectors are able to detect the cheat, and that their orders are to grade the whole down to the lowest quality found in the lot. Hence, the man who puts a lot of rejected wheat in the bottom of a car and covers it with No. 2 has the whole graded as rejected, whereas it would have graded No. 3 if mixed together so as to make an even lot of grain.

The following table shows the quantities of wheat and corn on passage for the United Kingdom for ports of call and for direct ports on the detes named:

Nov. 15, Nov. 8, Nov. 16, 1872, qrs. 1878, q The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at points named yesterday:

| Received Shipped | Shipp 22,000 416,000 27,000 12,000 166,000 55,000 30,000 Baltimore ..... Philadelphia ..... ....658, 754 405, 252 Total bu The receipts at the fire inland points aggre-

gated 204,000 bu, and shipments 154,000 bu. The following was the produce movement in New York yesterday. Receipts-Flour, 21,-076 brls; wheat, 415,500 bu; corn. 109,606 bu; oats, 27,200 bu; corn-meal, 1,943 pkgs; rye, 8,782 bu; barley, 87,850 bu; malt, 1,860 bu; pork, 446 bris: beef, 678 bris; cut meats, 3,144 pkgs; lard, 3,261 tes; whisky, 762 brls.

Exports for twenty-four hours-Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 166,000 bu; corn, 47,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

#### PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS-Were active and more irregnlar. The market advanced 25c on pork and 121/4@ 15c on lard early, in sympathy with higher prices for hogs. It weakened before noon under free offerings, some of which seemed to be induced by the weakness in stocks, and reacted toward the close with a steadier feeling, but not much strength. There was no material change in the tone of advices from other points.

MESS PORK-Advanced 25c per brl, declined 17%c, and closed 15@17%c above the latest prices of Wednesday, at \$11.22% for January and \$11. 35@11. 37% for February. The market for this month and next closed quiet at about \$10.00, with new spot held at \$10.50. Sales were reported of 1,000 bris old at \$10.00; 1,750 bris new at \$10.50; 250 brls seller November at \$10.00; 1,500 brls seller December at \$10.00; 38,000 brls seller January at \$11.15@11.32%; and 7,000 bris

1,500 bris seller December at \$10.00; 38,000 bris seller January at \$11.15\(\text{3}\)11.25\(\text{4}\); and 7,000 bris seller February at \$11.32\(\text{4}\)25\(\text{3}\)11.40. Total 49,500 bris. Also 200 bris extra prime at \$8.50.

LARD-Advanced 12\(\text{4}\)25\(\text{6}\)25\(\text{c}\) be per 100 bs, and closed 7\(\text{4}\)26\(\text{c}\) above the latest prices of Wednesday, at \$7.00\(\text{6}\)7.02\(\text{4}\) for February. November was quiet at the close at \$6.75\(\text{2}\)6.77\(\text{4}\), and December at \$6.75\(\text{2}\)6.77\(\text{4}\), and December at \$6.75\(\text{4}\)6.77\(\text{4}\)6.77\(\text{4}\)6. 300 tos new at \$6.90\(\text{6}\)8.77\(\text{4}\)6.50 tos kettled at \$6.75\(\text{4}\)6.77\(\text{4}\)6.77\(\text{4}\)6.77\(\text{4}\)6.77\(\text{4}\)6.77\(\text{4}\)6.77\(\text{4}\)6.77\(\text{4}\)6.77\(\text{4}\)6.77\(\text{4}\)6.77\(\text{4}\)6.77\(\text{4}\)6.77\(\text{4}\)6.77\(\text{4}\)6.77\(\text{4}\)6.77\(\text{4}\)6.70\(\text{4}\)7.67\(\text{1}\)200 tos seller January at \$6.97\(\text{4}\)6.77\(\text{4}\)7.12\(\text{4}\)6. Total 20, 600 tos seller February at \$7.07\(\text{4}\)6.71\(\text{2}\)7. Some demand for domestic shipment, and very little doing for export. The market was firm, in sympathy with pork and lard. Sales were reported of 25,000 lbs shoulders at 3\(\text{4}\)6.15\(\text{5}\)6.50 Solier November, \$5.47\(\text{4}\)6.50 Solier February; 90,000 lbs green hams (16) lost at 6c; and 300 tos do (16) lbs seller December at 7c. The closing prices for the leading outs were about as follows for partly-cured lots:

| Shoul- | Short | L. & S. | Short | ders. | ribs. | clears. | clears. Loose ... \$3.80 \$5.47\\ \$5.45 \$5.60 \$90t, boxed ... 4.00 5.67\\ 5.65 5.80 \$5.80 \$0eember, boxed 4.00 5.65 5.65 5.80 \$0eember, boxed 3.95 5.65 5.85

Short ribs, seller January, closed at \$5.47\\\\\_1\$. Long clears quoted at \$6.35 loose and \$5.55 boxed; Cumberlands, 5\\\\\\_2\$\\\\_2\$\\\\_3\$\\\\_2\$\\\\_2\$\\\\_3\$\ shoulders, 34c.

Bacon quoted at 5@54c for shoulders. 8284c for short ribs, 84284c for short clears, 844@9c for hams, all canvased and packed.

Gikkase—Was quiet at 5426c for brown.

BEEF—Was quiet at \$8.7529.00 for mess, \$9.00

@9.50 for extra mess, and \$13.75@14.00 for hams.

Tallow-Was quiet at 6%@70 for city and 6% @5%c for country.

BREADSTUFFS. FLOUR-Was in moderate demand for export, and a few lots were taken for that purpose, with a quiet local trade, and no change in price. Hoiders were firm. Sales were reported of 425 brls winters at \$6,00@7.00: 680 bris double extras, partly at Filberts.
Almonds, Tarragona
Naples walnuts. \$5.40@5.85; 140 bris extras at \$5.121/4; 400 bris low grade, partly at \$4.25; and 25 bris buckwheat at \$7.00. Total, 1,670 bris. Export extras were quoted at \$5.00@5.25 in sacks, and double extras do at \$5,25@5,50.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Sales were 5 cars bran at

\$8.37%@8.75 per ton; 1 car middlings at \$10.75; 1 car shorts at \$0.50; and 1 car coarse corn-meal at \$15.50 per ton on track.

l car shorts at \$0.50; and 1 car coarse corn-meal at \$15.50 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was more active, and somewhat firmer, the advance of the previous evening being sustained. The market advanced \$2.24c, and closed at an improvement of \$c. The British markets were quiet, with little demand, but small arrivals off coast for orders. New York, however, was quoted Ic higher, and our receipts were small, while there was little speculative wheat on the market, as a party of prominent operators had bought two or three million bushels this week, and that about took all the floating stuff off the market, leaving the 'boys' short. The smaller supply induced some of the shorts to fill, and the market later fell back under free offerings, which seemed to be brought out by the reported decline of stocks in New York. There was a fair shipping demand for No. 3 at about Wednesday's prices, the market closing at \$1.06\foxup. Spot No. 2 was freely taken for carrying into next month, at about 'sc difference, the market closing at \$1.16\foxup. 16\foxup. Spot No. 2 was freely taken for carrying into next month, at about 'sc difference, the market closing at \$1.16\foxup. 16\foxup. Spot No. 2 was freely taken for carrying into next month, at about 'sc difference, the market closing at \$1.16\foxup. 16\foxup. Spot No. 2 was freely taken for carrying into next month, at about 'sc difference, the market closing at \$1.16\foxup. 16\foxup. Spot No. 2 was freely taken for carrying into next month, at about 'sc difference the market closing at \$1.16\foxup. 16\foxup. 16\foxup

Sil. 1981 and Norremon.

The state of the state

ber, 38 %c for January, and 44%@44%c for May. Oats 45,000 bu at 36%c for May. Moss pork was steady: sales of 3,750 orls at \$11.25@11.27% for January. Lard was steady: sales of 6,500 tes at \$7.02%@7.05 for January, and \$6.80 for the year. Shorf ribs 150,000 lbs at 35.47% for January.

Pig-tin, P D ....

Discount on galvanize NAILS-Were firm at

demand. OILS—Turpentine was

the market being firm

We quote: Carbon, 110 degrees test Carbon, Illinois legal, 15 Carbon, headlight, 175

Lard extra winter.... Lard, No. 1.......... Lard, No. 2........

Linseed, raw ...... Linseed, boiled ..... Whale, winter bleached

Neatsfoot oil, strictly p Neatsfoot oil, extra... Neatsfoot oil, No. 1... Bank oil.

beld off, the weather be and it was feared that a

and it was feared that as Peachblows were quote Rose at 35@40c per bu. POULTRY AND GAM and steady. The weath for everything except lis Game was not pienty an 6c per lb; dressed at 7@84c per lb; dressed at 7@84c per lb; dressed do. 2, 75 and geese at 50.00 chickens. \$5.00@5.50 p\$1.50@2.75.

\$2.30@2.45, prime by
was dull and lower. Th
to have been filled, and tr
to have leading at
the stock
bags. Sales were not
closing at \$5.10@5.20.
SALT+Was steady un
interior:

vance. Sales were 70 basis of \$1. 10 per galle WOOL—Was, firmly

Monday.... Fuesday.... Wednesday...

Shipments— Monday..... Tuesday..... Wednesday....

CATTLE-Yesterday

factory market-day. A good attendance, and a

stock, and, as the suporthe competition was suff 10@15c all around. It

interior: Fine salt, P bri.

Short ribs—150, 000 its at 53.47% for January.

APTERNOON BOARD.

Wheat was firmer at \$1.17\% 01.17\% for December, which closed at \$1.17\% 01.17\% for December, which closed at \$1.17\% 1.17\ AFTERNOON BOARD.

GENERAL MARKETS. BROOM-CGRN-Was firm under a fair demand from manufacturers. Following are the quotations:

| Crooked | Challes | Chal BUTTER—Trade was lacking in activity, the dra views of holders checking sales. There were no sellers at any important concession from former asking rates, and we quote the market steady Creamery... Good to choice dairy.....

Inferior to common.... BAGGING-In this market there were no changes. A moderate business was in progress at the prices

American. ......20 CHEESE-Prices were not specially strong, the continued duliness of trade tending to soften the views of holders. The future of the market has however, a firm look, and there is no pressure to sell at the current rates. We quote:

COAL-In this market there were no changes. Trade was a trifle more active, the cold weather having stimulated the demand. We quote prices firm, as follows:

urm, as follows:
Lacka vanna and Pittston, all sizes.....
Erie and Briar Hill
Cannel:
Saltimore & Chio...
Picdmont
Blossburg
Wilmington

COOPERAGE-Packers' goods were steady. The 

Codfish-George's, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 100 dbs..... 7¼@ 8 7.00@ 7.25 6.25@ 6.50 Herring Labrador, split, bris...
Herring Halifax, split, bris...
Herring Holland, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ keg}\$

Lerring Scaled, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ box}.

Jallburt Smoked. 30@ 35 94@ 94 California salmon. 4-bris. 946 94
California salmon. 4-bris. 926 94
FRU ITS AND NUTS—A less active movement was seen in this branch of trade, but for the time of year the demand is good. Prices were steady, as given below:

Carolina Louisiana Rangoon. COPPER.

Patent cut loaf.....

Patent cut loat
Crushed
Granulated and powdered
A stan lard
A No.#2
Extra C
C No. 1

and by the middle of the practically empty. The was better than the rece is still room for improve proportion of old cows ban is usual to the \$2.00@2.25 for poor co to \$4.70@4.85 for extra were, however, few sa mon to good fat cows. and at \$3, 35@4, 50 for teers. There was mo Zante currants, new ...

Extra Boevos - Graded s. 1, 450 lbs and upwards Choice Beaves - Fine, fa steers, weighing 1, 300 Good Beeves - Weil-fa weighing 1, 200 to 1, 3 Medium Grades - Steers weighing 1, 050 to 1, 2 Bnichers Stock - Poorte and common to choice staughter, weighing 80 Stock Cattle - Common 700 to 1, 000 tbs ... Inferior - Light and thin stags, bulls, and scale 1114@ 1214 2014@ 21 13 @ 1314 94@ 10 1014@ 1114 of apples were firm, and local dealers are stocking ap for the winter trade. Cranberries were in fair 

Av. Price ... 1, 5:00 \$4.85 ... 1, 340 4.50 ... 1, 279 4.37 ... 1, 313 4.30 ... 1, 270 4.00 ... 1, 120 4.00 ... 1, 120 3.75 ... 1, 117 3.70 ... 1, 200 3.35 ... 1, 125 3.35 .. 115 Texas. 872 22 K. Tex. 846 25 stock's 882 23 Texas. 811 11 866 11 ... 866 33 stock's 903 11 stock's1,080 115 Texas. 825 49 stock's 808 24 stock's 900 60 Texas. 681

HOGS—The trains we yesterday, and early early the number quently the market was close. Opening sales over Wednesday's quo ment was sustained us

d 441-@411gc for May, or May. Mass pork was sat \$11.25@11.27% for y: sales of 6, 800 ics at and \$6.80 for the year. \$5.47% for January.	Pig-tin, ₽ D 28@29  Bar tin 30  Bolder 16  Pig lead, ₽ D 514
N BOARD.	Bar lead   6   6   6   6   6   6   6   6   6
nes at the inside. Corn ings for account of New ings, selling at 44%c, ing at 43%c. December, losed at the inside.	Planisbed. cut to size
17601. 17% for Decem- 1.17% January sold at see at the inside. Corn mass for account of New jee, selling at 44%c, hg at 43%c. December, osed at the inside. No- 6. closing at the inside. deer for May, 32%c bid \$33%c for November, osing at \$10.00210.05 11.22%211.25 for Jan- \$10.05 for November.	Planished, cut to 812e
ot, and at \$7.00 @7.024	Pence wire 4½ Discount on galvanized iron 10 per cent. NAILS-Were firm at \$3.90 rates, and in active
0 10s at \$5.47%@5.50	demand.  OHS-Turpentine was held at an advance of 3c, the market being firm at 48c. Carbon, linseed, lard, and other lines were firm and unchanged. We quote:
wheat sold at \$1.1740 d closed at the inside. Corn was 43% c for May ber.	Carbon. 110 degrees test
rm under a fair demand	Lard, No. 1
ork it	Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure
cking in activity, thearm g sales. There were no concession from former te the market steady	Straits
32@37 	POTATOES—Were in light local request and steady. The offerings were fair, but many buyers beld off, the weather being too cold to move stock, and it was feared that some cars had been frozen.
tet there were no changes. In progress at the prices	Peachbows were quoted at 40@45c, and Early Rose at 35@40c per bn. POULTRY AND GAME—Were in better request and steady. The weather was cool and favorable for everything except live stock, which sold slowly.
Burlans11 (14) Guinnes, studiel3 (213) Do, double22% (223) Wool sacks10 (243)	for everything except live stock, which sold slowly.  Game was not pienty and higher. Live chickens, 6c per lb; dressed at 70%C per lb; turkeys at 8% 8%c per lb; dressed do, 9%lle; ducks at \$2.25% 2.75 and geese at \$6.00%7.00 per doz. Prairie- chickens, \$5.00%5.50 per doz, and wild ducks at \$1.50%2.75.
not specially strong, the determing to soften the ture of the market has,	\$1,5002.75. SEEDS—Timothy was firm under a fair inquiry, with not much offered. Sales were reported at \$2,3062.45. prime being \$2.4062.45. Clover was dull and lower. The bulk of the orders seem
there is no pressure to We quote:	to have been filled, and the stock here is considered rather large, and includes a good deal of poor and dirty seed. The stock is said to be about 20,000 bags. Sales were neted at \$4.45@5.50, prime closing at \$5.10@5.20. Flux sold at \$1.53.
there were no changes. ctive, the cold weather mand. We quote prices	SALT—Was steady under a fair demand from the interior:  Fine salt, P bri
, all sizes36.00 6.50 6.50	Ground solar. 1.50 Dairy, P brl. with bags 2.30@2.60 WHISKY—Was fairly active at last week's advance. Sales were 700 bris finished goods on the basis of \$1.10 per galion for higawines.
	small, and the supply of wool in the interior is supposed to be nearly exhausted. The Boston market is reported strong:
iven below:\$1.15 @ 1.201.35 @ 1.40 40 1.50 @ 1.60	Washed fleece, medium.         43@45           Washed fleece, flne, per fb.         330@41           Medium unwashed         30@33           Finedo.         25@27           Coarse do.         27@30           Tub-washed, choice.         47@50           Tub-washed, common to good         40@44
1.50 @ 1.60 1.000 23.00 1.000 23.00 23.00 21.000 33.00 1.000 14.00 @ 18.00 7.00 @ 7.50	LIVE STOCK.
gher at 20@21c for fresh ce-house stock. per 100 lbs higher, but, s were no price-canages.	Receipts—         Cattle.         Hogs.         Sheep.           Monday         4,182         20,397         483           Tuesday         2,907         57,152         1,335           Wednesday         3,408         46,534         919           Taursday         4,500         50,000         350
\$ 4.35@ 4.50   \$ 4.35@ 3.50   \$ 4.50   \$ 20.00   \$ 5 - brl   15.50	Total
-ori 10, 25@ 10, 50 brl 7,00@ 7,25 brl 7,00@ 7,25 brl 4,50@ 4,75 brl 4,50@ 4,75 brl 3,00@ 3,25 brl 1,00@ 1,25 brl 1,00 5,50@ 1,75@ 1,00	Tuesday 360 4,460 Wednesday 1,332 5,438 13  Total 2,708 13,124 13
	CATTLE—Yesterday proved to be a very satis- factory market-day. All classes of buyers were in good attendance, and all-seemed eager to secure stock, and, as the supply comparatively was light.
4.00% 4.25 74 % 8 bris 7.00% 7.25 bris 6.25% 6.50 1.35 30% 35	the competition was sufficient to carry up prices 10@15c all around. It was no work to sell stock, and by the middle of the afternoon the yards were practically empty. The quality of the offerings
A less active movement f trade, but for the time od, Prices were steady, as	was better than the recent average, though there is still room for improvement in that respect, the proportion of old cows and lean steers being larger than is usual to the season. Sales ranged from
8 6 G 64	\$2.00@2.25 for poor cows and inferior mixed lots to \$4.70@4.85 for extra shipping beeves. There were, however, few sales at the extremes, most of the trading being done at \$2.35@3.00 for com-
8 @ 8½ 2.40 @2.45 new 2.80 @2.85 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	mon to good fat cows, at \$2.40@2.90 for stockers, and at \$3.35@4.50 for common to choice shipping steers. There was more inquiry for stockers than on any day within the past four weeks, and both
85 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	the fresh and stale lots were all closed out. The market closed firm.  QUOTATIONS, Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1, 450 lbs and upwards\$4.70@4.90
814 @ 814 6 @ 614 6 @ 914 6 9 @ 914 6 32 @ 33 10 @ 1014	Choice Beeves—Fine. fat. well-formed steers, weighing 1. 300 to 1. 450 bs
21 6 22 114@ 124 204@ 21 13 6 134	and common to choice cows, for city shaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs. 2,25@3.00 Stock Cattle—Common cattle weighing
10% 10 10% 11% resteady. Shipping grades I local dealers are stocking Cranberries were in fair	700 to 1,000 ibs
s\$2.25 @2.75	No. Av. Price. No. Av. Price.
6 7 7 5.00 65.50 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	10. 1.530 34.85 23 stock's 889 52.75  75 1.340 4.55 20 930 2.70  49 1.344 4.50 12 981 2.50  13 1.279 4.37½ 19 stock's 740 2.60  17 1.279 4.33 16 stock's 752 2.62½  18 1.313 4.30 13 stock's 799 2.55  47 1.270 4.00 20 stock's 581 2.50  37 1.183 3.75 10 stock's 1,046 2.50  36 1.210 3.75 25 stock's 846 2.50  63 1.117 3.70 38 stock's 894 2.35  38 1.200 8.35 25 stock's 7189 2.42½
1 market was quiet: 10	66 1,165 3.35 28 stock's 716 2.30 85 1,215 3.35 53 808 2,4714
1982. 24¼@29¼ 10 620¼ 10½620½ 18½620½	14 feeders 1, 012 3, 25 245 880 2, 45 10 feeders 1, 030 3, 25 11 cows 1, 036 2, 40 115 Texas. 872 3, 10 23 cows 810 2, 40 25 stock's 882 2, 80 54 stock's 678 2, 40 23 881 3, 00 20 cows 902 2, 35 23 Texas. 811 3, 00 19 cows 944 2, 35
16 % @ 17 % 15 @ 16 14 @ 14 %	33 stock's 903 2.90 15 920 2.30 11 stock's 1990 2.05 112 stock's 269 6.25
114@11% 114@11% 114@11% 114@11% 10%@10% 10%@10%	24 stock's 808 2.80 19 cows 820 2.25 24 stock's 900 2.75 13 stock's 685 2.25 60 Texas. 681 2.70 HOGS. The trains were late on most of the reads.
9 % 610 84 8 94 8078 48 650	far below the number actually received; consequently the market was stronger early than at the close. Opening sales were at a plump 5c advance over Wednesday's quotations, and that improve.
38 442 38 442 25 625 38268, new 4	learning that the day's receipts would closely approximate 50,000—ouyers held off and the market fell back to about Wednesday's figures. Closing contactions were \$2,000,000.
	light. The former sold principally at \$3.90@3.95
18 619 50 655 17 618 10 61.05 w and about boe lower at a were larger, there was appers, and larger receipts	100 317 4.10 106 305 3.95 32 314 3.124 101 280 3.95 47 380 4.10 101 280 3.95
\$15.00@15.50 94.00@15.50 91.00@15.50 10.00@12.00 10.50@12.00	180
request and firm. The are quickly placen. Some	334 4.05 143. 227 3.90 331 4.05 119. 226 3.90 50 296 4.00 58. 290 3.90 50 270 4.00 90. 205 3.90 50 270 4.00 90. 205 3.90
14 @ 14% 18 @ 20 14 @ 15	57 339 4 00 43 265 3.90
tted	64
or Western samples. The detection to be weaker under fact is chesking the de-	281 3.95 98 296 3.85 30 301 4.00 32 282 3.85 40 273 4.00 35 279 3.85 41 273 4.00 25 269 3.85 5 200 4.00 21 250 3.85
to reduce their stocks.  There is to prices having touched ppers' limits, but brew- and values are well sus-	115
The exports since Sept 1	poor to extra at \$2.75\tilde{A}\$. 50 per 100 lbs.  NEW YORK.  NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Breves—No receipts; no business. Dr. Nov. 20.—Breves—No receipts; no
ty evident that with the syear, and the very free quors, that the article will ore another harvest." lemand and irmer, at \$5.20 d \$5.30 for small lots. It grees have made contracts	active with a special lot of Texas and Colorado beef and choice and extra native, 8@8%c. Shipments,
the present prices.  NERS' STOCK—Were in d and steady. The hard- per falling off in the volume	Sagar Receipts, 5.300; market active and frm, with upward tendency; the pens closed early; 356556 for poor to extra sheep; 514064c for lambs. Exporters purchased 300 fat wethers at 540556. Shipments, 200 carcasses. Dressed putton active at 507c; dressed lambs firm at 100.
would take some time to heir books. The price-list	Swinz Receipts, 2,800. None offered alive; tressed, firmer at \$5,70@6.00.

	1141
9 b 28@29 30	light and not equal to the demand for good, which were much asked for. The quality was generally
, pb 16 514	vance of last week any time: best, \$4.20@5.00;
6%	very common. All are sold out at prices in advance of last week any time: best, \$4.20\(\frac{1}{2}\)6.00; fair to good, \$4.00\(\frac{1}{2}\)6.10; common, \$3.25\(\frac{1}{2}\)6.05; Hous-Receipts to day, \$3.25\(\frac{1}{2}\)6 besd: total for three days, \$9.40\(\frac{1}{2}\)6. Vertex \$3.40\(\frac{1}{2}\)6. Phile.
bottoms, \$\phi\$ 5	three days, 9,810: Yorkers, \$4.00@4.10; Philadelphias, \$4.20@4.20. Sheep-Raceipts to-day, 1,400 head; total for three days, 4,000, solling from the second of the second o
ed. copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz 38	SHEEP-Raceipts to-day, 1,400 head: total for
ed. cut to size	three days, 4,000; selling firmer, at \$2.55@4.10.
nc, 9 b	ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 20. —CATTLE—Demand liberal for all grades, but the supply light and inad-
n bar-iron rates 3.40@3.50 ron, Nos. 8 to 13 16@17	eral for all grades, but the supply light and inadequate; mainly of mixed butchers' staff, which goes off readily at \$2.50@3.50; good to fancy heavy snipping steers, \$4.30@4.80; light, \$2.50@4.80; light, \$2.50@5.50; light, \$3.50@5.50; light, \$3.50\%5.50; light, \$3.50\%5.50; light, \$3.50\%5.50; light,
ron, Nos. 8 to 13	heavy snipping steers, \$4.30@4.80; light, \$3.50@
zed iron, Nos. 14 to 28 12@16%	ments, 600,
unt on galvanized iron 10 per cent.	SHEEP—Scarce and wanted; fair to good muttons, \$2.50@3.00; choice to fancy, \$3.25@3.50; receipts, 200; shipments, none.
8-Were firm at \$3.90 rates, and in active-	Hoss-Active and higher; Yorkers, \$3.6023.75; packing. \$3.7023.90; butchers to select, \$3.952
-Turpentine was held at an advance of 3c,	4.10; receipts, 20,100 head; shipments, 1,600
rket being firm at 48c. Carbon, linseed, d other lines were firm and unchanged.	head.
110 degrees test	BUFFALO, Nov. 20 CATTLE-Receipts, 1, 306;
	steers, \$4.20@4.70; medium, \$3.85@4.20; all
Trawinter. 62 60. 1	offerings disposed of. SEKEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,300; absence of
io. 2	SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,300; absence of business for want of stock; the only sale reported was a load of mixed sheep and lambs at \$4.30;
Willier Dieached	Hogs-Receipts, 4, 715: market active and high-
ot oil, strictly pure	er; Yorkers, good to choice, \$4.20@4.25; heavy and medium, \$4.15@4.40. ends, \$3.75@4.00; coarse, rough, and common lots, \$2.00@3.25;
ot oil, extra	coarse, rough, and common lots, \$2.00@3.25; best grades disposed of.
38	CINCINNA TI.
oil	Cincinnati, Nov. 20.—Hoos—Active and firm; common, \$3.20@3.70; light, \$3.75@3.95; pack- ing, \$3.95@4.10; butchers', \$4.05@4.15; re-
a, deodorized, 63 gravity 14 e, deodorized, 74 degrees 13	ing, \$3.95@4.10; butchers', \$4.05@4.15; receipts, 15,000; shipments, none.
e. 87 degrees 2014 TOES—Were in light local request and	INDIANAPOLIS.
The offerings were fair, but many buyers, the weather being too cold to move stock.	INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 20.—Hogs—Strong at \$3.75 @4.20; receipts 7,000 head.
as feared that some cars had been frozen.	LUMBER.
as feared that some cars had been frozen. ows were quoted at 40@45c, and Early 35@40c per bn.	. The wholesale market was quiet. Very little
TRY AND GAME—Were in better request dy. The weather was cool and favorable	stuff was offered. Owing to the storm few vessels have left the lumber posts, hence moderate re-
as not plenty and higher. Live chickens.	ceipts are expected for a few days. One and per-
b; dressed at 7@8c per 1b; turkeys at 8% ib; dressed do. 9@11c; ducks at \$2.25@	haps two fleets are likely to be received before the closing of the season. The yard dealers are pur-
d geese at \$6.00@7.00 per doz. Prairies, \$5.00@5.50 per doz, and wild ducks at	chasing to complete their stocks for the winter
2.75. S—Timothy was firm under a fair inquiry,	trade. A decline in piece-stuff of 50c was admitted yesterday, though sales were made previously at
t much offered. Sales were reported at	the reduction, but were not made public. Liberal
2.45, prime being \$2.40@2.45. Clover sand lower. The bulk of the orders seem been filled, and the stock here is considered	Offerings caused the bresk: Choice mill-run inch\$16.50@19.00
arge, and includes a good deal of poor and ed. The stock is said to be about 20,000 sales were neted at \$4.45@5.50, prime at \$5.10@5.20. Flax sold at \$1.53.  —Was steady under a fair demand from the	Medium inch
sales were neted at \$4.45@5.50, prime	Piece-stuff 9.25@ 9.50 1
-Was steady under a fair demand from the	Lath, outside for dry
t, 9 brl 1.35 r coarse sait, 9 brl 1.50	continue liberal, and orders are coming in much
solar 1.50	faster than dealers expected they would at this time of year. Following are the quotations:
9 brl. with bags	First and second 1 4@2 inch \$ 42.00
Sales were 700 bris finished goods on the \$1.10 per gallon for highwines.	Third clear do 37.00 First and second clear rough, 1 inch. 41.00
ad the supply of wool in the interior is	First and second clear dressed siding 19.00
d to be nearly exhausted. The Boston is reported strong:	Common cressed siding
fleece, fine, per fb	A stock beards, 13 inch and upwards 36.00@42.00 A stock beards, 10@12 inch, rough. 34.00@36.00
unwashed 30@33	C stock boards, 100012 inch
lo	Fencing, 1st quality
shed, choice	Common poards, No. 2 11. 000512.00
LIVE STOCK.	Dimension stuff
CHICAGO.	Pickeis, rough and select 14.00
ots- Cattle, Hogs, Sheep. 4,182 20,397 483 2,607 57,152 1,335	Lath     2,35@ 2,60       Shingles, standard     2,50@ 2,65       Shingles, choice     2,55@ 2,75
day 3,408 46,534 . 919	
5, 4,500 50,000 350	BY TELEGRAPH.
1	FOREIGN.
ents— 1,016 3,286	Epecial Dispatch to The Tribune.  Liverpool, Nov. 20-11:30 a. mFlour-No.
1,016 3,286 360 4,460 1,332 5,438 13	1, 13s; No. 2, 10s 3d.
1 2,708 13,124 13	GRAIX - Wheat - Winter, No. 1, 11s 2d; No. 2, 10s 9d; spring, No. 1, 10s 9d; No. 2, 10s; white,
LE-Yesterday proved to be a very satis-	No. 1, 11s 5d; No. 2, 10s 7d; club No. 1, 11s 9d;
market-day. All classes of buyers were in- tendance, and all seemed eager to secure	No. 2, 14s 5d. Corn—Old, No. 1, 5s 9d; No. 2, 5s 9\d.
nd, as the supply comparatively was light,	PROVISIONS-Pork, 56s. Lard, 37s 6d.
petition was sufficient to carry up prices all around. It was no work to sell stock,	LIVERPOOL, Nov. 20-Evening-Corron-Mar- ket caster at 6%@6%d; sales. 8,000 bales; specu-
the middle of the afternoon the yards were	lation and export, 2,000; American, 6,000 bales.
lly empty. The quality of the offerings er than the recent average, though there	PRIME MESS BEEF-83s 6d. CHEESE-Fine American, 63s.
oom for improvement in that respect, the	Refined Petroleum—8@8%d. Linseed Oil—30s.
on of old cows and lean steers being larger usual to the season. Sales ranged from	LONDON, NOV. 20LINSBED OIL-29s 5d@
0.05 for noor come and inferior mixed lots	95s 10d

25s 10d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE-28s 9d.

ANTWERP, Nov. 20. -PETROLEUM-221/4f.

The following were received by the Chicago NEW ORLEANS. rades have declined to \$6.25@6.87%; sup-LIVERPOOL. Nov. 20-11:30 a. m.-Flour. 10s 3d@13s. Wheat-Winter, 10s 9d@11s 2d; spring, 10s@10s 9d; white, 10s 7d@11s 5d; club, 11s 5d@11s 9d. Old corn, 5s 81/4d@5s 9d. Pork, 56s. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 20-12 m. - Wheat rather duli red winter, 11s 1d; No. 2 spring, 10s 6d; new No. 3 do. 10s 1d. Corn dull and easier: 5s 8d. Cargoes off coast-Wheat and corn rather dull. Weather snowy. Pork-Western P. M., 56s. Lard, 37s 6d Bacon-Long clear, 35s; short clear, 36s. Tallow, 41s. Cheese, 62s. Beef-Western prime messdull LONDON, Nov. 20. - LIVERPOOL - Wheat quiet

Corn rather easier at 5s Sd. Cargoes off coast-Wheat steady; fair average red winter, 54s. Corn quiet; fair average American mixed, 27s 9d. Cargoes on passage-Wheat inactive. Arrivals off coast for orders-Wheat small. Weather in England snewy.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. NEW YORK, Nov. 20 .- GRAIN-Much livelier in quiry for wheat at higher and generally buoyant, though at the close somewhat irregular, prices Apprehensions as to the summary closing of the canals by cold weather and representations of more favorable advices by cable served to stimulate business. Winter grades advanced about 21/2@31/40 per bu on a brisk movement again, chiefly in options and on speculative account, the later dealings showing the sharpest rise on excited market. Spring attracted more attention and was quoted up 2@3c per bu, leaving off firmly at about the highest figure of the day: 87,000 bu No. 2 red at \$1.42 @1, 4514; 120, 000 bu do November options, \$1. 4214 @1.45%; 36,000 bn No. 2 spring, mainly to arrive soon, at \$1.33@1.34; 24,000 bn No. 2 Northwest spring, November options, at \$1.35\ @1.37; 129, 000 bu No. 3 spring at \$1.28@1.32 (chiefly Milwatukee at \$1,29@1,30, and Chicago at \$1,30@ 1.32), closing with Chicago at \$1.32. Corn in good request, especially toward the close, for prompt and forward delivery; the advance was about %@lc per bu, leaving off very firmly; mixed Western ungraded at 58% @60c. Rye in fair de-mand and stronger on limited offerings; car-load No. 1 at 90c; another of No. 2 Western at 89c.

Oats more active, but quoted generally weaker on more liberal offerings, closing irregularly.

Provisions—Hog products fairly active, open ing higher, and subsequently the improvement was about lost, leaving off more firmly, Mese in fair demand for prompt delivery at \$11.05@11.10 for ordinary. In the option line there was a restricted movement. Cut meats in fair request at former rates. Bacon attracts rather more attention at former prices; long clears, \$6.20@6.25. Western lard moderately sought for early delivery, closing weak; forward delivery less active, opening at an advance of 10c, subsequently reacting, and closing stronger; quoted at the close for December at \$7.27 2@7.30; seller's option the year, \$7.30 TALLOW-In demand; 108,000 lbs at 7%@7%c. Sugars-Raw very dull, and more or less nomi

nal as to values. Refined in light request. WHISKY-In demand at \$1.15 bid; holders asking \$1.17 and upward; no sales reported. FREIGHTS-Ship-owners somewhat firmer in their views, and offering accommodation with much less urgency, but the demand on moderate scale is checked, especially in instances of grain and petroleum, by a further sharp rise in values largely under speculative manipulation. For Liverpool, 1,300 bris flour, mostly through freight and for-

ward shipment, at 2s 6d@2s 9d; 16,000 bu grain To the Western Associated Press. New YORK. Nov. 20.—Corron—Quiet at 12 3-16 @12 5-16c; futures steady; November, 12.18c; December, 12.18c; January, 12.29c; February.

©12 5-10c; futures steady; volemost, 12.18c; pecember, 12.18c; January, 12.20c; Februáry, 12.44c; March. 12.58c; April. 12.74c; May, 12.87c; June. 13c; July, 13.07c.
FLOUR-Fairly active: receipts, 21,000 bris: super state and Western. 35.00@5.50; common to good extra, 25.40@5.80; good to choice. \$5.85@7.75; white wheat extra, \$5.80@6.25; extra Ohio. \$5.60@7.50; 81. Louis. \$5.60@8.00; Minnesota patent process. 97.00@8.50.
GRAIN-Wheat more active: receipts, 415.000 bn: ungraded sprine, \$1.25@1.30; No. 3 spring. \$1.28@1.30; No. 3 spring. \$1.28@1.32; No. 2 spring. \$1.33@1.34; urgraded wintered. \$1.20@1.41; No. 2 do. \$1.42@1.43%; No. 1 do. \$1.44; mixed winter, \$1.39@1.40; ungraded.amber, \$1.36@1.41; No. 2 do. \$1.42@1.42%; No. 1 amber. \$1.43@1.43%; ungraded winter. \$1.36@1.39; No. 1 do. (sales 38.00u). \$1.41@1.42%; Rye firm; No. 2 Western. 8ic. Corn steady; receipts, 109.500 bn: ungraded. \$9@00c; No. 3.63@4.55%; steamer. \$6c; No. 2.59%@60c; low mixed. 60%c; No. 2. November, 59%co. No. 3.64% of 51%c, steamer. \$6c; No. 2.59%@60c; low mixed. 60%c; No. 2. November, 65%; No. 2. Person of the state of the

EAST LIBERTY.

CHERTY, Pa., Nov. 20.—CATTLE—Reday, 136 head of through and 138 yard
tal for three days, 459 head of through
local stock. The supply has been very

GROOSNIES Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar Market dull; fair to good refining, 8%@0c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans, 47@52c. Rice in fair demand.

Molasses quiet; New Orleans, 1/2002c. Here in fair demand.
PETROLEUM—Firmer; refinery not offering; crude, 7@8c; refined, 8%c.
TALLOW—Weak, at 7½@7%c.
RESIN—Firm, at \$1.60@1.02%.
TURPENINS—Higher, at 42c.
EGGS—Market dull; Western, 18@21c.
PROVISIONS—POR—Market dull; mess, \$11.05
@11.10. Beef—Demand fair, and market firm.
Cut mests quiet; long clear middles. \$6.12%; short do, \$6.50. Lard—Heavy; prime steam, \$7.27%@7.30.
BUTTER—Market dull; Western, 18@38c.
CHEESS—Quiet but steady; Western, 8@13c.
WHENT—Market dull, at \$1.16@1.17.

MILWAUKEE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Milwaukee, Nov. 20.—The wheat market opened quiet but firm at \$1.16% for December and \$1.18 for January. The latter option sold up to \$1.18%, and then receded to \$1.18. Upon receipt of news from the winter wheat markets, showing light receipts and a stronger feeling, followed by the report of stocks showing a decrease in amount in sight and afoat of 3,500,000 bu since the report one week ago, prices again advanced, closing at 1 o'clock at \$1.19 for January and \$1.17% for December. Cash wheat was in good demand for all grades. The transactions of the morning and noon boards were moderate because of the firmness of holders. Following were the closing prices of cash wheat at the regular Board: No. 1 hard, \$1.18½; No. 1 plain, \$1.18; No. 2 hard and plain, \$1.16; No. 3,

\$1.05; No. 4. 99%c; rejected, 91c.
This afternoon the market ruled still stronger, under the influence of reports of an advance of 6d in London and a better feeling in New York.
January opened at \$1.19%, declined to \$1.19%, rallied to \$1.19%, and closed at \$1.19%. The closing quotation of December was \$1.17%. Cash was in demand at \$1.17. An active feeling prevalled throughout the hour, and fair sales of January were noted, while December appeared to be The receipts and shipments of grain for the

wenty-four hours ending at 9 a. m. to-day were as 

Milwatcke, Nov. 20.—Floton-Inactive and unchanged.
Gharn—Wheat firm; opened at an advanc of \( \frac{1}{2}6 \) and closed strong; No. 1 Milwankee hard. \$1.19; No. 1 Milwankee, \$1.18\( \frac{1}{2} \); December, \$1.16\( \frac{1}{2} \); No. 2 do. \$1.16\( \frac{1}{2} \); November, \$1.18\( \frac{1}{2} \); December, \$1.17\( \frac{1}{2} \); January, \$1.19\( \frac{1}{2} \); No. 3, \$1.06\( \frac{1}{2} \); No. 4, \$1.01\( \frac{1}{2} \); rejected, 90c. Corn firmer; No. 2, 40\( \frac{1}{2}6 \); Outs quiet, but firm; No. 2, 33\( \frac{1}{2}6 \); Rye advanced Ic; No. 1, 71c. Barley strong; No. 2 spring, 70\( \frac{1}{2}6 \); cash; 71\( \frac{1}{2}6 \) for December.

December.
PROVISIONS—Quiet, but firm. Mess pork quiet at \$10.50 cash; \$11.20 January. Lard—Prime steam, \$6.85 cash; \$7.00 January.
FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo dull and nominal.
RECEITS—Flour, 8.500 bris; wheat, 68,000 bu; bariey, 15,000 pu.
SHIPMENTS-Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 45,000 bu; barley, 7,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 20. - FLOUR-Dull and unchanged. Rye flour steady at \$5.50@5.62%.
GRAIN-Wheat-Not much demand; Western reected, \$1.32@1.33; No. 2 red on track, \$1.38@ 1.33½; No. 2 red in elevator, \$1.38; No. 2 red, cash and November, \$1.39½ bid, \$1.40½ asked; December, \$1.41% bid, \$1.43 asked; January, \$1.44% bid, \$1.47% asked. Corn quiet but steady old, Western mixed on track, 56c; high mixed, 57c; sall mixed, new, on track, 56c; old elevator, 58% @59c; new white, 50@53c; old white, 57@60c; sail mixed, cash and November, 57c bid, 59c

sail mixed, cash and November, 57c bid, 59c asked; December, 56½c bid, 57½c asked; January, 58c bid, 59c asked, Oats—Market dul; Western rejected, 40c; mixed, 40½@41c; stained, 41@42c; white, 42½@44c.
Phovisions—In fair demand. Prime mess beef, \$12.50. Mess pork, \$12.00@12.50; hams, smoked, \$9.50@10.50; posked, \$8.00@8.50.
Lard-Western, \$7.12½@7.37½.
BUTTER—Wesk; creamery extra, 35@36c; New York State and Bradford County. Pennsylvania, extra, 32@34c; Western Reserve, extra, 25@27c; do good to choice, 20@22c.
Edgs—Stronger; Western, 21@22c.
CHESSE—Qulet and unchanged.
PETBOLEUM—Firm; refined, 8½c.
WHISKY—Stronger at \$1.14.
RECRIFTS—Flour, 1, 700 bris; wheat, 11.000 bu; corn, 7,500 bu; oats, 7,000 bu; corn, 58,000 bu.

\$4.50@4.75: XX, \$5.25@5.50; XXX, \$5.75@ GRAIN-Corn quiet and weak; yellow, 55c; white, 57@58c. Oats quiet; choice, 45c. HAY-Quiet; prime, \$19.00; choice, \$21.50. Provisions-Pork firmer, at \$12.00@12.12%.

Lard steady; tierce, \$7.25@7.50; keg, \$7.621/4@ 9.374. Bulk meats scarce and firm; shoulders, 44.65c; clear rib, 65.c; clear, 64c. Bacon stronger; shoulders, 44.c; clear rib, 84c; clear, 84c. Hams, sugar-cured, scarce and firm; new, 94.61tc. Whisky—Ordinary Western rectified, \$1.05;

WHIRKY—Ordinary Western rectified, \$1.05; choice standard, \$1.13@1.15.
GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary.
14@17½c. Sugar—Market easier: common to good common, \$3@95½c; fair to fully fair, 7@7½c; prime to choice, 7½@8c; veilow clarified, 8½@8½c. Rolasses dail and lower; common, 25@23c; centrifugal, 25c; fair, 30@31c; prime, 33@38c. Rice firm at 6½@7½c.
BRAN—Firmer at 80c.
MONETARY—Sight exchange on New York \$1.50 per \$1.000 discount; sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 481.

BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 20, -FLOUR-Firm and

without chasge.

Graix—Western strong and higher; No.
2 Western winter red, spot and November, \$1.40%

@1.41; December, \$1.43%

@1.45; January, \$1.47@1.48; February, \$1.50. Corn — Western easier and dull; Western mixed, spot and November, 56@57%c; December, 57%@58c; January, 584@584c; steamer, no bld. Oats higher; West

5814@5834c; steamer, no bid. Oats higher; Western white, 47@48c; do mixed, 45@46c; Pennsylvanis, 47@48c. Rye quiet at 78@80c.

HAY—Unchanged.

Provisions—Steady and unchanged.

BUTTER—Steady: prime to choice Western, packed and roll, 25@28c.

EGGS—Quiet; fresh, 20c; limed, 16@17c.

PETROLEUM—Crude unchanged.

COFFEE—Quiet without change.

SUGAR—QUIEt; A soft, 1014@101/4c.

WHISKY—Firm at \$1.121/4@1.13.

FREIGHTS—TO Liverpoof per steamer dull and unchanged.

nnchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2, 339 brls: wheat, 27, 400 bn
sorn, 11, 600 bu: oats, 2, 000 bu; rye, 900 bn.
Shipmants—Wheat, 55, 000 bu; corn, 32, 600 bn.
Sales—Wheat, 515, 838 bu; corn, 107, 330 bu.

ST. LOUIS. St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 20.—Flour—A shade better; XX, \$5.25@5.45; XXX, \$5.55@5.70; family, \$5.80@5.90; choice to fancy, \$5.95@ GRAIN-Wheat higher and unsettled: No. 2 red.

\$1.26@1.26% cash; \$1.08%@1.07%@1.08 December: \$1.314@1.31%@1.30% January; No. 3 do. \$1,18%@1.19. Corn easier at 37%c cash, 36@ 36%@36%c December; 36%@36%c January. Oats lower at 31c cash; 31%c December; 33% January. Rye firm; 76c bid. Barley unchanged. WHISKY-Steady at \$1.10. Whiskr—Steady at \$1.10.
Paovisions—Pork better; \$10.87% asked cash; \$11.15@11.30 January. Dry salt meats quiet and easy at \$3.70@3.80, \$5.70@5.80, \$5.90@6.00. Loose bacon nominal. Lard quiet at \$6.65 cash and November.

November.

RECHIPTS—Flour, 4,000 bris; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn. 21,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; barley, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 bris; oats, 1,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

TOLEDO. Toledo, O., Nov. 20.—Grain—Wheat easier: No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.27; amber Michigan, spot, \$1.29; No. 2 red winter, spot and November, \$1.29%; December, \$1.29%; January, \$1.33; February, \$1.36; No. 3 red Wabash \$1.20: No. 2 amber Illinois, \$1.32. Corn steady No. 2, 44%c; new, 43c; No. 2 new, 41c; rejected, 42%c; new, 41%c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 34%c. CLOVER-SEED-Prime, \$5.15 asked, \$5.10 bid. Closed-Wheat in firm demand; No. 2 red spot, \$1.29\(\frac{1}{2}\); December, \(\frac{1}{2}\); January, \(\frac{1}{2}\)1.33\(\frac{1}{2}\); February \(\frac{1}{2}\)1.36\(\frac{1}{2}\); amber Michigan, December, \(\frac{1}{2}\)1.30.

\$1.30.
RECEPTS-Wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 16,000 bu; oats. 3,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu. PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 20. -GRAIN-Wheat scarce rronta, Ill., Nov. 20.—Grain—Wheet scarce and in demand. Corn active and easier: new high mixed. 36¼@36½c; new mixed. 36¼@36½c. Oats steady and inactive; No. 2 white, 32¼@32½c. Rye scarce and in request: No. 2, 74@75c.

Highwines Steady and unchanged at \$1.08%. CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI, Nov. 20. - Corron-Steady at 11 %c.
Flour-Fairly active and a shade higher at \$5.90 GRAIN-Wheat-Demand fair and prices higher at \$1.28@1.30. Corn in good demand at 48c; new

ear, 39@41e. Oats steady and unchanged. Rye firm at 83@85c. Barley dull at 90@83c. Provisions—Pork strong at \$11.00. Lard stead at \$6.75@6.80. Bulk meats firm and unchanged Bacon nominally unchanged. Green meats higher shoulders, \$3,75; short-rib sides, \$5,37½@5,50. Hams, 6¾@7½C.
WHISKY—In good demand at full prices; \$1.09. BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.
LINSEED OIL—Firm at 80c.

LOUISVILLE. Louisville, Ky., Nov. 20. -Corron-Quiet

FLOUR-Quiet and unchanged. GRAIN-Wheat firm at \$1.22@1.24. Corn firmer; old white, 48c; mixed, 48c; new, 42c. Oats firmer; white, 37c; mixed, 36c. Rye higher HAY-Steady at \$14.00@16.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at \$11.50. Lard strong; choice leaf tierce, 7 %c; do keg, 8 % @8 %c. Bulk meats strong; shoulders, 4c; clear rib, 5 %c; clear, 6 %c. Bacon stronger; shoulders, 4 %c; clear rib, 8 @8 %c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 8 @10 %c. Whisky—Market dull at \$1.00.

BOSTON. Boston, Mass., Nov. 20.—Flour-Quiet; Western superfine extra, \$5.75@6.25; Minnesota do,

\$6.00@7.50; winter wheat, Ohio and Michigan, \$6.50@6.75; Illinois and Indiana, \$6.75@7.20; St. Louis, \$7.00@7.50; Wisconsin and Minne patent process spring wheats, \$7.50@9.00; winter wheats, \$7.35@8.25. GRAIN-Corn quiet; old, 63@65c; new, 60@63c.

Oats—Firm; No. 1 and extra white. 48@50c; No. 2 white, 46%@47c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 48%@44/c, Rye, 95c; 35.100.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 12,000 bris; corn, 34,000 bu; wheat, 51,000 bu.
Shifments—Flour, 3,000 bris; wheat, 36,000 BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 20.-Receipts-Flour, 4, 600 brls: wheat, 55, 245 bu; corn, 111, 600 bu; barley, 35, 485 bu.
Shipments-By railroad-Wheat, 35,900 bu; orn, 22,500 bn. By canal-Wheat, 22,723 bu; corn, 58, 150 bn.
GRAIN-Wheat, oats, rye, and barley neglected; quotations entirely nominal. Corn dull; sales of 2,000 bn No. 2 mixed Western at 50%c; 15,000 bu No. 2 Toledo at 50%c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—9%c for corn.

DETROIT. DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 20. -GRAIN-Wheat firm; extra, \$1.28 asked; No. 1 white, \$1.274; November, \$1.2714; December, \$1.2814; January, \$1.3114; February, \$1.34; milling No. 1, nom-

RECEIPTS-Wheat, 22, 000 bu.

INDIANAPOLIS. Indianapolis. Nov. 20. -Grain--Wheat strong; No. 2 red, \$1.24@1.27. Corn strong at 3716 38c. Oats strong at 32@34c.
PROVISONS—Clear Rib—Green, \$5.25@5.75.

OSWEGO. Oswsgo, N. Y., Nov. 20. -GRAIN-Wheat firm. corn steady ; Duluth, 58c.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 20.—Petroleum-Unchanged; Standard white, 110 test, 912c. PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 20. - PETROLEUM-Fairly active; crude. \$1.264 at Parker's for shipment; refined, 81/2c, Philadelphia delivery.

Oil City, Pa., Nov. 20.—Princleum—Market opened excited, with sales at \$1.184; declined to \$1.174; advanced and closed at \$1.25 bid strictly; shipments, 25,000; averaging, 45,000; transactions, 700,000.

DRY-GOODS. NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Cotton goods in active demand, and prices still advancing. Lonsdate and Hope bleached shirtings are advanced 14c Prints in good demand, and firm. Hamilton fanc and Alpion mourning and solid prints are ad-vanced to 7c. Men's wear woolens in steady re-quest, and firm. Foreign goods quiet.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 20.—Corrox—Weaker; middling, 11%c; low do, 11%c; net receipts, 5,854 bales; gross, 7,445; exports to the Continent 4.380: constwise, 4,713; sales, 17,000; stock, 203,564.

COTTON.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, NOV. 20. - SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Firm at 42c.

MARINE.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE Nov. 20. -- Among the ver anchor in the bay are the S. H. Foster and Lady Dufferin, the former light and the latter loaded. The schr Cascade found shelter here, and the Narragansett at Racipe. Ten of the Chicago fleet ran The steam-barge Ballentine and schr A. B. Moore

ucceeded in getting back to this port all right.

The schr Cuba, lumber laden, is at anchor in the Capt. Patrick Murphy, of the scow Ida H. Blo returned here to-day. He reports having sold the scow, as she lies upon the rock near Clayoank's pier, for \$200, to parties who have strong hopes of

being able to rescue the craft.

The scrhr Madonna found the rocks somewhere along the west shore of this lake last week. and pounded until she sprung a leak. She is in drydock at Wolf & Davidson's ship-yard for repairs.
Grain freights inactive. Up to 3 p. m. no charters had been reported.
Arrived from below up to 3 p. m., schr W. H.

MINOR ACCIDENTS. The tug O. B. Green had her pilot-house raked off at the Ashland avenue bridge Wednesday even-

legs badly injured Wednesday by a line which Another iam at the Eighteenth street bridge ves

erday caused some delay to vessels.

The new steam barge, William Edwards, k nocked \$40 worth out of the bluff of the barge Transfer's bow the other night, and also damaged the tng Bow the other hight, and also damaged the tig Hackley's stern.

The schr S. B. Pomeroy is so hard aground at the foot of Franklin street (lumber market) that some of her cargo will have to be lightered before she can be floated. Low water in the river caused the BUFFALO.

Burfalo, Nov. 20.—Cleared—Prop B. W. Blanchard (mdse), Chicago; schr Norris; barges Superior, Oliver Cromwell, Montgomery, William Treat, Sagmaw. Charters—Freights quiet and firm at \$1.25-to Chicago and Milwaukee. The only engagements made on Thursday were the schrs J. I. Case and Scotia,

coal to Cihcago at \$1.25 per ton.

The prop Passic and consorts, the Hattie, Elmo, Superior, and Oliver Cromwell, take coal to Detroit at 50 cents per ton.

Schr J. E. Bailey, coal to Toledo at 25 cents per ton.

LAKE FREIGHTS. But little was done in grain freights yesterday, and rates were quoted at 5c on corn and 5%c on wheat to Buffalo for regular delivery. The foi lowing engagements were made: To Buffalo—Scht H. A. Kent, corn, on private terms; schr Ozarita, wheat at 54c. To Ozdensburg-Schr Nassan, corn. Capacity, 38,000 bu wheat and 75,000 bu Lumber freights are unchanged, so far as rates

PORT COLBORNE. PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Nov. 20.—Passed up-Nothing. Down-Schrs Comanche, Milwaukee to Oswego

wheat; D. G. Fort, Chicago to Oswego, corn.
Wind-North, blowing a gale; weather very cold. NAVIGATION NOTES. The Menominee barge Menekaunee has gone int vinter quarters.

The schr Crosthwalte is in Miller Brothers' drydock for minor repairs.
The schri Adriatic, Driver, Champion, and James Couch have stripped and laid up at this port.
The sear Samuel J. Tilden's order to go to Escanabs for iron-ore has been countermanded by her owner, Alvah Bradley, of Cleveland, and the vessel

will winter here.

Vessels now here and chartered for Buffalo will lay up on their arrival at that port. Among them are the schrs Sam Flint, Crosthwaite, Corning, J. M. Hutchinson, Elizabeth Jones, and Dobbins. The steam-barges William Edwards reached Richardson's dock Wednesday night, when the waterrose, and is discharging her coal cargo—1, 600

water rose, and is discharging her coal cargo—1, 600 tons.

The schrs Swallow, D. A. Van Valkenburgh, and Jessie Hoyt are to be towed from this port to Mitwaukee by a tug from that place, and will go into winter-quarters on their arrival there.

The schr Ganges was in port, light, last evening. She was waiting for a favorable wind to take her to Oscoda, where she loads timber for Chicago at \$6.00 per 1,000 feet.

The schr Golden West is booked for another trip from Escanaba to Fruitport, with iron ore. She is now at Grand Haven, waiting to get out. The Sunrise is also at the latter port, bound for Chicago.

The schr Augusta lost her jibboom yesterday at he upper railroad bridge.

The prop Portage damaged Eighteenth-stree cidge yesterday with one of her fenders.

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following were the arrivals and actual sail-ings at this port during the twenty-four hours end-ing at 10 o'clock last nights

Prop J. H. Owen, Escanaba, ore, North Branch Prop. II. Week, Escalada, ore, North Branch Rolling Mill.
Prop Delaware, Buffale, sundries, Clark street.
Schr Amoskeag, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr Nabob, Cleveland. coal, Kinzle street.
Schr Oak Leaf, Ludingtun, lumber, Sampson Slip.
Schr Ethan Allen, Menominee, lumber, Sampson

Silo.
Schr Grace Murray. Bay City, lumber, Twenty-second street.
Schr George Steele, Caseville, lumber, Market.
Schr Naiad, Muskegon, lumber, Twenty-second street.

Schr Mocking Bird, Menominee, posts, C., B. & Q.
Schr J. Scott, Buffalo, sundries, Clark street.

Schr M. Fillmore, Cleveland, coal, North Branch.

Schr H. W. Sare, Bay City, lumber, Twenty-second

ond street.
Schr Jessie Phillips, Ludington, lumber, Evans'
Silp. Sim. Sim. Schr Groton, Cleveland, coal, North Branch.
Scar Lens Johnson, Ladington, lumber, Market.
Schr Tempest, for Racine, lumber, Rush street.
Actual Sallings.
Prop Alaska, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Portage, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Conestors, Buffalo, sundries.

Cel. Ward H. Lamen as "Brudder Bones."

Bloomington (III.). Pantagraph.

"There are inany tender recollections which will always make me think of Bloomington as a bright queen-spot in my life," said Col. Ward H. Lamon, yesterday, to a Pantagraph reporter.

"There was the old Court-House, the ragged old fence, the old Fire Company, the old Jail, the old National Hotel, which made the old town, to me, one of the most pleasant places I have yet resided in. Bloomington has greatly improved since those days, and is now one of the prettiest and most thriving towns of its size in the West. The Bar has grown in numbers, and litigation has greatly increased. Then there were but a few firms to do the law business. Now there are more lawyers than in those days there were clients. The young members of the Bar in those days used to have a good deal of honest sport during the vacation time; yet they were generally pretty, close students, and attended to business very promptly. If I remember right, I think it was in the year 1858 a but of here Col. Ward H. Lamen as "Brudder Bones." very promptly. If I remember right, I think it was in the year 1858, a lot of boys around town thought they would do something to assist the poor of the city, as times were a little dull in Bloomington, and there were quite a number of boomington, and there were quite a number of poor people out of employment. So we went to work and organized a home minstrel show, and got out our dodgers announcing that there would be a grand entertainment at Phoenix Hall for the benefit of the poor of the city. I was on the bone end, James S. Halderman occupled the tambouritie end, while John Evans (now deceased) was the middleman. The rest of the company was composed of Dan Williams, Toll Lawrence, J. P. Moore, Reese Stitt, George Sheppard, and some others I cannot recall. I was fixed up for the loccasion in a good deal of style, having because of the company of the control of the co was fixed up for the occasion in a good deal of style, having borrowed a swallow-tailed coat from Dr. Hobbs, and, when the performance began, I cut as big a figure as Cal Wagner or Eph Horn did in their bestdays. The first song after the opening chorus was sung by me, it being the old familiar melody, 'Angelina Baker.' The entertainment was a great success, and the jokes and gags I got off fairly brought down the house, while the dancing and singing of the other members of the company made up what we considered a first-class show. The people went away delighted, and, after the The people went away delighted, and, after the performance was over, Dr. Lee Allin came up with the proceeds of the evening, which were nearly \$150,—a big house for those days."

Sympathizing with the Wrong British Party.

Cinciansti Commercial.

"There is an infatuation in the United States favorable to the so-called Liberal party in England. Now the English Liberals are neither Republicans nor Imperfaliats—they believe neither in the people nor the Empire—but indulge an incoherent sentimentalism. At this moment they have nothing in the nature of a public policy. Beyond putting the Tories out of office Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright do not have what they are the constant.

know what they want.
The logic of Mr. Bright's recent speech would Ine logic of Mr. Bright's recent speech would be the abandonment of Gibraitar, Malta, Cyprus, the Suez Canal, India, Australia, South Africa, Canada, Ireland, Wales, and Scotland. If that is the way to put England in the pathway leading to Mr. Sumner's "true grandeur of nations," why, let the Liberals win.

Beaconsfield placed England in a fight-ing attitude and won the treaty of Berlin, which has been executed, so far as Russia is concerned, though Turkish reform is of course a humbug and an impossibility. The Turkish Government cannot reform. The point is, that, when Constantinople falls, it will be into the hinds of the English, and then there must be agreat railroad from the Mediterranean to India. Jerusalem and Babylon will be way stations on the great Oriental line on the Syrian shore and the Euphrates and the Indus.

It was statesmanship in Beaconsfield to strike a blow in Central Asia for the prestige of England. Which had been states by the Russian.

a blow in Central Asia for the prestige of England, which had been shaken by the Russian conquest of Armenia. The Liberals quaked with terror when the English armies marched into Afghanistan, and were troubled when the aggressive Ameer field to the Russians for help, which they could not give, and died. The massacre of the Embassy gave the Liberals a lew days' gratification, but the occupation of Cabul disconcerts them very much. They have claimed all along that the conquest of Afghanistan was an unmixed calamity—not a thing being gained of value to the English Empire. gained of value to the English Empire.

Will Not Profit by Technicalities. Nerroik Virginian.
The following letter of Mr. J. T. Griffin, the Conservative candidate in the recent election,

Conservative Candidate in the recent election, explains itself:
Western Branch, Norfolk County, Nov. 7, 1879.—R. C. Marshall, Esq., Attorney at Law, Portsmouth, Fa.—Dran Sir: I have learned that in the official canvass of the votes cast for Senator in Norfolk County, the Commissioners of Election have certified to the State Board of Canvasers an abstract of the vote, in which I appear to have received the highest number of votes, owing to the fact that the poil-books showed the Republican vote to have been cast for Jonathan E., Jonathan B., and J. R. Boush, thereby requeling the number of votes. for Jonathan E., Jonathan, Jonathan B., and J. R. Boush, thereby requeing the number of votes heretofore reported as having been cast for Jonathan E. Boush to figures less than those received by myself. Without any intention of reflecting upon the action of the Commissioners (for I believe they acted in accordance with their duty under the law). I desire to say, believing as I do that Mr. Jonathan E. Boush really received a larger legal vote than myself, and that the errors were made by the Clerks or Judges of Election on the poli-books, and merely clerical, I could not, under any circumstances, consent to retain my seat in the Senate if the State Canvassing Board were to award the certificate to me, and certainly would make no effort to bold it if Mr. Bouss should contest my right to the same. In other words, I will not take this or any other position when I believe some one else any other position when I believe some one else is entitled to the same. You will, therefore, please take such steps as you may find in your judgment best to effect a result fair and equitable to all parties concerned. Very truly yours, John T. Griffin.

A woman in the South End of Boston looked under the bed for a burglar one night last week, as she had been accustomed to do from ber youth up, and much to her astonishment actu-ally found him. Her husband was close at hand

and grappied with the intruder, while she ran to the window and screamed "Murder!" The burglar asked to be allowed to go, adding, "I haven't burt you!" "No," answered the plucky lawyer, "but you would if you got the chance." The wife at this moment left the chance." The wife at this moment left the window, and, steeping up to her busband, said, in a loud whisper, "Shall I bring your pistol?" Though there wasn't even a toy pongun in the house, this little strategy had its desired effect, for the fellow exclaimed, in a whining tone, "Oh! you don't mean to kill me?" "Yes; if I cau," was the response of the lawyer, who tightened his grip upon the fellow's arm and throat, and held him firmly against the wall, hoping every moment that assistance would arrive. Though his wife's mother and daughter joined in crying at the windows for help, no one came to their aid, and the burglar, growing desperate, made another break for liberty, and succeeded in gaining the landing at the foot of the stairs. Here the lawyer again collared him, but, after a hard struggle, the fellow freed himself and dashed through a window, making his escape.

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HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE

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of burns.

Henry's Carbelle Salve cures all eruptions Henry's Carbolio Sulve heals pimples and blotches. and blotches.

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and bruises

Ask for Henry's, and Take No Other. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

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CATABRE CURE.

Swallowing

or upon the Tonsils, Watery Eyes, Snuifles, Buzzing in the Ears, Dentness, Crackling Sensations in the Head. Intermittent Pains over the Eyes, Fatid Breath, Nasal Twang. Scabs in the Nostrils, and Tick ling in the Throat are

SIGNS of CATARRH.

No other such leathesome, treacherous, and un ermining malady curses mankind. One-fifth of our Poison, and one-fourth of living men and women drag out miserable existences from the same cause. While asleep, the impurities in the nostrils are necessarrily swallowed into the Stomach, and inhaled

into the Lungs to poison every part of the system Dr. Wel De Meyer's Catarrh Cure absorbs he purulent virus and kills the seeds of poison in the farthest parts of the system. It will not ouls relieve, but certainly cure Catarrh at any stage It is the only remedy which in our judgment has ever yet really cured a case of Chronic Catarrh.

Cured! Cured! Cured! Cured!

 G. G. PRESBUEY, Prop. West End Hotel, Long Branch, cured of 20 years Chronic Catarrh.
 S. BENEDICT, JR., Jeweler, 697 Broadway, N. Y. memb. of fam'y) cured of Chronic Catarrh. E. H. Brown, 339 Canal-st., N. Y., cured of 11 year

J. D. McDonald, 710 Broadway, N. Y., (sister-in-law) cured of 40 years-Chronic Catarrh. MRS. JOHN DOUGHTY, Fishkill, N. Y., cured of 8 years Chronic Catarrh.

MRS. JACOB SWARTZ, JR., 220 Warren-st., Jersey City, cured of 18 years Chronic Catarrh. A. B. THORN. 183 Montague-st., Brooklyn, (self and sen) cured of Catarrh. REV. WM. ANDERSON, Fordham, N. Y., cured of 20

years Chronic Catarrh.

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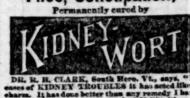
de., de., de., de., de., de. Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure is the most mportant medical discovery since vaccination.
It is sold by all Druggists, or delivered by D. B. To clubs, six packages for \$7.50. Dr. Wei De Meyer's Treatise is sent free to anybody.

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eving agents for Man and Benst.

KIDNEY WORT.

KIDNEY COMPLAINT Piles, Constipation,



DR. R. H. CLARK, South Here, Vt., says, "I cases of KIDNEY TROUBLES it has seted like charm. It has done better than any remedy I have ever used. I have prescribed it for PILES with good effect having cured several very had cases," and a year later he says "it has nover failed."

Thousands who have been cared when all other means have failed, testify to the remarkable power this great remedy has in overcoming these and many other diseases. AS A SPRING MEDICINE

ALL should USE IT. It note mildly, but surely on the liver and bewels, removing all morbid secre ALL abould USE IT. It acts middly, out surface, on the liver and bowels, removing all morbid secretions, and by its great Tenie powers restoring the feeling of strength and vigor which is natural to every healthy person.

There is no one but what needs just such a remedy to do away with the natural torpor of the system after passing through the winter.

One package makes six quarts of Hedicine, containing no spirit, being prepared in pure water.

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and physical training of boys is now universally recoglized. This department is in charge of an officer of th
army, graduate of West Point. Winter term begin

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RAILROAD TIME-TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. - Saturda excepted. Sunday excepted. 2 Monday excepted. CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

3:40 pm 3:40 pm 3:40 pm 3:40 pm 7:15 am 7:15 am 7:15 am 3:40 pm 3:40 pm 4:00 pm 4:00 pm 7:45 pm Pullman Hote Carriare run through, between Chicago and Cruncil Birds, on the trafa leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. The Chicago at 10:30 a. The Chicago and Chicago are considered to the Carriago Chicago.

g-Depot corner of Weils and Kinzie-sta.

g-Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sta.

CHUCAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 50 Clarkst. and at depots.

Leave. | Arrive. Passenger..... 3:1 Aurora Passeager 4.35 pm '0440 4 m
Aurora Passeager 5.30 pm '8.55 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation 6.15 pm 7.15 am
Freeport & Dubuque Kxpress 9.30 pm 8.25 am
Omaha Night Express 9.05 pm 8.25 am
Kanasa City & St. Joe Express 9.05 pm 2.625 am CHICAGO, BOCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILBOAD.

Pot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. City Ticket Office, 58 Clark-st., Sherman House. 

CHICAGO. MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY Leave. | Arrive.

All trains ron via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Pau and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairi du Chien, or via Watertowa. La Crosse, and Winona. CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO. AND
KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison at. bridge, and
Twenty-third-st. Tickes Office, 89 South Clark-st.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD,
Depot, foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twenty-second-st.
Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark. Leave. | Arrive.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILBOAD.

PITTSBURG, PL WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY

Leave. Arrive. Leave. Arrive.

| Leave. | Arrive. PITTSBUBG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Cincinneti, Judianarolia. Louisville. Columbita & East Day
Express. Sight Express. 8:40 a m 170.74

Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-se CHICAGO & BASTERN ILLIVOIS RAILEGAR "Danville Rouse."
Taket Offices, 77 Clark-st., 125 Decreo and Decreo oct. Corner Citaten and Carrelless.

MEDICAL.

NO CURE! DR. KEAN

#### The Legal Restrictions on the Sale and Manufacture of the Weed.

What the Cigarmaker Must Do Before Going into Business,

And What He Is Expected to Perform Afterwards.

#### The Pains and Penalties for Indulging in Crooked Work.

To the average outsider, unfamiliar with the Government system of collecting its revenue on tobacco and cigars, it has doubtless often seen a matter of wonder how Uncle Sam ever managed to keep track of the business in all its his due. And those on the inside—the fellows who know the law and the system by heart, and have it perpetually at their fingers' ends-have and to admit, time and again, that the unseru oulous can sin and profit by their sinning da day, month after month, year after est, until some shrewd servant of the Government, no shrewder than he is lucky, however, fastens on a clew to crookand works it up. If it were possible to devise a system more intricate than that for the tion of the tax on "corn-juice," it has een gotten up in the regulations which hedge about the system of gathering in the revenu phole peculiarity of all schemes ever con loophole peculiarity of all schemes ever con-trived to thwart the perpetrators of fraud that, without the service of trained, practiced, keen-eved, and long-nosed Government agents, even this intricate and apparently perfect arrange-ment of safeguards against wrong-doing "ac-cordin" to the statoots," would be trampled un-der foot much oftener than the proceed-ings before the Upited States Comnessioner or the District Court oc-nissioner or the District Court oc-asionally show it to have been. Within the past three years and a half, the internal-evenue collections for this district have reached early \$28,000,000, and the number of cases in which the Revenue laws have been violated is comparatively and gratifyingly small. Although the system has been enlarged, and the danger of running against some one or more of its provisions has increased correspondingly, yet the number of fraudulent jobs on the Government has been gradually graying large contracts. number of fraudulent jobs on the Government has been gradually growing less, owing to the uncomfortable feeling on the part of the would-be defrauder that, sooner or later, the best-laid schemes are exceedingly liable to be opened up and turned inside out by some nosing Deputy Collector. Virtue, forced though it were, has had its reward in keeping those who practiced it clear from the entanglements that come from bucking sgainst the rules and regulations which emante from the Internal Revenue Office of the Treasury Department.

OUT OF THE MASS of material which has issued from the Government Printing-Office in the shape of regulations, and from an investigation of the system in actual practice, it is possible to present a synopsis of the scheme which the unprofessional reader can grasp, and from which he can obtain an intelligent idea of the Government's manner of dealing with the manufacturers of the part of dealing with the manufacturers of the par cotic weed. The interest is one of commanding importance. There are some twenty-five manufacturers of tobacco in this city, the heaviest house last year turning out no less than 2.788, 398 pounds of the fine-cut and smoking varieties. The cigar-manufacturers number 425, employing over 5,000 workmen, and the number of cigars made and sold in this city during 1878 was a trifle over 58,000,000. The figures week for the macket.

speak for themselves.

The first step in the cigar-manufacturers' adrances towards the Government is to make an application to the Collector of his district for permission to manufacture. He furnishes a statement in duplicate, under oath, of what he proposes to do, describing the location of his factory, giving the number of persons he intends, the statement and other necessary details. The nanufacturer of tobacco does what practicall amounts to the same thing. The next step is to give a bond. In the case of the cigar-manu-facturer it is in the sum of \$500, with an extra \$100 for each of his employes. By this instrufraud his uncle at Washington, to make all the fraud his uncle at Washington, to make all the required returns, statements, and inventories, to notify the Government of increases in his working force, to stamp all his cigars before sale or removal, to refrain from selling, purchasing, exposing, or receiving for sale cigars which he knows haven't been stamped according to law, and, generally, to comply with all the requirements relating to the manufacture of cigars. The bond once approved, he obtains a certificate from the Collector setting forth the number of cigarmakers for which the bond has been given, and posts it up in a conspicuous place in his factory. If he don't do it, he is liable to have a \$100 fine stuck in a conspicuous place in his factory. If ne n't do it, he is liable to have a \$100 fine stuck at him. If he neglects the precautionary measure of filing a bond and concludes to manufact. ure of filing a bond and concludes to many ure cigars without thus consulting the pothat be, he is liable to be fined anywhere \$100 to \$5,000 and to be imprisoned not less three months nor more than five years, price of disobedience is pretty steen, but it

price of disobedience is pretty steep, but it has a salutary effect.

Having gotten this far, he hoists his sign—provided he prefers doing that to standing a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500—and is ready for the next step in the proceedings. He must have a license, or, as they call it nowadays, since the Government doesn't use the term license, he must pay his special tax, which amounts to \$10 a year—the same as for a manufacturer of tobacco. The cigar factory must be at least an entire room, separated by walls and partitions from all other parts of the building. The manufacturer, as soon as he makes his purchases,

FURNISHES THE COLLECTOR with a sworn inventory of the stuff on hand, and a similar inventory is furnished on the 1st of January of each year, with this difference; that he is able, when January comes around, to tell the story of the business he has done up to date on a form which shows the tobacco, stems, scraps, clippings, and waste, cigars packed and stamped, those packed and unstamped, those unpacked, the number of cigar-boxes of various sizes, and the value of unattached stamps on land. This important document shows what he has bought from others, what he has manufactured or produced himself, and the total amount held or owned. The Collector keeps a second of the manufacturer's name, residence. amount held or owned. The Collector keeps a record of the manufacturer's name, residence, place of manufacture, number of his factory, and an abstract of his foventory and his monthly returns. In order that the manufacturer may make up these last-mentioned returns, he is required to keep a book which shows, by its daily entries, his purchases, manufactures, sales, or removals. A sworn abstract of this goes to the Collector and forms the monthly report. By way of supering the manufacturer monthly re-

port. By way of spurring the manufacturer up, a fine of from \$500 to \$5,000 and imprisonment from six months to three years is ever kept before his eyes in case of failure or neglect to thus keep the Government informed as to the exactest details of his business.

The Government is very particular on the subject of packing cigars. The boxes, which contain respectively 25, 50, 100, 200, 250, or 500, must never have been used for the purpose before; and the man who sells, offers for sale, delivers, or offers to deliver, cigars in any other form, or who crowds more into a box than the box should contain, or who fais-ly brands a box or affixes a stamp denoting a less amount of tax than that required by law, is liable to be fined from \$100 to \$1,000, and imprisoned from six months to two years every time he does it. For failure to affix the familiar cautionary notice, warning others not to use the box or the stamp for affix the familiar cautionary notice, warning others not to use the box or the stamp for clears again, nor to remove the clears without destroying the stamp, the manufacturer is liable to a fine of \$50 for each box in respect to which the offense has been committed.

A TAX OF SIX DOLLARS

per 1,000 is imposed on all cigars manufactured, and the presence of a stamp on a box is good direction to the presence of a stamp on a box is good direction to the tax on that particular box has been baid. The manufacturer sphiles to the Collector for his stamps, and the Collector keeps an account of the member, amount, and denominate values of the stamps so sold to each man. For each hox containing twenty-five cigars, the manufacturer would of course pay 15 cents; for a fifty-cigar box, 30 cents; for a 180-cigar box, 60 cents; for a 200-box, 15.0; and for a 500-box, 83. Each stamp is placed on a box so that, in opening, if has to be broken. In addition to this scheme for rendering a stamp unfit to do duty after it has been once used, the manufacturer's required, before a box can leave his factors, to cancel the stamp with a six waved-line dencil, the marks of which extend to the for itself, and to write or imprint on each stamp, his registered number, State, collection district, and date of cancellation. The presence of the stamp shows that the cigars have paid the fax, and its cancellation, besides protecting the cigars in a particular box until they are consumed, preserves the date, which becomes an important element sometimes in tracing up suspected crookedness. When a box is emptied, the person in whose hands it then is must utterly destroy the stamp thereon, or be A TAX OF SIX DOLLARS

subject to a fine of \$50, and imprisonment for from ten days to six months. The punishment for giving away, or accepting from another, or reusing a stamped box, is a fine not exceeding \$100, and imprisonment for not more than one

The law (Sec. 3,397, Rev. Stat.,) declares any person who shall commit either of the following offenses to be guilty of a felony:

offenses to be guilty of a felony:

Packing cigars in a box bearing a false, fraudulent, or counterfeit stamp; affixing to any box containing cigars a stamp in the similitude or likeness of any stamp required to be used by the laws of the United States, whether the same shall be a customs or an internal-reasone stamp; the buying, receiving, or having in possession any cigars on which the tax to which they are liable has not been naid; removing or canaing to be approached. which the tax to which they are liable has not been paid; removing or causing to be removed any stamp denoting the tax on cigars from any box, with intent to use the same; using or permitting any other person to use any stamp so removed; receiving, buying, selling, giving away, or having in possession any stamp so removed; making any other fraudulent use of any stamp intended for cigars; and removing from the place of manufacture any cigars not properly boxed and stamped as required by law.

And any one guilty of either of the above and any one guilty of either of the acove offenses is punishable with a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, and imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than three years. In addition to this, by the law as lately amended, cigars are declared to be forfeited when removed without being packed in boxes as required by law; when removed without the stamp affixed; when removed without stamping, indenting, burning, or impressin into each box the number of cigars containe trict, and the State: when removed without the stamp denoting the tax thereon being properly affixed and canceled; and when sold, or offered for sale, not properly boxed or stamped. Going wrong in any of these ways also constitutes an offense

# PUNISHABLE WITH A PINE

six months to two years.

From the manufacturer's returns to the Collector's office, it can be seen almost at a glance how many thousand cigars he has made during how many thousand clears he has made during a given time. It is a very easy matter to divide the number of pounds of leaf tobacco, which his returns show that he has used, by the number of thousands of clears he has made, 'and the result shows how many pounds of leaf he has used to the thousand. The revenue people. used to the thousand. The revenue people, from long experience with the details of manufacturing, have adopted twenty-five pounds of leaf to the thousand as a standard. A manufacturer can use less leaf and no harm will come of it. If he uses more than twenty-five pounds, however, to the thousand the presumption is that he has of saited leaf tobacco, worked it up, and has not paid the tax thereon. As a matter of fact, the average is twenty-two pounds to the thousand, and when a manufacturer's returns thousand, and when a manufacturer's returns show that he has used more than twenty-five, it is apt to roise the suspicion that he has been doing crooked work, and an injunction speedily follows.

And right here it may naturally be asked how the Collector's office knows that a manufact urer has reported all the tobacco he has pur and the presumption is that they are correct If they are not, however, there is a way of find ing it out. It must be kept in mind that the leaf-dealer has to pay a special tax and to keep a detailed record on his books of all his purchases and sales. He is required, on demand of any officer of internal revenue, to renmand of any officer of internal revenue, to ren-der a true and correct statement of his sales to any person named in such demand, giving the number of pounds, and specifying that the sales have been in unbroken packages. His books are kept in duplicate. One remains in his place are kept in duplicate. One remains in the place of business and the other is to be turned in from time to time to the Government. A large dealer is doing business in some other district; an abstract is made from these books of all the sales made to parties outside of his district. In this way, the Collector of this district is enabled.

this way the Collector of this district is enabled to get at the dealers' statements of

to each cigar-manufacturer in this district. With s an easy matter for the Collector to check up the amounts, and see if the reported purchases as given by the manufacturer, correspond with as given by the manufacturer, correspond with the sales to that particular manufacturer, as re-ported by the dealer. If there is a discrepancy, it is prima facie evidence that the manufacturer has not returned all his purchases, and has used up the difference in the manufacture of eigars which he has quietly worked off withou paying the tax. In short, the dealer and his the tobacco from the leaf-g must satisfactorily account for every pound of

LEAF TOBACCO SHIPPED

The tobacco manufacturers are bedged about with similar regulations, the principle being practically the same. They keep accounts of their purchases, their production, and their sales, and turn in inventories in much the same way as the manufacturers of cigars. The discovery of a shortage is followed by the levying of an assessment, and shortages thus become purpositionly.

ope of the most common devices among the would be crooked is that of "illing up" a once-used box with fresh cigars, and making it do duty as a straight box. But, somer or later, the fraud is exposed. In order to carry it on they must, of course, use up a part of their purchases of leaf without its appearing in their returns, and the records of their purchases, derived from the dealer, show a discrepancy which leads to further investigation, and in the end effectually spoils the scheme. The cigarmakers and the loss manufacturers again, are received remembed.

ess manufacturers, again, are rarely cemented by any particular bond of friendship, and as no such scheme can thrive without some one or nore of the weed-rollers getting wind of it, it who has a grudge against him,

In addition to all this, the inspection of the factories is a constant dread to the evil-doer. The Deputies have an uncomfortable habit of ne reputies have an uncomfortable fact of wooping down on a manufacturer when east expected, and of going through his stock. Every box in the manufacturer-tealer's show-case must be provided with some sort of a stamp, or there is prima facie evidence that it has not paid the tax. The stamp, too must be canceled. Now a box. that has been refilled time and again is ant to get dingy and rty, the cigars are apt to be put in so clumsily n't fit, and the cancellation date on the stamp has become too aged to admit of th supposition that everything is as it should be. The Division Deputy is a gentleman of a very practical turn of mind. He descends upon practical turn of mind. He descends upon some factory when it is least expecting a visita-tion, reckons up the number of cigars the manu-facturer ought to have on hand, and then on hand, and then proceeds to count up the number actually on hand, to see that things taily. Then he cheeks up the stamp account, and, if there is any indication of fraud, proceeds to weigh up the tobacco and ascertain whether the manufacturer has as much of that on hand as he ought to have. Stamps have been removed by steaming and put on new bayes and the process. earning and put on new boxes and the proces of refilling has gone merrily on until a sharp witted Deputy has discovered a discrepance here and a discrepancy there, that result dis astrously, when followed up, to the refilling artist. In short, the checks are so many and so useful that, with a good force of Division Deputies who do their duty in season and out of season, long-continued frauds are simply impossible and, considering the risk and the almost certain exposure that comes sooner or later, are always unprofitable both to the manufacturer's pocket and his peace of mind.

An instance or two will give the reader a fair idea of the way in which the Deputies do their work. A very or more ago easy! work. A year or more are one-of these officers received a him from a reliable source that things were not as they should be at a certain eigar-manufacturer's place on Chicago avenue. With a brother officer he started for the locality and surprised the materials. ity, and surprised the manufacturer by his sudden appearance. It was a small place, arranged and a salesroom adjoining it. The two officers began to examine the boxes in the show-case, and discovered that the cancellation-dates went back as far as six months, a year, and even two years in some cases. The cigars in these suspicious boxes were comparatively fresh, which made the case with living-rooms in the rear, a factory in from

STILL MORE SUSPICIONS. In addition to this the cigars in a given box differed in color and were not of that peculiarly differed in color and were not of that peculiarly compact, pressed form which characterizes cigars that have ever been regularly and properly backed. Instead of that, they were perfectly round. These various circumstances pointed at once to the conclusion that the cigars had been dropped into the boxes a few at a time as the original contents gave out, the manufacturer neglecting to make them conform in point of color and throwing them in so loosely that they were not compressed. The "find" was a good one, and the officers looked further. It is a very common practice for a small manufacturer to keep boxes and loose cigars in his bring-rooms. Thitter the officers went. The manufacturer, as yet unaware of their discovmanufacturer, as yet unaware of their discoveries, confidently told them to go ahead, assur eries, confidently told them to go ahead, assuring them that they would find everything all right. He lost something of his confidence when, after rummaging around for awhile, they hit upon a closet within a closet, on one of whose shelves they found a lot of empty boxes from which the stamps had been steamed off, the wood where the stamps ought to have been appearing clear, bright, and fresh in contrast with

that surrounding it. The manufacturer, in short, had been perpetrating a double fraud. He had refilled the old boxes in his show-case and thus avoided paying the tax on the cigars he dumped into them. Then, by taking off the stamps from those old boxes packed away in the closet, he had used them on new boxes, and had sold another portion, of his crooked manufacture in that way. Trembling and hesitating, when first accused of the deceit, he finally acknowledged his offense. His factory was seized and the goods confiscated, and he himself was dealt with by due process of law.

On another occasion a certain Deputy met a manufacturer on the street with a bundle under

On another occasion a certain Deputy met a manufacturer on the street with a bundle under his arm done up in a newspaper. The Deputy was morally certain it contained cigars, and asked the man what he had. He admitted that it was a bundle of cigars. Then the Deputy wanted to examine it, and the manufacturer declined to show his hand. The manufacturer declined to show his hand. The Deputy was about to take them from him when he gave it up, and said he would take the Deputy to his factory and show them to him there. The result was the discovery of two boxes of cigars, containing 100 each, that had never seen a stamp. His goods were confiscated, and he paid rather dearly for his experience.

perience.
The Government system extends to the leaf-dealer, who pays a special tax of \$25 a year, and to the stores and the shops, whose proprietors are known as special dealers in manufactures are known as special dealers in manufactured tobacco, and who pay a special tax of \$5 a year. The payment of that amount enables the retail dealer to sell cigars or tobacco in original or broken packages, but limits the sale to the dealer's particular place of business. Some o the shops have at one time and another homed up in the capacity of "fences" for crooked maunfacturers, but as a rule the retailers are careful not to get themselves in trouble with the Government, and the business, generally speaking, is carried on systematically and honestly.

#### LOUISIANA.

The Democrats Go Back to First Princi ples and Deny the Right of Free Discus sion-J. D. Kennedy, Republican Candi date for Secretary of State, Compelled Abandon His Purpose of Speaking at Waterproof. Correspondence Indianapolis Journal.

NEW ORLEANS. Nov. 15.—Herewith your cor

respondent senus a full history of late occurrences at Waterproof, La. The statement is made by James D. Kennedy, the Republican condidate for Secretary of State, and the only colored man on the Republican ticket. He is young man of brains, courage, and honorable record, and his statements command the confidence of all who know him.

The leader of the mob at Waterproof is Jewish merchant there, and Mayor and peace officer of the town. Elected to enforce the laws, he is apparently the first man to break them. The town is part of a heavy colored parish, where the Republicans have not less than 2,000 majority. The action of the local Democracy was doubt less taken in pursuance of the "new plan" of Democratic campaign foreshadowed by your correspondent some days ago, and which he the asserted to include unlimited fraud (and violence if necessary) in that very portion of the State n fact, "the Mississippi plan, with certain loca modifications,"

The North Louisiana Democrats have justified his premonitions earlier in the campaign than he then thought likely. Their "plan" will in-sure Louisiana to the Democrats, but will not less certainly insure Indiana to the Republicans

MR. KENNEDY'S LETTER. DELTA, Nov. 10, 1879.—My Dear Major: When I left you in New Orleans a few weeks ago, you will remember I predicted we would mee with no opposition in our tour through the State, other tilan that based upon an honest difference of opin on as to men, measures, and policies. Imagine my surrise, therefore, when we were not permitte to speak to the hundreds who had assembled to to speak to the nundreds who had assembled to meet us at Waterproof a few days since. We have closely followed the program mapped out by our Campaign Committee, and everywhere have been greeted by large and attentive audi-ences. Even in Baton Rouge, where the buildozer has held sway for some years, and wher dozer has held sway for some years, and where a Republican meeting has not been held since 1876, our audience, so I was informed by eye-witnesses, was three times as large as that which greeted Mr. Wittz and his party. I was not prepared, therefore, for the treatment I received at Waterproof. Judge Beattle did not go with us to Waterproof. He complained of being unwell, and well-nigh worn out by continual travel well, and well-nigh worn out by continual trave and talking. He sent word to me by the route agent on the B. E. Lee that he would await our arrival in St. Joseph, where we were advertised to speak on the 6th. Mr. Bobe and myself, in deference to the wishes of the large number of colored people present, many of whom had come over twenty miles to hear us, decided to hold a meeting at any rate, although we had every reason to believe an attempt would be made to prevent it. A large number of white men were present, and I saw by the repeated sultations they meant business. As soon as Mr. pobe commenced to speak, he was inte Mr. bobe commenced to speak, he was inter-rupted by several white men. They hurrahed for Wiltz, jeered and hissed when Judge Beat-tie's name was called, and said they were de-termined to break up any Republican meeting in that section of their parish; that the whites and blacks were satisfied with the present conand blacks were satisfied with the present con-dition of affairs; that they were tired of this thing, and propose hereafter to manage matters to suit themselves. I came forward and made an appeal to Mr. Yamer—who, I believe, is the Mayor of the town, and who was very violent in an appeal to Mr. lamer—who, I believe, is the Mayor of the town, and who was very violent in his denonciation of white Republicans—to allow me to speak. I told him I was a native of the State, a candidate on the ticket, and I demanded a hearing as a colored man who had received up to this time the praises of the Democratic journals for his conservative views wherever he had spoken. He would not hear me there. I offered to divide time with him and have a joint discussion. He declined that. He then invited me over to his store, where, he said, "we can talk." I went over with him, followed by a crowd of whites and blacks. There I was given to understand that, while it was not their puopose to hurt a single hair in the head of a colored man, it was their determination to maintain Democratic government in this State. I was told by another gentleman present, who took the boat and went to Natchez with us, that they intended to break up the meeting at St. Joseph the next day. He advised me to stay away. I went to St. Joseph, however, and sure enough they were all there; however, and sure enough they were all there; but I learned after that they were given to un-derstand by the merchants in St. Joseph, and by Mr. Bland and other large planters in that end of the parish, that they would not be per-mitted to interfere with the Republican meet-

Now, you know I have been heretofore pretty conservative in my opinions, so much so as to have my motives impugned and questioned by many warm personal and political friends. But, when the white men of Waterproof and the surrounding country permit a Jew, and a Pennsylvania carpet-bagger at that, or mide and direct them in the country. and a Pennsylvania carpet-bagger at that, to guide and direct them in a crusade against free speech and fair play, I think it is time for me to halt and ask the question whether my appeals to the sense of justice which ought to characterize an intelligent people have not been in vain. When did the Jew free himself from proscription and prejudice! How loop has it been since his rice has had the right to disturb and activate labor by: had the right to disturb and agitate labor by mere prejudice on account of color or of political faith? The history I have read tells me they have always been a proscribed people, and that the spirit of hate evinced against them last summer was rebuked by the moral sentiment of of this country though the press and pulpit, when Judge Hilton and other hotel proprietors North refused to accommodate them at their notels. I am loath to believe that Mr. Yamer's actions will be indorsed by, or that they reflect the sentiments of, any considerable number of his people. It cannot be that, after the persecution and ostracism they have suffered through countless agres, they are now to become the persecutors of others, socially, politically, or otherwise. But it makes a great difference, I suppose, when they join a party whose principles are based on prejudice, and whose policy summer was rebuked by the moral sentiment o ciples are based on prejudice, and whose policy that been to opnose by negative acts and votes all the grand principles engrafted on our legislation for the amelioration of our condition. I consider this act, although no personal vio-lence was offered, an outrage that gives the lie to the fast promises of protection and freedow to the fair promises of protection and freedom of speech made and guaranteed by Mr. Wiltz and his followers to the colored people of the State. When will the Democratic party learn wisdom from experience? I venture the prediction that the action of the whites at Waterproof will tend to unsettle and make restive in a more marked degree the labor in that section. a more marked degree the labor in that section.
In their eagerness and haste to get at "the rathole of the Puolic Treasury," they are losing sight of the things that tend to develop and enhance the material interests of the State. Their labor is agitated; their treasury is depleted; their credit is at stake; but it makes little difference to them. Honors are reserved for those ference to them. Honors are reserved for those who break up Republican meetings, for I have no doubt Mr. Yamer will, be reappointed Mayor for his "devotion to party" in the "great crisis" at Waterproof. This little "affair" does not deter me in the least, however, for I shall go forward and see whether this aprirt of intolerance exists in other sealings of our State.

intolerance exists in other sections of our State. Yours for the right, JAY as D. KENNEDY.

#### CURRENT GOSSIP.

A HIGHLY-COLORED ROMANCE. Once P. Green said to fair Miss Brown, 'My heart is all your roan;

Then white to me are you so cold, And why so harsh your tone?" She cast on him magenta look,

And then she shook her red, And, as the zephyrs softly blue, She wept, and, weeping, said:

"I wouldst, but O my watchful pa Maroon all our fun— The purple hab you by the leg, And murder will be dun!"

CARE OF THE EYES. A writer in Harper's Bazar has an article on

the care of the eyes; but, as he fails to exhaus his subject, we add a few additional rules, and, if they succeed in exhausting the reader, we shall feel amply repaid for our time and trouble n compiling them: Never read, write, or sew by gaslight. It is exceedingly hurtful to the eye. Always, when

possible, use a kerosene-lamp, -one low enough to enable you to sit with it immediately under your nose. Not only is this practice recom mended by the worst oculists, but there is also he dericious perfume so grateful to a cultivated

When outdoors, always protect your visual organs with colored glasses. Besides being a great ornament to the nose, they prevent the daylight reaching the eye. Nothing is so bad as davlight for the eye.
Of course you will remove your glasses when

you enter an artificially-lighted room. It is only natural light that hurts. One of the very worst things you can do for the evenible is to tell a man bigger than your-elf that his veracity is doubted. One instance of this kind has often destroyed a person's sight

or months.
It is also a dangerous practice to use the keyhole as an avenue of vision. The party on the other side may own a brad-awl or squirt-gun. To toughen the eye, it is recommended by good authorities that one sit in the steam-car beside an open window. This, to be sure, is heroic treatment; but, if persisted in, the eye will beme so tough that nothing can penetrate it,ot even light.
Reading at twilight is excellent practice. It

accustoms the eye to the changeful gradations of receding light until complete darkness en-sues. When blindness intervenes, this darkess is permanent and exceedingly restful ness is permanent and exceedingly restrict.

In reading, silways place your book on the table before you, and bend your face down over

it. This will serve to concentrate your attention upon the volume. If you become shorts sighted, as you probably will, so much the betthoughts will not be likely to be distracted by distant objects.

It is a rule followed by all careful gunners to

close both eyes when pulling the trigger. The danger of any detached pieces of percussioncap striking the eyes is thus obviated. When an infinitesimal atom of dust strikes your cornes, immediately mop your eye with a coarse pocket-handkerchief. It will cause you to forget the pain made by the first-named

Space forbids giving the correct rules for removing a cinder from the eye. There are 473 of these rules, any one of them perfectly efficacious except in the case under treatment. As signs of rain fail in a dry time, so do rules for extracting cinders from the eye when there one there Eves are like good children, and should ever be crossed.

Gentlemen should never look at a brilliantly

beautiful woman. It engenders enervation of the eyelids, causing them to nictitate in an un-The eye is the most precious organ of the resident Johnson was notably fond of it. He spelled it thus: I.

## FRENCH NEWSPAPER-WIT.

But eye am getting egoyetistical.

A humorist leaps gayly upon the step of one of the gigantic omnibuses of the boulevard and cries cheerily to the conductor, "Is the Ark full?" "No, sir," replies the jovial conductor, "we have kept a seat for you. What, ho, within there! Room for the monkey, room!" The art of being agreeable in society: On finding yourself in a house where they adcurios, and being shown a wonderful piece of old Sevres bought at a wonderful price:

Jove, how well they are getting to make these things! Ninety-nine persons out of a hundred would think that was genuine! Finest imita-"Hallo, old man, what's wrong? You look pretty pale about the gills. Sick?" "Sick! I have been sick; and you'd be sick, too, if you

had ridden five hours in a railway carriage with your back to the engine." "But why didn't you change seats with somebody?" "How could I? I was all alone in the compartment. There was no one in the opposit seat to change Miserly old gentleman, who is about to give a dinner party—"With the roast we'll give them some of our Pomard." His wife—"Oh! that'll never do. It's turned—as sour as vinegar." Old gentleman—"Oh! they'll never notice it." When the banquet-hall is deserted.

gentleman, proudly-"What did I tell you, eh They've never noticed it—not one of them ever said a word about it." Lady to peasant-" How much for that load Lady—"Peasant—"Fifteen francs, madam."
Lady—"O mercy me! ;that's too dear. Besides, I don't want such a small load—I want a two-horse load." The peasant goes to a friend, borrows his friend's horse, hitches it to the cart beside his own animal, and returns. Peasant beside his own animal, and returns. Peasant—
"Here is a two-horse load, madam." Lady—
"Ah! that is more like it. How much?" Peasant—"Twenty-five francs, madam." Lady—
"Very well; I will take it." (Norg.—This is
very much like the procedure of the average
bar-keeper, who, being asked if that is rye
whisky, affects to be covered with confusion, puts the Bourbon bottle into the ice under th counter, rattles it, hands it out again, and beams upon the customer, who says, appre-ciatively, "Ah! that's right—always give me

X., a Bohemian, sick and poor, not wishing to X., a Bohemian, sick and poor, not wishing to go to the hospital, calls at the residence of a doctor much in vogue to obtain advice. "I entered the reception-room very early," he says in telling the story, "so as to be the first patient to see the Doctor. Immediately after me came a sick idiot from the country. In his excitement he mistook me for the Doctor, and bowed to me reverently. 'Be so good as to take a seat, sir,' I said to him na magisterial tone, and he. sir, I said to him in a magisterial tone, and he thus encouraged, sank into a chair, and pro ceeded to unfold to me all his symptoms and complaints. I listened with a superior air, and, when he had concluded, said, 'My good sir, there is really nothing seriously wrong with you; from what you have told me'l feel confident that the whole disease will pass off of itself.' The countryman rose gladly, bowed humbly, laid a napoleon on the maptelpiece, and withdrew, shedding happy tears. A napoleon—that is no small temptation to a poor devil of a Bohemian, and i was strongly tempted to collar it, for, after all, I had given him the consultation. But then conscience reasserted ceeded to unfold to me all his symptoms and elf, and I would have died before I would have fouched that money. I therefore con tented myself with putting one of my gloves or the mantelpiecs beside the napoleon, so that the Doctor would think it was my fee which had placed there in advance!"

# DETROIT ONE AHEAD.

Shortly before noon on Tuesday a chap whose poot-heels showed four kinds of clay and a streak of plank-road soil besides, and whose general make-up was as flerce as that of any Texas Jack on the prairie, appeared at the upper precinct of the Eleventh Ward. Some folks thought he was a candidate, but he wasn't. Others thought he voted in that ward, but he

"I come in to see the fun and like enough square off to a few myself," he replied to those offering him tickets, and he took a seat on a fence and waited to hear some one call son

one else a liar and a row to begin. Nothing transpired, however, to disturb the general peace and harmony, and after about half an hour the young man got down off his perch and said to a citizen: "What in blazes do you call this, anyhow?"

just smash their bats over their ears and tell 'em

just smash their hats over their ears and tell 'em you're a wiideat from the oak openings."
"Good 'nuif-wiideat-hanzed if I don't!" chuckled the young man, and away he danced. In about twenty minutes a boy came running for an officer and said that a man had been killed. In the roadside ditch was a barrel. Jammed into that barrel, head first, was the wiideat from the interior, and the man who jammed him sat on the saloon steps singing "My Grandfather's Clock." squinting up and down for a lost overcoat button. When the wiideat was pulled out of his retreat his overcoat was split in two, his shirt nearly torn off, and his nose and eves had a butcher-shop look. "What's all this?" demanded the officer as he tendered the loan of a handkerchief.
"Bin licked!" was the humble reply.
"I dunno. I didn't git to see mor'n half of

"I danno. I didn't git to see mor'n half of

him!"
"Aren't you the chap who was blowing action at the polls about the fun at your town meetings?" "And what do you think now?" is one trick abead of us," replied the young man, as he pulled some grass to whoe his nose. "This is

the first time I ever saw a man barreled up for market after being licked! I'm ready to go home now as soon as I find my hat!"

#### AUSTRALIAN MARRIAGES. In Australia, as elsewhere, a tie of more or

ess permanence and acknowledged validity binds men to their partners. Marriage, again, is surrounded, as among civilized people, by laws of "forbidden degrees," which curious, very little understood, and which in many ways resemble, while in others seem to differ from, of other undeveloped peoples. laws Wives are chiefly obtained by exchange. The dominant male of a group—father, eldest brother, or uncle—bas the customary right of swapping away the young women of the group in exchange for other young women whom it is lawful for him to marry. It is clear that old men with families have the best chance of getting more wives, while young men with no sisters are likely to remain bachelors. If this system worked itself out, each tribe would consist of a few overgrown harems and a set of wild bachelors. As it happens, young men and women revolt against the old, and voluntary elopements or marriages by capture are com-mon. The course of true love runs anything but smooth. The lover is exposed to the "ordeal of spears," which are hurled at him by he relatives of the lady. The runaway brides beaten, perhaps her feet are speared, to preis beaten, perhaps her feet are speared, to pre-yent her from running away again. If a young pair are courageous and true to each other, how-ever, the sympathy of the group usually comes round to them, and they enter on peaceful married life. It has been said that the old men sometimes give wives to the young, who thus "take stock," as the ancient Irish said, and become, in a way, the vassals of the old fellows.

#### FEMALE STUDENTS.

Professor-" Now, then, be so kind as to exlain the organization of the Tungemot." Mis-Giggle-" Well, you know, there was a-ha. ha! I can't remember the names. Such dread fully long words! Well, you know, there was a-he-he-he-a-really it's quite too awfully horrid-a-what-you-may-call-em, you know, and a-he-he-be-a something or other, and I think they used to notify the thing-I think they used to notify the thing-imbob to meet the what's his name every three months—or years, was it! I can't remember it, you know; and then they used to all get together in some gimerack or other, and make the—he—he—he—he—Oh. I forget the rest, you see. It don't make any difference, does it!"

Tutor-" What have you on the board there Tutor—"What have you on the board there, Miss Firrtel Surely, you don't mean that for a scalene triangle." Miss Firrte—"Dear me, no! I don't know anything about norrid old scaly triangles! You I never remember the bateful things." Tutor (severely)—"Weil, what have you been good enough to substitute, pray!" Miss Flytte—"Oh! that! That's my idea of an all-too-simply-perfect hat. I thought pray?' Miss Flyrte—"Oh! that! That's my idea of an all-too-simply-perfect hat. I thought I might as well do something, you know. Isn't it a duck?" Tutor (biushing)—"Really—ab—Miss Flyrte—I shail have to ask you to stop—after the hour." Miss Flyrte—"Why, of course! I know you won't be cross! And mayn't I wait till I o'clock, so we can have a real nice long talk! Say yes, like a dear!" Tutor (utterly routed)—"Well—ah—really—why—... [Curtain.

THE MULE AND THE SMALL BOY A boy, apparently very much agitated, rushed

to a house vesterday and said to the lady: 'I don't want ter alarm yer, but I've got big ews. The man sent me up from the liv stable to tell ver." Good heavens, what is it?"

"Why, you know yer little boy Aleck, what he man can't keep outen the livery-stable ound the corner?"
"Yes, well?"
"I told Aleck just now not to go in

stable among the horses, but he wouldn't mind O dear! What has happened?"

"He said he wanted ter see what a mule 'ud do when yer tickled its heels with a straw."

"O heavens!" gasped the lady, and clung to the mantel for support.

"Weil, sir, yer boy Aleck got a straw, snuck up behin' a sorrel mule, tickled him on the beels and ""." lady started for the door.

An' the blamed critter never lifted a b called the boy,—"never as much as switched its cussed fail. It's a mighty good thing fer Aleck that he didn't, too; an' I thought I'd come up an' tell yer." And he dodged out at the side

# TEE PIONEER RACKET.

"Yes, gentlemen, said a seedy-looking customer with a long beard, who had rung in on a party of toruists in the Baldwin barroom, the other evening, "I was the first white Ame ican who ever set foot on the site of San Francisco. Many's the night I've roasted bearsteak for supper, and slept with the sand for a blanket ght where this hotel now stands. I owned the natire country clear down to San Jose, and I raded the whole business one day for ten unds of tobacco."
"Five pounds!" put in the barkeeper, sternly

"I guess I know how many pounds," said the oldest inhabitant, somewhat abashed.
"You said five pounds last night," retorted the barkeeper; "and I've told you more'n fifty times that, if you intend to work the pioneer racket in this here bar, you must stick to the same story. If you don't, I'll let Joe work the house instead; you hear me?"

And the relic of the good old Argonautic days drifted sadly off to the lunch-counter.

NOT THAT KIND OF A CRADLE. That was a sharp retort made by a lady eacher of one of the Cohoes schools to one of the School Commissioners a short time ago. The Commissioner had been elected in the interest of reform, and his perpetual hobby was the reduction of teachers' salaries. The lady remonstrating against further reduction, said to enforce her argument, that they could not live on less, as they were idle so long during averation in the summer-time. "You should do as my brother-in-law does," said the Commissioner. "He teaches school in the country, and during vacation earns his living by crading." "We would giadly cradie, too." was the arch reply, "but it is necessary first to get husbands." There was no further talk of reduc

#### QUIPS. A self-sufficient man is wise is in his own

Two colored women in Atlanta are reported o have traded children. Who will say her after that the Ethiopian cannot change his kin? "I am astopished, my dear young lady, at your sentiments-you make me start! sir, I've been waiting for you to start for the last hour."

"Whom can we trust?" is the black type in quiry of an exchange. It is of no consequence. "Whom can we induce to trust us?" is the soul gonizer.-New Haven Register. Italy sends her noblemen over here to grind

organs; but then we send our young singers over there to study, so there is no necessity for any interruption of diplomatic relations.—Boston Post.

mother—"But surely the society of your superiors—" Young genius—"My what, mother? riors—" Young genius—"My My superiors! Where are they?

A Professor lecturing on "English Industries" to a class of juveniles informed them that it took seven men and a boy to make a pin. "I expect," said a little boy, "that it's the seven men that make that pin, and that they use the boy to stick it into to see if it's sharp expend." enough.

Physiologists assure us that no person in health should drink more than three pints of any liquid daily, and yet there are plenty of men who think they have neglected a physical duty unless they have each day taken at least three times that amount between drinks.—

Rome Sentiacl.

During an election in a certain locality a temperance candidate called upon a rumseller, and solicited his vote. "I would rather vote for the Evil One himself than for you," was the savage response. "Yes, I know," said the candidate, "but, in case your friend should not be nominated, might I then count on your assistance?" "I protest against my sentence," remarked a "I protest against my sentence, Tenanase, solemn-visaged prisoner at the Court-House, the other day, to a Coustable who had him in charge. He had just been sentenced to a term in State prison. "And why?" asked his custodian. "Because," said the prisoner, "I have

in State prison. "And why?" asked his custodian. "Because," said the prisoner, "I have served two terms in that prison, and I do not favor a third term, on principle."—Newark Sun-RAMBLES IN MEXICO.

#### contest with the Circus-Man-How the Boy Won the Game-A Well-Told Story.

Lippinentt's Magazine for December.
On the ridge of the hill some merchants of Perote and Vera Cruz have their summer-residences, and their pleasure-gardens soften the spect of the stern battlements with a background of evergreen foliage. The fort itself i ecognized by the tricolor of the Mexican Republic, though on a meadow at the foot of the nountain we saw a similar and larger flag, and behind it a body of men, which I took for a origade of soldiers drawn up in close marchingng-order. But on crossing a viaduct over the ravine of a mountain-creek I noticed that the uniforms of the supposed brigade were largely mixed with serapes, and even with the white rebosos, or head-shawls, of the Mexican matrons of the upper classes.

"What is it?" I asked when we met a trooper who had watered a couple of borses at the creek-"que hay! another execution!"
"No," said he; "only a foot-race. Car-

dena's circus is in town, and one of our muchachos has challenged their champion runner and wrestler. The desafio is for 10 onzas (about \$160) a side, and they are just mowing a meadow for a race-course."
Enthusiasm is contagious. I had intended to dismiss my guide on the same evening, and take the stage-coach to Jalapa and Potosi; but

dismiss my guide one we all staid till the following morning to wit-ness the result of the desafio.

ness the result of the desafio.

The presence of a crack regiment of cavalry at Perote and their weekly prize-drills had fostered a spirit of gymnastic emulation, and the citizens had organized different rifle, race, and bull-ring "teams," which frequently tried conclusions with the matadores of the garrison. Two brothers of the neighboring village of Tresmostes, Luiz and Juan Vegos, had second so many victories in these local contests. scored so many victories in these local contests that, like the Maccabees, they had come to think themselves invincible: and, when the circus gymnasts tried to astonish the natives, one of the brothers had the boldness to challenge the wrestler, Gil Rivas, an athlete of national repu-The desafio was threefold,-wrestling, run-

ning, and spear-throwing, a favorit game of the mounted lancers,—the victor in more than one match to claim the stakes; and, by making interest with the umpire, the Peroters had carried the shrewd proviso that the contest should begin with the foot-race.

The next marging The next morning was cloudy and disagreeably close, but the population of the comarca turned out en masse to see their champion but

turned out en masse to see their champion but his head in the lion's mouth. The competitors seemed not fairly matched. Gil Rivas was a bread-shouldered, fine-looking gymnast, a native of the warlike border State of Nueva Leon; his rival was a mero mozo, a clean-built but slender lad of 18 or 20; but the Peroters had conferred with a council of veteran strategies, and ware resolved, that the pig form roters and conterred with a council of veteran strategists, and were resolved that the oig fron-tiersman should not have it all his own way. The benches of the circus, supplemented by barrels and planks, formed the stage; and, after pacing the race-course and choosing their the umpire's stand, and dashed off with a fair start, the mozo barefoot, the circus-man in his stocking-feet. At the half-mile post the latter led by at least six yards; but after that the mozo redoubled his speed, and when they passed the stake Don Rivas seemed to be a trifle behind. But that might be on account of his fluttering scarf. The goal-keeper pronounced it a concurso,—a dead heat. The same on the second trial: the mozo hung back for the first 400 or 500 yards, and then overtook his rival without any visible effort. The third time he took the ead, but relaxed on the home-stretch till his lead, but relaxed on the home-stretch till his competitor all but overtook him. Concurso again. Mr. Gil's comrades looked glum; they began to suspect the mozo's stratagem; but the fair Perotenas, who were not in the secret, and the garish belies of the circus, rose in groups, waved their mantas and cheered their respective favorits at the fourth start.

"Anda, Don Gil! Viva! viva!" "Anda, Juanito, por mi amor, muchacho!" they screamed in intense excitement.

But Don Gil needed no such stimulus to do

But Don Gil needed no such stimulus to do But Don Gil needed no such stimulus to do his utmost, and Juanito could not afford to gratify his fair friends just yet. His confidants chuckled behind their scrapes. Three more heats resulted in concursos, till the athlete's white jaqueta became gray with dust and perspiration, while his rival's shirt and skull-cap looked as dry as his demure countenance. The circus-men put their heads together, and, seeing the umpire getting uneasy, the mozo's friends whispered a word in his ear when he returned to the stand the next time.

At the seventh heat Juanto let the gymnast force ahead till the contest seemed decided, when he suddenly flung his cap down, went away like the wind, and wo the race by four or five yards, though and won-the race by four or five yards, though Don Gil, seeing him come, had finished with a magnifi-cent spurt in the hope of saving his lead. Shouts and vivas rent the air, for all Perote now saw what the sachems had known long ago,—that their champion was dallying with his antagonist in order to exhaust his strength before the

second match.

But the athlete bad his revenge. After But the athlete bad his revenge. After a rest of ten minutes and a glass or two of pulque helado, the men stood up to each other in front of the stage, and with a sudden dodge Don Gil caught the young-ster round the waist, and was about to force him on his knees when the Peroters set up a general shout of foul play,—"No espero el senal!" The circus-man had not waited for the proper signal, but grabbed his man unawares. The athlete grinned, and permitted his rival to regain his equilibrium, and then stood still, waiting for the senal. But Jusnito was on his guard this time, evaded the waist-grip and disengaged his neck by screwing his head through, using his chin as a lever, and his nape and occiput as a sliding fulcrum. After trying in vain to get a body-hold from below, Don Rivas changed his tactics, and complicated his evolutions by feints and an aggressive use of his knees; but Master Juan could not be tripped, and repaid his adversary's thrusts by butting his stomach. During the first six rounds Rivas had no fair chance to bring his superior strength into play; the mozo's head proved unterable, and he diversed all the first six rounds Rivas had no fair chance to bring his superior strength into play: the mozo's head proved untenable, and he obviated all attempts at his waist by a movement which french wrestlers call garde a soude,—elbow-parrying. His chin-und-nape trick seemed to answer a variety of emergencies, and he might have succeeded in protracting the match beyond the regulation time of forty minutes if his long impunity had not betrayed him into occasional offensive maneuvres. Stimulated by the apthe regulation time of forty minutes if his long impunity had not betrayed him into occasional offensive maneuvres. Stimulated by the applause of his countrymen, and perhaps by an injudicious suggestion of his second, he changed his position before the seventh round, and at the word "Val" had his man round the leg, and attempted to trio him by jerking his foot up and throwing himself back with his full weight. Caten as eatch can, strike where you please, but don't kick, is the rule of the Mexican wrestling-ring.

Don gil seemed to yield, but in stumbling forward bore down upon his aggressor in a way that obliged him to clutch his arm in order to save himself from an underfall. In the next moment he had him round the waist, and, disengaging his right arm with a sudden wrench, he bent the mozo backward till his knee-joints gave way, and, in spite of his desperate writhing and plunging, the youngster was prostrated on his native soil in front of his black-eyed in amoratas.

organs; but then we send our young singers over there to study, so there is no necessity for any interruption of diplomatic relations.—Boston of the 10 onzas now depended on the result of the 10 onzas now depended on the 10 onzas now depended on the result of the 10 onzas now depended on the

estan robber-knight and thrown Manrice Thomas on into ecstasies.

The mozo's friends were confident of victory, and even his former rivals, the soldiers of the garrison, cheered uproariously when he knocked the target down at the first throw. But the garrison, cheered uproariously when he knocked the target down at the first throw. But the frontiersman showed that he had not lived among the Comanches in vain, for at the end of the first two rounds each lanzero had scored one square hit and one "graze"; and, when the attendant chailos returned them their missiles, the spectators leaped from their seals and crowded to the front with utter disregard of civil rights and female privileges. The ring-master vocilerated, girls chambered on the shoulders of their gallants, and even the priests and foreign residents were in a state of fierce excitement. Juanito declined the first throw, so did his rival; but, before the seconds had found their dis-

Juanto declined the first throw, so und his rival; but, before the seconds had found their dicebox, Don Gil had changed his mind and stepped to the front, spear in hand, with the sangfroid of an old stager.

His javelin touched, but failed to stir, the sangfroid and the silence became breathless when His javelin touched, but failed to stir, the target; and the silence became breathless when the mozo squared himself for the decisive throw. He paused on hearing his name called; his second had seen his arm tremble, made his way through the crowd with a bottle of aguardiente, and offered him a glass por darla firmeza,—to steady himself if his nerves should be in need of it. But Juanito, smartnighunder the sting of his late defeat, declined the offer with an impatient gesture, and again poised his lance. His hand trembled visibly, and once more his second challenged him, but before any one could interfere he lesned back and let drive.

The laftee darted through the air with an andible whitz, a little too high; as it seemed, but coming down in a flat curve it struck the jar-

coming down in a flat curve it struck the jaw-bone of the strange target fair and square. The skull spun round like a top, and when it fell the men of Perote rushed upon their champion like men of Perote rushed upon their champion like a crew of Sumatra pirates, snatched him up and dragged him away. Regardless of his modest protests, of the shower of bouquets and the pouting of disappointed lips, they rushed him oif to the rear of the circus-tent, where the manager had left a splendid roan stallion as security for the payment of the 10 onzas, and, amidst shouts that were echoed by the cliffs of the Sierra Madre, they lifted him up and upon the horse, which, though wild with terror, could not stir a leg in the crowd that pressed around it in a compact mass. "Did he rike the borse! Would he prefer it to the cash!" The owner valued it at 25 onzas, but the collection was valued it at 25 onzas, but the collection w

valued it at 25 onzas, but the collection was taken up in a minute, and the multilude surged back, dragging horse and rider along till they stopped in front of the stage, where they surrendered their victim to the mad muchachas. The population of Perote and Tresmontes was crowded together within a space of forty yards around the stage—merchants, muleteers, priests, and soldiers—in a confused mass, all shricking and gesticulating like Donnybrookers, laughing, oragging, and cheering, and shaking hands with all the friends and relatives of the victor.

A troop of ragged Indians that nad come from the mountains at the northern corder of the comarca were standing together in the real rank; and the enthusiasm of the poor devil gave me an idea what the rapture of gymnastic competition must have been in a country when competition must have been in a country where every male adult was an athlete at a time when men did not think it necessary to despise earthly things for the love of Heaven.

The sages of that time inclined to the view that this world had been created for its own

Paradise on this side of the grave,—and our sys-tem of ethics takes alarm at the mere mention tem of ethics takes mark at the mere meanor of such heresies; but we have begun to rediscover a truth which was familiar enough those Nature-taught heathens, namely; that the highest moral and physical well-being can not be attained separately, but must go hand in here like the early and for carried and hand, like thought and action, or will and force and I hope that the time will come when every school-house shall have its gymnasium and every village its arena, for only then can we celebrate our recovery from the Semitic pest, which has turned our proudest forests into des-erts and our noblest men into monks. The ancient Greeks rackoned their dates from the in stitution of the Olympic festivals, and their re-establishment would indeed mark a new era in the history of a world which had so long forgo-ten that God is the Creator of our bodies as well

as of our souls. What nation will inaugurate that revival? FRLIX L. OSWALD.

## GOV. ROUTT.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 19.—Gov. Routt, of Colorado, has been in this city for several days past, visiting his old friends, and looking after ome property-interests. Routt is now a very wealthy man, but your correspondent well re members the time when he used to shove the jack-plane for \$1.50 per day, and was glad to obtain work even at that price. His political office of Township Collector. He afterwards was Sheriff, resigning in 1882, and entered the army as a private soldier, and then being elected Captain of Company I in the Ninety-fourth Illinois Infantry. After the War he came home, and in the year 1865 he was elected Treasure of McLean County. He filled this office for the period of four years, and at the end of this time be was appointed by President Grant Marshal of the

Southern District of Illinois. Here he remained until he was appointed Second Assistant Post master-General, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the late Gen. Giles His old friends have always rejoiced at his political good fortune, crowned at last by the approval of the people of Colorado by their choosing him for their first Governor.

When the little Illinoisan entered upon his mining enterprises in Colorado, he was absolutely a poor mao, and, if it had not been for the tirest exerteres of one are well-licentification.

mining enterprises in Colorado, he was assolutely a poor man, and, if it had not been for
the timely assistance of one or two Bloomington
parties, he would not have been the Mining
King he is to-day. Two years ago last Angust
Gov. Routt commenced operations in the carbonate-camp at Leadville. His small mining
purchase was one of the first at that
location. The developments then made
were regarded as good indications,
but not rich enough to tempt any but the most
intelligent and determined prospectors. Route
gave his whole mind to the study of mining
matters, and, aided by good advice, he soon
saw bis way clearly to final success. For many
mouths the ore discovered was in small quantities, but by perseverance he located the rich
vein that is now open to view.
Was made, and he possessed the
mine in Colorado. Before the full value was
determined he had parted with two-fifths of his
interest, and had involved himself in cebt to
such an extent that a failure to find paying ore
would have been his financial ruin. His mine
is now being worked by about fifty men. The
shaft is 250 feet deen. The only work being would have been his financial rum. His mine is now being worked by about fifty men. The shaft is 250 feet deep. The only work being done at present is the development of the property. Drifts or tunnels are run, through which the mine will be worked whenever it is desirable to take out the main body of ore exposed to sight. From the proceeds of the material taken out of these drifts the mine now pays about \$50,000 per month. The whole tract owned by Gov. Routt and his two partners is not yet fully developed, but it is absolutely certain that several acres are underlaid with ore, while it is probable that nearly all contains the same strats. Since his arrival all contains the same strata. Since his arrival in Bloom ngton he has received an offer from Eastern capitalists of \$3,000,000 for the main Eastern capitalists of \$3,000,000 for the main body of ore, payable in ninety days, still leaving himself and his two partners some very valuable ground. This offer is made by men who able ground. This offer is made by men who know to a certainty that the ore-bed siready discovered is worth what they propose to give, and the letter containing it was shown to rour correspondent. Mr. Routt can very well afford to let his silver remain in the mine, extracting it no faster than he chooses. It is as safe an investment as can be made, and can be drawn upon as rapidly or slowly as desired. The ore is among the most remarkable in the world, and specimens are in great request by mineralogists. It is a carbonate of silver, with which is found a carbonate of lead. The chloride of silver is also present in parts of the veln, and is a very remarkable formation, never seen by many of the most experienced miners. The presence of the limestone and lead, which is the carbonate of lead, renders it valuable as a flux for use by neighboring smelters, so that the best of this ore sells at Leadville at a higher price per ounce than pure silver brings in New York City.

Shameless Excuses.

"Truly," said M. Sampole, "when creditors come to dun you they so completely feel dishonoring character of their mission that they have to invent the most shamless and extravagant excuses for troubling you, such as their threatened, insulvance, sickness, and increased. threatened insolvency, sickness, and increased expense in the family and so on. Why actually one fellow came and duned me for some money because he was being pressed for nayment of the court fees and a retainer by the lawyer be had employed to sue me."

Opposed to Vaccination In China mothers are unwilling to allow the arms of their daughters to be scratched with the lancet for vaccination, because unless a Chinese girl has a few marks on her face, giving evidence that she has passed through small-pox, she is considered as lacking one of the chief qualifications of a marriageable maiden.

Fon Comeness.—The fame of the average Congressman is of such short lived duration that it seems hardly worth while to pay \$20,000 for an election. Who wants the nomination in our district for there is nothing equal to Henry's Carbolic Salve for the cure of all sores, wounds, cuts, and thin diseases. Beware of counterfolia.

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